"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LII....NO. 16,733. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OCEAN TO OCEAN IN AUTO

The Pacific Completes Trip from San Francisco to New York.

Two Months and One Day on Journey, Travel-Stained Machine Rushes on Its Final Dash.

A mud-coated automobile, containing two very tired and dusty men, raced down Eighth Avenue last night and rounded into West Fifty-ninth Street from the Circle at just 8:40 o'clock. The crowd which had awaited its coming sent up a rousing cheer, and half a dozen escorting machines tooted their whistles to the top of their ability. Finally the muddy automobile stopped, and the two tired men separated themselves from the dirt cake that seemed almost to mold them and their vehicle into a solid mass. One of them said:

"Thank the Lord, it's over."

"It" was the trip from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic by a route approximating 6,000 miles, through deserts and over mountains. The machine was a twelve-horse power single cylinder model F of the Packard Motor Car Company, and the men were "Tommy" Fetch, the demonstrator at the Packard works, and M. C. Karrup, a newspaper man. The trip had consumed two months and one day gross time, and fifty-one days running time, an average daily run of almost exactly eighty miles, and for actual time had cut a comfortable margin off a transcontinental automobile record claimed recently by a Vermont physician after an experiment similar to that completed yesterday.

The end of the trip was rather more informal than had been planned. The car had been named the Pacific at 5 o'clock, coast time, on June 20, just as it pulled out from San Francisco for its long journey, the ceremony consisting of running it into the waters of the Pacific at Cliff House until its rear wheels were properly immersed. Accordingly, it was intended to run the car down to Coney Island or Manhattan Beach, there to have its front wheels dipped in the waters of the Atlantic, as signifying that its journey was performed.

But the rains up-State during the last few days and the miserable condition of the roads had delayed the travelers, and at the same time had made them more picturesque citizens, in their mud-covered clothing, than if they had found easy going on the last stages of the trip. The delay caused the abandonment of the Coney Island project, at least for the present, and put the escorting corps to the necessity of altering its plans for a reception.

The welcoming machines met the Pacific at Tarrytown instead of at the lower end of the Speedway in this city, and gave an opportunity for seeing the little car reel off the twelve miles between Tarrytown and Yonkers at an eighteen mile an hour clip, on top of the long endurance run. It kept the larger and neater escorting machines hustling this side of Yonkers on every stretch of road that allowed the pace to be put up.

The Pacific came across the continent with only a single accident—the breaking of a front spring, which was replaced en route. It used one tire more than its regular complement of four and the two extra ones put in for emergency purposes.

Rather an extensive auto parade was formed at the Packard warerooms in West Fifty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, at one o'clock in the morning to go out to meet the Pacific. In it there were a half dozen large cars of the company containing the guests of Col. Partree, who was directing the festivities, besides as many more driven by private owners. The procession got under way for a hotel on the Speedway, stopping there until news should be heard of the whereabouts of Fetch and his companion. From the Speedway the crowd went to Yonkers and thence to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, just outside of Tarrytown. It was six o'clock when a picketing car rushed down the long hill by the cemetery, its occupants wildly waving their hands in the air. A moment later the Pacific hove in sight like a huge mud pie on wheels, stopped and was congratulated and photographed. Then all hands went back to Tarrytown for more photographs and incidentally to allow the Pacific to take a flying leap over a couple of large paving stones, just to show that it was still doing business.

From the Tarrytown square the race for home began, but the Pacific was always in the van, notwithstanding that all the other machines were of not less than sixteen horsepower.

Fetch said that the reception given to him and his companion was generally pleasant, and the interest of strangers who had never seen an automobile was kindly, if somewhat humorously critical. Fetch wasn't "held up," and the nearest he came to that situation was when a pair of Nebraska farmers threatened to take out the family shotgun in defense of the asserted rights to highway.

"The worst of it was from Tucker to Price, in Utah," said Fetch, "although we found the roughest going in Colorado, between Grand Junction and Glenwood Springs. But neither Utah desert nor Colorado mountains could bother me half as much as common ordinary mud, which we found in all sorts of places. In Iowa we were obliged to put chains on the wheels to try to conjure up a little friction, and even this did not work very well. The shortest day's run we made was twenty-four miles, in Iowa."

Messrs. Fetch and Karrup agreed that the desert ground, full of small trenches that necessitated innumerable changes in gear a day, was the most difficult for travel, except when soft sand in one or two isolated instances made it necessary to run over strips of canvas, or the presence of ditches, or other obstructions demanded the use of shovel and axe before a way could be made.

RECEIVER FOR WATER WORKS.

Robert Kirby Appointed to Act for Urbana, Ohio, Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Robert Kirby of Urbana was to-day appointed receiver of the Water Works of that city by Judge Thompson upon the petition of the C. H. Venner Company, a New Jersey corporation. The petitioners recently secured a judgment against the Urbana Water Works, which is a corporation, in the Common Pleas Court of Champaign County, for $10,608.14, which was not satisfied. They allege that the company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts because many citizens of Urbana have resorted to litigation to avoid paying their water rents. They further allege that the company is heavily in debt.

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

AND

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements—Page 2.
Commercial World—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers—Page 12.
Business Troubles—Page 6.
Court Calendars—Page 11.
Legal Notes—Page 14.
Losses by Fire—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 5.
New Corporations—Page 11.
Railroads—Page 5.
Real Estate—Pages 11, 12.
Religious—Page 8.
Society—Page 9.
United Service—Page 11.
Weather Report—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires—Page 2.

Extraordinary excursion to-morrow, Fall River Line Str. Plymouth, out on the Atlantic. See Adv.

GEN. MILES PRAISED BY THE GRAND ARMY.

Recognition Withheld by Administration Given by Comrades.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed its thirty-seventh annual session this afternoon, after a protracted morning session, at which the following resolution was introduced by Capt. P. H. Coney of Topeka, Kan., and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that we congratulate that splendid soldier, exemplary commander, and patriotic citizen, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, upon his attainment of a distinguished and honorable retirement after a matchless record as a soldier of over forty-two years' service, without just criticism of his official conduct, which began as a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry, progressing by the brightest grade of heroic patriotism from Manassas to Appomattox, during the greatest of all civil wars, from 1861 to 1865, and illuminating this record by his great military achievements as a successful Indian fighter, and again as a great and judicious military disciplinarian and organizer."

The newly elected officers, with the exception of Junior Vice Commander Kessler, who is now on the way from the Philippines, were installed. Commander in Chief Black announced the following appointments:

Assistant Adjutant General—O. W. Partridge of Illinois; Quartermaster—Major Charles Burrows of New Jersey, reappointed; Judge Advocate General—James Tanner of New York; Inspector General—E. Wessen of Iowa.

It was resolved to telegraph to President Roosevelt the resolution favoring the pensioning of veterans of sixty-two years of age, which was adopted yesterday.

A resolution favoring legislation to prevent, by education and in other ways, the desecration of the flag was adopted.

The indorsement by the Committee on Resolutions of the Service Pension law was approved.

It was resolved to appoint a committee of five to investigate cases of discrimination against veterans in the civil service.

A committee of seven was appointed to provide for the perpetuation of Memorial Day in the South.

It was also resolved to ask Congress to erect a statue to the memory of Gen. Meade.

ACCEPT LOWER WAGES.

Baltimore Workingmen Make Arrangement with Employers to Help Them Meet Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—To enable their employers to compete with New York, Philadelphia, and other shipbuilding firms the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders here has voluntarily entered into an agreement with those firms included in the Ship and Marine Engine Builders' Association, whereby the wages demanded for overtime on new work are decreased from two and three-quarters to one and a half times the pay received for the usual working hours.

In the case of a large steamer a delay of a few days costs the owners several hundred dollars. It is necessary, therefore, for the firm securing contracts to rush repairs, and in order to do this the boilermakers must be kept steadily at work. The competition of the different shops in this city as well as those in other cities is so sharp that the figures have to be made as low as possible if the contract is to be secured. These conditions, taken in connection with two and three-quarters, the usual rate of wages demanded for overtime, threatened to drive the local shops out of the repair business. Accordingly the conservative leaders in the unions succeeded in arranging for reduction in wages for overtime.

The 1,800 members of the union here also declared they would engage in no sympathetic strikes.

TO CORNER TOBACCO OUTPUT.

Burly Tobacco Growers' Association Holds Meeting in Kentucky to Devise Means.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 21.—The Burly Tobacco Growers' Association, which was organized here one year ago to fight the Tobacco Trust, held a mass meeting to-day to devise means to raise $250,000 with which to purchase the entire output of tobacco in the United States this year. President Hawkins in his opening address stated that it had been currently reported that the committee of three composed of himself and Messrs. Sullivan and McChord had been offered $50,000 each by the Continental Tobacco Company to withdraw their allegiance to the association. He denied that any such offer had been made, and stated that had such an offer been made it would have been promptly refused, as it was the aim of the association to defeat the Tobacco Trust.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting to-day condemning the Continental and American Tobacco Companies for their methods in forcing the farmer to dispose of his crop of tobacco for a sum much less than the market price. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction in the association since the last meeting two months ago, and it was thought that the organization would be compelled to abandon its plans, but at the meeting to-day every member pledged himself to stand by the association until the last, with the hope that the required amount would be raised by the next meeting.

OFFER TO CREDITORS.

Proposition of Lamkin & Foster, the Boston Shoe Firm That Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—At a recent meeting of the creditors of the failed shoe firm of Lamkin & Foster a balance sheet as of June 23, 1903, was read showing total liabilities of $688,978 against assets of $602,245. The firm submitted the following offer:

To pay 50 per cent. cash in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, or 60 per cent. in equal installments of four, eight, and twelve months in notes of Alfred Foster and Charles A. Mooar, bearing 6 per cent. interest, said notes to be indorsed by a new corporation to be organized under Massachusetts laws with a paid-in capital of $100,000, each creditor to have the right to accept either cash or note settlement.

Rare Snake from Trinidad.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 21.—The steamship Saratoon, Capt. George Norris, has brought to port from Trinidad a specimen of the pit viper, a rare and extremely venomous snake. It is between seven and eight feet long and not more than two inches in diameter. William Snyder of the Bronx Zoological Park came to Perth Amboy to-day, and the snake was given to him. He said that it was a healthy, well-developed female, and the only one ever brought north successfully.

Bank Closed at Groesbeck, Texas.

GROESBECK, Texas, Aug. 21.—The Groesbeck National Bank has been closed at the request of Bod Oliver, President. Mr. Oliver is President of the defunct Citizens' Bank at Beaumont. There is no uneasiness, as the bank is regarded as perfectly solvent, and it is generally believed will resume business in a few days.

Remember all R. R. tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany are good via Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

PARKS FOUND GUILTY OF EXTORTION CHARGE

Jury's Verdict Reached After Four Hours' Deliberation.

Convicted Walking Delegate Receives the Verdict Calmly—Maximum Penalty for the Crime is Five Years' Imprisonment.

Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, already convicted of assault, was last night, at 11:12 o'clock, declared guilty of the charge of extortion in forcing Josephus Plenty, contractor for skylights on a new pier of the Hamburg-American Packet Company at Hoboken, to pay him $200 to settle a strike which had tied up the work on the structure and rendered Mr. Plenty liable to a penalty of $200 a day for delay in carrying out his individual contract, which amounted to $5,500. The jury had retired at 6:50 P. M.

Parks clutched the rail tightly when he heard the verdict. His face already wan from the pulmonary disease which is menacing his life, turned a shade paler as he leaned over and whispered to his counsel. These were the only evidences of emotion. The court room was occupied by about one hundred of his friends, who had waited the evening through to hear the fate of their leader, in whom they still express the utmost confidence.

Joseph P. Eustace, one of the four lawyers engaged in the defense, refused to permit the prisoner to answer the customary questions as to his age and birthplace, and Recorder Goff, before whom the trial has progressed in the Court of General Sessions, directed that it be entered on the record that the defendant refused to answer all questions.

Mr. Eustace then asked for a postponement of sentence, saying that he would waive none of his clients' rights.

"There are three other charges against the defendant," put in Assistant District Attorney Rand, who has conducted the prosecution. He asked that the prisoner be remanded for two weeks to dispose of the other indictments.

This met with opposition from Mr. Eustace, and the Recorder remanded Parks until Monday morning at 10:30, when, he said, the District Attorney must produce evidence in support of the requested postponement.

When Parks had been remanded for sentence he was taken over the Bridge of Sighs to the Tombs Prison, and locked up for the night. It was the first night that Parks had spent in prison so far as his history is known. He may receive the maximum penalty of five years. Mr. Eustace said an appeal would be taken, and that he was satisfied the conviction would not stand.

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

Recorder Goff began his charge at 5:40 and spoke for about an hour, the balance of the time being consumed in amendments to the charge, proposed by counsel, principally by Col. Robinson, though Mr. Rand had made a few remarks. The Recorder characterized the case as very complex.

"It is sometimes difficult in a trial," he said, "to avoid the introduction of some things collateral to or foreign to the question at issue, and because of that condition you have been selected with particular care. There is no question cited here as to the economic relations of employer and employe. Workmen of whatever calling have the right to organize for their own benefit or protection, and they have the right to work or refuse to work as they choose. But while the workingman has the right to obtain the highest available wage, the employer has an equal right to obtain labor as cheaply as he can. It is not for you to say whether the strike on the Hamburg-American Packet Company's dock was justifiable, but you can say in your judgment what witnesses have testified falsely, in whole, or in part."

Recorder Goff went on to say that the question of veracity had been most sharply defined at the very threshold of the trial.

"If you believe the testimony of the defendant to be true, and that the meetings with Mr. Plenty did not take place, there will be no further need of your deliberating upon the case," he said.

In order that the jury might take with it a clear recollection of the case, the Recorder read almost from beginning to end the story of the alleged crime as told in the language of Mr. Plenty on the witness stand. He then read the law on extortion as follows:

"Extortion is the obtaining of property from another with his consent induced by a wrongful use of fear. Fear such as will constitute extortion may be induced by a threat to do an unlawful injury to the property of the individual threatened."

The points the jury was to consider he cited in the following order:

Was there a strike called upon the work on this pier?

Was the strike called because of non-union men working there?

Did Plenty make an effort, as he describes it, to have that strike settled?

Was the continuance of that strike an injury to Plenty's business?

Did Plenty seek the defendant, and did the defendant demand of Plenty the sum of $200 to settle that strike?

Lastly. Did such a demand, if made by the defendant, constitute a threat by which he induced fear on the part of Plenty that his property would be injured?

"It is not necessary," continued the Recorder, "that to constitute a threat such as the law contemplates, the accused should use threatening language or that he should use express words. Meaning attaches to his words by virtue of his position and general attitude. Extortion could not hold if Plenty had paid the money without being threatened or if he had paid it to Parks for services in settling the strike or as compensation for his interposition."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

It was sentence day in General Sessions, and so, though all parties to the case were on hand early it was 12:40 o'clock before the trial was resumed.

Dolan was the first witness.

"Were you in New York City between noon and 7 o'clock on Dec. 19 last?" was the first question asked by Joseph P. Eustace.

"No," was the reply.

Mr. Rand at once took the witness, who said that the strike on the Hamburg Pier had been called because non-union men had been employed.

"They were doing our work," he replied persistently to a number of subsequent questions. He denied that he had asked James Taylor, who works in a mill at Paterson, to testify that Dolan was outside of New York City on Dec. 19 last.

"Have you ever been convicted of crime?" asked Mr. Rand.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness readily.

"That's all," said Mr. Rand.

"What were you convicted of?" queried Mr. Eustace.

"Throwing stones in Jersey City when I was a boy!"

Thomas Dodge of 132 Monroe Street, Hoboken, Chairman of the Committee of Judges at the Bridgemen's Union election, held on Dec. 20 last, testified that he had spent nearly the entire day before with Dolan, including all the time when Mr. Plenty said that the walking delegate was with Parks and himself in the Third Avenue saloon. Dodge said he and Dolan met early in the morning, and spent several hours at the Hamburg and North German Lloyd piers in Hoboken. They dined together in a near-by restaurant, and then went to the office of Lawyer John J. Fallon, at Hudson Street and Newark Avenue, arriving there at 12:45, and remaining until 2, when they went direct to the Hudson County Jail on business, and stayed there until 4 o'clock, when all visitors were ordered to leave. They parted for supper, meeting again at 7 o'clock, at Joseph Tracy's stationery store, 340 Grove Street, from which they came to New York to attend an evening meeting of the union.

Dodge's testimony was corroborated by Henry Hanley, Deputy Warden at the jail, who, however, was not certain of the date. It was positively borne out by John S. Monahan, an ironworker; Lawyer Fallon, and Tracy, the stationer. At this point the defense rested.

George Murty, an employe of Mr. Plenty, was then called in rebuttal by Mr. Rand, and contradicted a statement by Dolan to the effect that Plenty's non-union men had not gone back to work after the strike. He said the strike had not changed the conditions on the job in this respect, and in this he only corroborated prior testimony. Jacob Gossman, also a member of the Bridgemen's Union, told a like story.

THE SUMMING UP.

An hour was allowed to each side for the summing up. Col. Robinson beginning at 2:20 o'clock. He observed that this had been distinctly a newspaper prosecution. He read the indictment, and then asserted that the letter of introduction to Parks which Mr. Plenty said he had received from Secretary Hanan of the union, had not been presented.

"It is significant," he said, "that Parks, trying to extort, was not looking for Plenty. It was Plenty who was looking for Parks. The case, he said, was "based on the uncorroborated statements of a man who had a moneyed interest in putting a crime on somebody." Where, he continued, were all the other witnesses the District Attorney said he was ready to produce? Were they all like Mr. Farley—ready to swear that Plenty's story was a lie? The District Attorney was afraid to produce them.

Plenty said he had arranged to settle the strike for $500. He thought that was what the Hamburg-American Company would be willing to pay. He said that Plenty had drawn the check to Parks's order so that he could use it as an instrument to work a "dirty little swindle on the steamship company." Parks he described as the "trusted head of 5,000 of the most intelligent and acute body of mechanics in New York."

Mr. Rand ridiculed Col. Robinson's contention that there had been a conspiracy between Mr. Plenty and District Attorney Jerome. In regard to Parks's flat denial that he had ever met Mr. Plenty until he saw him in Court, Mr. Rand asked why Parks had not called upon the women of his household whom Mr. Plenty testified were passing constantly in and out of the room while he was interviewing Parks at his home, one of them giving him a glass of koumyss as he lay on a couch, to testify that Plenty's story was untrue.

"Perhaps this man has some remainder of decency in his degraded soul that would not permit him to put them on the stand," he said. "He has given no account of his own movements on Dec. 18, when we have placed him, nor on the 19th, when we proved that his snake-like fingers were closing on this dirty money."

Referring to Bernard Lynch, the saloon keeper at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, who, it was testified, had given the money obtained on Mr. Plenty's check to Parks, Mr. Rand asked why he had not testified. "Where is he?" he asked. Then running to the rail, shutting off the spectators, he thundered: "There he is!" and shook his hand in the face of the man referred to, who glared at him fiercely, but made no move.

UNION IN AN UPROAR OVER PARKS VERDICT.

Practically the sole topic of conversation at the meeting of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union in Maennerchor Hall last night was the trial of Parks. About 10 o'clock, before the jury had reached its verdict, the members passed a vote of confidence in the accused walking delegate and an assessment which had been levied for Parks's defense was paid in. It was said that this amounted to something like $1,000. The vote of confidence, however, was not quite unanimous. There was one man who voted against the resolution, and he was nearly mobbed by the other members.

The effect of the verdict on the friends and admirers of Parks was almost indescribable. They had had such complete confidence in him that the possibility of a conviction had hardly been considered. So that when the single word "guilty" was received, it was as if some heavy blow had fallen on each and every man individually. There were some men, however, who looked at the matter in a different light. One of the prominent members of the Housesmiths' Union said:

"There will be many happy homes in New York to-night. Some of us have been out since April, and the feeling has been among many of us that if Parks was out of the way work would start up at once."

An exciting scene occurred between Robert E. Neidig, the President of the Housesmiths' Union, who is not considered to be a Parks supporter, and Walking Delegate Timothy McCarthy, one of Parks's cronies, who was jointly indicted with him in the assault case on James O'Neil, a member of the union. In a fiery speech, delivered in his shirt sleeves, McCarthy denounced Neidig, particularly for taking down to the District Attorney's office the constitution and by-laws of the union. Neidig had been subpoenaed by the District Attorney, and under the law was compelled to deliver up whatever papers were demanded.

"It was one of the worst things that could have been done against Parks," he shouted, "and I demand that you give up the gavel and step down as Chairman."

McCarthy was cheered uproariously by his supporters, who appeared to be in a majority. Neidig replied:

"I want to tell you grafters, and you particularly," pointing his finger at McCarthy, "that I won't be forced out of the chair. There is a proper way to depose me, which is provided for in the constitution. You can't terrorize me here this evening. You have control of the meeting, but I dare you to try and penalize me. All you fellows haven't spunk enough. You dare not do it. If I did produce the constitution and by-laws, it was the action of a good citizen, and I would do it again. Now, do your best or your worst. You can't remove me."

Neidig still held the gavel, and McCarthy subsided.

PARKS AND THE FULLER CO.

S. P. McConnell, Vice President of the George A. Fuller Company, was seen yesterday regarding the statement of Assistant District Attorney Rand that he wanted to show that he brought Samuel J. Parks here from Chicago to order strikes on the contracts of competing firms.

"I had nothing to do with Parks coming to New York," he said, "and never knew him in Chicago. In fact, I did not know him until after I had been a resident of New York for several years."

Asked if Parks had not come here to work for the Fuller Company, he said:

"As a matter of history, Parks came from Chicago five or six years ago in company with thirty or forty other men whom the Fuller Company brought on because of a scarcity of iron workers in this city. He had no special relations with the company at the time he was brought here, and he never has had since. The Fuller Company had nothing whatever to do with the selection of Parks as a walking delegate by his union, and its dealings with him have been only such as it had to have with walking delegates of other unions. Interviews with walking delegates have always become necessary when strikes have been declared or when they have been threatened."

Regarding Assistant Attorney Rand's remarks about the alleged relations of Parks to the Fuller Company, he said:

"Probably nothing ever has been said that in itself was such absolute rot as the charge made that the Fuller Company, through Parks or any other walking delegate, instituted strikes against other contractors. It would have been as silly as it would have been unprofitable. The Fuller Company has had all it could do to keep out of its own troubles without attempting to embroil other contractors in trouble."

See the Sights of New York. Electric Hansoms, Victorias, Surreys, &c., to all points, including Coney Island. Each operator a competent guide. Telephone 2380 Columbus. New York Transportation Co.—Adv.

The Frontenac Hotel, 1,000 Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Nature's greatest Summer resort. Open through September.—Adv.

MAID CHASED ARMED MAN

Found Burglar in P. Tecumseh Sherman's Residence.

Though Shot at in Street, She Pursued Him Until He Was Captured.

After having robbed the house of P. Tecumseh Sherman, the lawyer and son of Gen. Sherman, at 129 East Thirty-first Street, last night, a man who said he was Thomas Dorson, fifty-four years old, of 580 West Eighteenth Street, fired a revolver at a pursuing crowd, but the bullet did not hit any one. Dorson was captured after a lively chase at Second Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

Kate Doris, twenty-three years old, a maid, was alone in the house last evening, and went out to make a purchase. When she returned she heard a noise on the third floor. The house is a four-story brownstone structure, and the maid says she could distinctly hear the noise from the basement. She went up to investigate. In Mr. Sherman's bedroom on the third floor the girl saw a man standing over the dresser, all the drawers of which were open. In the centre of the room was a bundle. The girl says she was frightened, but cried out:

"Who are you? What are you doing there?"

The man turned and pointed a revolver at her face, at the same time saying:

"If you make an outcry I will kill you."

The girl fled from the room and ran down the stairs, the man following. She says he caught her on the second floor landing, and then gave her a push that sent her down the stairway to the first floor. The girl says that she slid most of the way down and struck on her feet. The man jumped over her, and, opening the door, ran into the street.

Kate was after him in a minute, and gaining the street, saw him running toward Third Avenue. She yelled, "Stop, thief!" and sped along after him. Several men who had been standing at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-first Street, heard her cry, and joined in the chase. The man ran directly across Third Avenue and continued east on Thirty-first Street. Third Avenue was crowded and soon about two hundred persons were in close pursuit of the alleged burglar.

The man seemed to tire, and several young men and the energetic maid were very close to him. When Dorson was half way between Third and Second Avenues he deliberately turned around and fired the shot at his pursuers. A majority of those following the man dodged into basements and hallways. But not so Kate and several others. With the girl in the van they kept right on.

Policeman O'Donnell of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was at Second Avenue when he heard the shot. Looking up, he saw Dorson running toward him. He says the latter flourished his revolver as he approached, but O'Donnell ran directly toward him and caught him. Kate was by that time only a few paces behind, and she shouted out breathlessly:

"Officer, arrest that man. He's just robbed our house."

O'Donnell took his prisoner to the station, the girl going along as complainant. Mr. Sherman arrived home just after the exciting incident there, and went at once to the police station.

Capt. Shire, when he heard the girl's story, complimented her on her bravery. He wanted to summon a physician to learn if she had been injured by her fall, but the girl remarked, laughingly:

"If you'd seen me run you wouldn't think I was hurt."

"What did you enter this house for?" asked Capt. Shire of the prisoner.

"Oh, I needed the money, I guess," replied Dorson.

According to the police, the following articles were found on Dorson when he was searched, most of them being identified by Mr. Sherman: Eleven silver forks, sixteen silver tablespoons, ten silver knives, four gold cuff buttons set with diamonds, and ten neckties. There were also a revolver, two chambers of which were empty, and a jimmy, which had been used to force open the front door.

Capt. Shire says he believes that the man discovered in some way that only Mr. Sherman and the girl were in the house last evening, and that he watched until both had gone out, and then entered it.

SEEKS LIEN ON WAR CRAFT.

Creditor of Crescent Shipyards Seeks Permission to Sue on a Torpedo Boat Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Application was made in the United States District Court to-day by Edward Q. Keasbey for leave to sue James Smith, Jr., receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company, for claims against two torpedo boats which are being built for the Government at the Crescent Shipyards in Elizabethport.

The application was made in behalf of the Robert Q. Keasbey Company of New York, which furnished asbestos coverings for pipes to the torpedo boats, and which claims $425 from each boat for such material. Permission to file a lien against the two vessels was also asked.

L. J. Faulks of Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, counsel for the receiver, asked that the matter be postponed until Monday in order to give Mr. Lindabury time to answer the application. This was objected to by the complainants' counsel, who said that he was afraid the Government would take the vessels away from the yard before that time. On being assured by Mr. Lindabury that none of the vessels would be removed, Judge Kirkpatrick granted the adjournment, at the same time saying that he desired to avoid a conflict between the Federal and State authorities.

MAN BURIED IN COAL.

Was Asleep in a Barge That Was Put Under a Loading Chute.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 21.—Daniel McCarthy, an old boatman, was nearly buried alive to-day in the hold of the barge Marion, on which he is employed. He had been ashore for several hours, and instead of going to the cabin sought the hold of the boat and went to sleep there.

No one noticed him and the boat was put under a chute to load coal. It was dark when the gates were opened and a stream of coal turned into the Marion. McCarthy was completely covered before he awoke and made himself heard. He was nearly smothered when rescued and is now under the care of a physician.

NEW YORK WOMAN HURT.

Mrs. William Devries, Mother-in-Law of George V. Hobart, Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 21.—Mrs. William Devries, mother-in-law of George V. Hobart of New York, the playwright, was badly injured in a runaway accident last night. Mrs. Devries, who is a guest at the home of J. Wilson Humbird, a Cumberland capitalist, whose Summer place is at Oakland, was driving with a party of ladies, including Mrs. Humbird. They had stopped on the roadside to gather berries. Mrs. Devries entered the carriage for something, when the horses suddenly started at breakneck speed down a steep hill.

Mrs. Devries was caught in the wheels and dragged over one hundred yards. She was picked up unconscious, a mass of cuts and bruises and with two ribs fractured. She was unconscious several hours. While her condition is serious, her recovery is expected.

MAY REMEASURE SHAMROCK III.

Error in Dimensions Alleged to Have Been Caused by Absence of Anchor and Cable.

There was a well-defined rumor around the New York Yacht Club last night that the Challenge Committee of the New York Yacht Club intended to demand a remeasurement of the Shamrock, on the ground that she did not have her anchor and full equipment on board when she was measured on Tuesday at the Erie Basin.

It is said Sir Thomas Lipton has been notified that the Shamrock must carry her anchor and cable in to-day's race, and that she must be remeasured on Monday in the same trim in which she sails to-day's race.

As the Shamrock only just came within the 90-foot limit on Tuesday, measuring 89.81 feet, it might mean her disqualification if she won to-day if she was found on Monday to have exceeded the 90-foot limit.

It is regarded by yachtsmen as strange that with C. D. Mower, Nat Herreshoff, and Robert Bacon at the Erie Basin looking after the New York Yacht Club interests this error was not discovered before.

SCHWAB IS IN CONTROL.

He Buys Up Stock of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Deal with Max Pam.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—It transpires that through the purchase of the stock of Max Pam and a few of his friends, Charles M. Schwab has become the largest shareholder in the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, and with C. H. Matthiessen, is in control of the company. It comes from inside sources that Mr. Schwab paid Mr. Pam and his associates $70 a share, and acquired in the transaction about $800,000 of stock, par value.

Mr. Schwab purchased Max Pam's holdings after an Arbitration Committee of the Board of Directors had decided that Mr. Schwab and Mr. Pam should pay into the Treasury of the company $125,000 each on account of free stock issued them on the organization of the company. The total sum of $250,000 was paid over and deposited with the National Bank of the Republic. The issued capital of the Pneumatic Tool Company is $6,081,600. It has been common report that Charles Schwab and Max Pam received each $1,000,000 of stock for their part in the promotion of the company.

The company is understood to be a large earner. A contract has just been closed to supply the Japanese navy yard with pneumatic tools. July business was slack, but August trade is excellent and reported to be in advance of August, 1902.

SISTER MARY LOUISE ELOPES.

Her Lover Followed Her to Omaha and Got Work at the Convent Where She Was.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—Sister Mary Louise of St. Agnes's Convent of this city has eloped with Edward Johnson, a young man employed by the Sisters to do errands and chores, who now turns out to have obtained the position for the purpose of pressing his suit. Her disappearance took place several days ago.

The Sister and Johnson were married at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by a Catholic priest. They became acquainted at O'Connor, Neb., a year and a half ago, when Johnson's father was mechanic at the O'Connor Convent.

Sister Mary's name before she became a nun was Shea. She was in the convent when the love affair started. The Sisters sought to put a stop to the friendship by sending the Sister to Omaha. Johnson discovered her whereabouts, and, following her, soon obtained work at the convent.

RAILWAY FRAUDS CHARGED.

Bill of Equity Containing Allegations Against Rockaway Valley Management.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 21.—A bill of equity has been filed in the United States court by John M. Mills, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of James N. Pidcock, against James N. Pidcock, Jr., and others to obtain an accounting for all moneys and property alleged to have been turned over to the defendants.

The bill recites the insolvency of the Rockaway Valley Railroad Company, which was organized by James N. Pidcock, William V. Sutton, and John E. V. Melick in 1887, to construct a line of road eight miles long from Whitehouse Station to Pottersville and tells of its sale under foreclosure of a mortgage, and of the alleged turning over by Pidcock of many securities to his sons before himself going into bankruptcy. Among the securities so transferred were said to be some bonds of the railroad.

The bill charges that when the Sheriff of Morris County posted notices of the sale of the property one of the Pidcocks followed the official and tore down the notices, so that few people knew of the sale of the road, and that as a consequence the defendants were enabled to repurchase the road at a small figure.

IDLE HOUR DISINFECTED.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Mansion at Oakdale in Hands of State Board of Health Doctors.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 21.—Five physicians of the State Board of Health, including a woman physician, disinfected W. K. Vanderbilt's mansion, Idle Hour, at Oakdale, to-day, from cellar to garret. The cause was the case of typhoid fever that recently occurred on the place. The patient, Charles Newnham, has been removed to an outbuilding on the estate. He was taken sick about a week ago. He is being attended by Dr. Savage.

The physicians who did the disinfecting also made an investigation as to the cause of the outbreak of typhoid. This afternoon several of the visiting doctors left for Bridgehampton on a similar mission.

GEN. LONGSTREET'S LAST HOPE.

Going to Chicago to be Treated by X Rays for Cancer of the Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—Gen. James Longstreet, accompanied by Mrs. Longstreet, left for Chicago to-night to undergo X-ray treatment by Dr. Tusey for cancer of the right eye, which has brought the veteran almost to death's door. Some time ago it was reported that Gen. Longstreet was moribund, but he rallied somewhat. However, the cancerous affection of the eye still exists, and unless it is checked will result in death.

As a last resort, the General has been induced to try the X-ray treatment, as Dr. Tusey is confident that he can eradicate the cancer.

While here the General denied himself to the public, Mrs. Longstreet saying that he was too ill to be seen.

Biggest Furnace in Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 21.—The new furnace of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company at Gadsden will be blown in to-morrow. This is the largest furnace in Alabama. It is equipped with a labor-saving device for filling the furnace, and has other modern equipments. The furnace is entirely new from top to bottom. It should have a daily capacity of 300 to 350 tons. It will be kept in steady operation.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

YACHTS READY TO RACE

Sir Thomas Lipton's Confidence in Shamrock III. Unshaken.

Rival Owners Say Race Proved Nothing—Barr Showed Greater Skill in Finding Better Breezes.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

LOCAL FORECAST—The weather to-day over the international yacht race course will be fair to partly cloudy, with fresh southerly winds, probably shifting to southwesterly.

WEATHER BUREAU—Fair, fresh southwest winds.

There is every prospect of a good race between Reliance and Shamrock III. to-day. Mr. Iselin and Capt. Barr are doubly confident that the defender will verify her promise of Thursday, while Sir Thomas Lipton and Designer Fife are not discouraged by the fact that the challenger was two miles astern when Reliance rounded the outer mark. Both owners regard Thursday's unfinished race as inconclusive.

"I am not in the least disappointed in my yacht," said Sir Thomas after the race. "The wind was fluky. While it held Shamrock did as well as Reliance." "I think that Reliance will successfully defend the cup," said Mr. Iselin. "I have seen nothing to shake my confidence in her." To-day's race, if wind conditions permit, will be fifteen nautical miles to windward and return.

There was a fine northwest breeze and a clear blue sky at Sandy Hook yesterday, and, although the yachts and their crews usually rest between races, neither could resist the temptation to take advantage of the opportunity to test their sails. Both had their mainsails up early in the morning in order to dry them out after the wetting they received in Thursday's rain squall. Reliance left her moorings at 10:30 with Mr. Iselin aboard, and carrying an intermediate clubtopsail over lower sails. There was a heavy ground swell rolling outside the Hook, so the defender went off up the bay, shifting and trying the set of various jibs and forestaysails. As Reliance was returning to her moorings an hour later, Shamrock III. was just casting off. Capt. Wringe, who did not venture outside the Hook, tried some new headsails and sent up several clubtopsails, remaining out for an hour.

The defender's excellent showing on Thursday, and particularly the manner in which she outpointed the challenger, is due in some measure to better slants of wind and to Barr's skill in taking advantage of them, which better breezes naturally enabled him to look up higher. Wringe, too, in the expectation of picking up an offshore breeze, which under most circumstances he would have been enabled to do, stood further inshore than Barr, and was becalmed, losing thereby six or seven minutes. Boat for boat, then the showing was much less adverse to Shamrock III. than the positions of the yachts when the race was called off would indicate. The course, as laid by the Regatta Committee, was south-southwest, but a number of the steamboat Captains agreed that the wind was southwest by west, which would have enabled the yachts to fetch the outer mark by one long leg and a short one and reach home.

Sir Thomas yesterday afternoon, with Gen. Corbin, who is a guest on board the Erin, went to see one of the big guns fired at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. On his way back in his launch with Gen. Corbin he ran alongside the press boat and stopped long enough to say that he was just as confident as ever that in any sort of a breeze Shamrock III. would win. Later in the afternoon he took a sail up the Shrewsbury River, accompanied by Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin and the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury. Capt. "Bob" Wringe spent the afternoon sailing around Sandy Hook Bay with a party of friends in a yawl. He was at the tiller himself, and he shouted out as he passed the Erin, "I am learning to sail a Boston yawl."

Yachtsmen seen yesterday agreed that the unfinished race of Thursday was quite inconclusive. "To me it means nothing whatever," said Newbury D. Lawton of the Regatta Committee. "It was too stupid to warrant any opinion," said Edward H. Wales, also of the committee. Opinions as to the merits of the boats as shown before the race was called off were various, though the majority concurred in the opinion that Reliance had outpointed Shamrock III. "Shamrock did not show her true form," said John H. Flagler, Rear Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club. "It was not a test of the racing qualities of the boats."—Col. F. D. Neill, Royal Clyde Yacht Club. "A calm gave Reliance an advantage in the fog."—Capt. Matthews of the Erin. "Reliance should win three straight."—F. L. Rodewald, owner of the Eelin. "Capt. Wringe had the best of the start."—Capt. Penchen, Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

On account of to-day being practically a holiday there is every prospect of a record-breaking attendance of spectators, particularly as bright and warm weather is prophesied. A big assemblage of yachts is now anchored off Tompkinsville ready to go down the bay early this morning. For the accommodation of those who will not go on any of the steamboats chartered by the yacht clubs, there are the following excursion boats, with these points of departure:

Sirius, foot of Dock Street, Brooklyn, and Pier 16, East River; Shinnecock, foot of Wall Street; Thomas Patten, foot of Bloomfield Street, North River, and Battery Landing; Plymouth, foot of Murray Street, North River; Richard Peck, foot of Warren Street, North River; Manhattan, foot of Pike Street, East River; Grand Republic, West Twenty-second Street and Battery Landing; William Storie, Battery Landing; New Brunswick, Rector Street, North River; Angler, East Twenty-second Street and Battery Landing; John Sylvester, Beekman Street and Battery Landing; vessels of the Iron Steamboat Company, foot of West Twenty-second Street and Pier 1, North River.

The time of departure of the boats ranges from 8 to 10 A. M.

On each day between races the Regatta Committee will start a tug from the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth Street, at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. The tugs will report to the Reliance's tender Sunbeam, at Sandy Hook, and will blow three prolonged blasts fifteen minutes before starting on their return.

In and around the New York Yacht Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, last night there were gathered large crowds of people whose talk was almost solely of the cup races. The members of the club, from all parts of the country, had foregathered to attend what is expected to prove the most interesting contest ever waged for the cup. Yet there was but one opinion as to the outcome of the contests—Reliance would undoubtedly win.

If there were any wagers made the news did not leak out, but the quoted odds of 2 to 1 on the American boat appeared to find approbation everywhere. There was talk also that the betting was about 2 to 1 on Reliance winning three straight, but this came from the overanguine.

During the day there had been consultations and committee meetings, but last night was given up entirely to social enjoyment. In the dining room of the club, which is fashioned after the cabin of a vessel, prominent members of the club gave small dinners to a few intimate friends. Among these were W. B. Leeds, owner of the yacht Norma; Thomas M. Pierce, and Henry Dowling of Pittsburg. The last-named had for one of his guests George Carnegie, a nephew of Andrew Carnegie.

Circulating here and there through the clubrooms were all the well-known amateur

yachtsmen. Ex-Commodore Henry H. Rogers, ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, who is Chairman of the Regatta Committee, and Frederick G. Bourne, the present Commodore of the club, were prominent, exchanging views with other enthusiasts.

Quite a number of the members of the club are living on board their yachts, which are moored at the club's anchorage in the East River, off Twenty-sixth Street. They are entertaining their friends on the yachts, but take a run up to the clubhouse of an evening to pass an hour or two.

The club ribbon is seen everywhere around straw hats or in the lapels of coats. It was said by Secretary Cormack that there were no official dinners being given to visiting yachtsmen, and none had been arranged for, at present.

Most of the members left the clubhouse comparatively early to get a good night's rest, preparatory to to-day's contest.

Republican politicians and statesmen were plentifully distributed about the hotels last night, but practically all of them declared that their respective missions in the city was connected with the yacht races and not with politics.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins and Louis F. Payn, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance, were about the Holland House part of the evening, and were discussing politics together, while Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, was with them part of the time. Senator George E. Greene of Binghamton, together with Col. George W. Dunn of the same place, who is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, were about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as was Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia was in the corridors of the Waldorf for a time, but said that there was nothing of a political nature in his trip. State Senator Frederick C. Stevens of Attica was another visitor who will see the cup yachts race to-day.

At the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon there had been very little betting of consequence. It was said that no response to offers of 4 to 1 on Reliance could be got, and the betting that was done was generally on the question as to whether the Shamrock would win one race. There were odds of 2 to 1 that she would not. There was little Shamrock money around the Street, and during the morning the odds on Reliance changed from 3 to 1 to 4 to 1, with later demands for bigger odds.

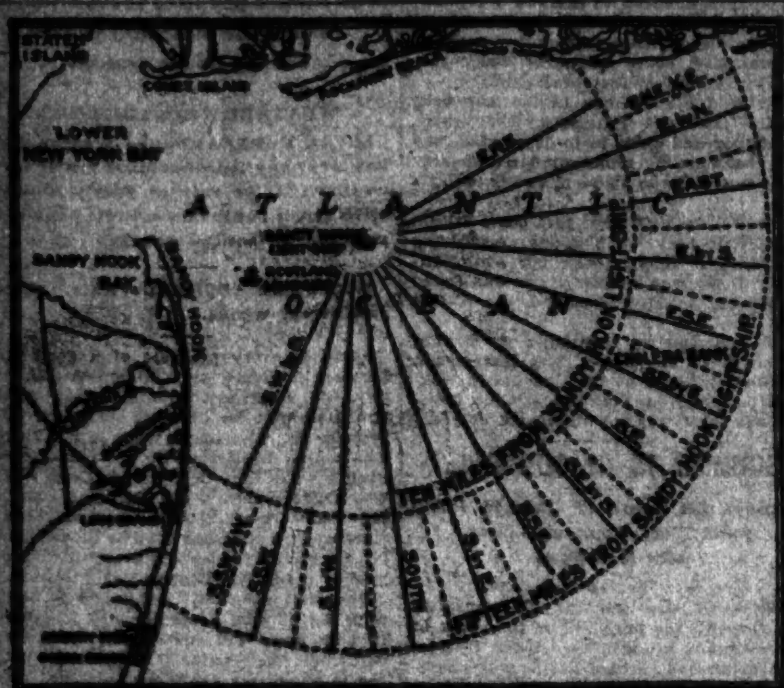

CHART INDICATING DIRECTION OF COURSES.

The chart shows the possible directions in which the course for to-day's race can be laid from the Sandy Hook Lightship, the starting point of the races. The lightship is about eight nautical miles, east half south, from the point of the Hook. To-day's race will be over a straight-away course, fifteen knots, or nautical miles, from the lightship, and return. The direction of the course will be determined by the direction of the wind. If possible the course will be laid to windward, but if the wind be from the west it must be laid to leeward. The radial lines show the points of the compass, the continuous lines indicating the full points, and the broken lines the half points. For example, take the continuous line marked East; the broken line immediately above indicates east, half north, while the broken line immediately below indicates east, half south. There are also intermediate or quarter points, but these are not indicated. The circular lines, as shown by the lettering, mark the distance from the lightship.

On account of the draught of the yachts the course cannot be laid north of east-northeast half east, nor west of south-southwest, half west. The most northerly course would take the yachts to a point close to the Long Island shore, a mile or two east of Long Beach. The most westerly course, on the other hand, would take them close to the Jersey coast, nearly opposite Asbury Park. Any other course would take them along one, or between two of the intermediate radial lines.

In the second race, which will be over a triangular course ten knots to a side, the yachts will not go beyond the inner circular line, but the course, if to the eastward, may be laid half a point further north, or if to the southward, half a point further west than the fifteen-knot course. It must be borne in mind that a knot or nautical mile is 800 feet longer than a statute mile.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

Newspapers Express Opinion That Challenger Cannot Win Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—All the press comment here on the Shamrock III.'s performance evidences the growing conviction that she is incapable of recapturing the America's Cup under any weather conditions. The afternoon newspapers claim that yesterday's abortive race showed nothing of the respective merits of the two boats, but they admit that the performance of the challenger did not fulfill the expectations of her behavior in a light wind, and say that Capt. Barr seems to have shown smarter seamanship.

The suggestion is made that, in view of the repeated wind disappointments off Sandy Hook, the New York Yacht Club might try to find a more satisfactory course.

The Field, commenting on the respective sail areas of Reliance and Shamrock III., thinks it is strange that a yacht challenging for the America's Cup in the hope of winning should go to the starting line with 11.5 per cent. less canvas than her opponent. Everybody knows, it says, that the time scale of the New York Yacht Club, like the old scale of the Yacht Racing Association, under the length and sail area rule, is distinctly in favor of the larger boat, and an allowance of 117 seconds is but poor compensation for 11.5 per cent. extra sail, if the race is likely to occur in a light wind.

INTEREST IN ROME.

Duke of the Abruzzi Receives Special Yacht Race Telegrams from Here.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The result of the first race for the America's Cup was awaited here with great interest. It only became known to-day because of the difference in time and the calling off of the race was a disappointment, as considerable wagers had been made in sporting circles. The Duke of the Abruzzi, who is considered Italy's first yachtsman, followed the race closely, receiving telegrams direct from New York.

Commodore Smith Sure of Reliance.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 21.—Commodore James D. Smith, at one time Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and a member of the America's Cup Committee during the Valkyrie races, stated emphatically to-day that he believes the Reliance will win the series of races. Heretofore Commodore Smith has been inclined to favor Shamrock's chances, but after yesterday's performance he has changed his mind. "I saw the race from the committee boat, the Navigator," said Commodore Smith, "and I want to say that the arrangements were superb. The management was unsurpassed, if ever equaled. The race to my mind shows no chance to win for Shamrock. The race was easily a runaway for Reliance."

Yacht Racing at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—The 21-foot class of raceabouts sailed to-day for the R. Horace Gallatin cup. The course was one of fifteen miles, and a good wind favored the boats for the greater part of the race. Edgar Scott carried off the honors of the day by coming in more than a minute ahead of his most dangerous rival, Mother Sears. The summary:

Boat.	Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Bab	Edgar Scott	2:08:1[illegible]
Joker	H. M. Sears	2:09:2[illegible]
Bea	Stuart brothers	2:11:44
Kawana	J. R. Trevor	2:15:55
Redwin	T. G. Condon	2:17:48
Scud	A. J. Cassatt	2:18:12
Papoose III.	V. E. Macy	2:18:[illegible]

New York Yacht Club Meeting.

An adjourned general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon at the clubhouse, in West Forty-fourth Street, and the following were elected members: Franklin A. Dick, John F. Dryden, Lieut. A. L. Willard, United States Navy, Robert C. Black, David R. Carse, and Robert J. Collier.

IN MEMORY OF ARMSTRONG.

Mausoleum to be Erected at Rhinebeck for Madison's Secretary of War.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Ground was broken to-day in the Rhinebeck Cemetery for the erection of a mausoleum to the memory of Gen. John Armstrong, who in 1813 and 1814 was Secretary of War and United States Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France. It is being erected by Henry Beekman Armstrong and James E. Armstrong, two grandsons of the old General. The body of Gen. Armstrong lies in an old ancient vault in the cemetery here.

Col. John Jacob Astor is his only living great grandson.

LIPTON EMPLOYE HURT.

Walter Millville of New York Office Falls from Car at East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 21.—Walter Millville, who is connected with the New York office of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, at 3 Pearl Street, New York, was seriously injured by falling off an Orange and Passaic Valley Railway trolley car in East Orange last night, and he now lies in the Orange Memorial Hospital in a critical condition. The surgeons there have not determined whether his skull is fractured or whether he is merely suffering from concussion of the brain.

Millville had returned from the yacht races and was proceeding to his home in Bloomfield when the accident occurred. A telephone message from the Lipton office in New York was received at the hospital this morning, and instructions were given to see that Millville had the best of care.

DROWNED WHILE SKYLARKING.

James Daniels Leaves Home of Wealthy Wife and Meets Death in East River.

James Daniels, thirty-eight years old, of 302 West Eighty-first Street, was drowned last evening at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street in some manner not yet made clear.

According to the police, who received their information from H. M. Mallabar, chief clerk of the hospital on North Brother Island, Daniels and a friend, William H. Messenger, thirty-four years old, of 702 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, were skylarking on the dock and Daniels was tipped into the river.

According to the police Daniels had been put out of the house by his wife, who is said to be wealthy. He had had a position but being out of work, he sought temporary assistance from Messenger, who lived in the boarding house of Mrs. Joseph Sutall at 702 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

According to Chief Clerk Mallabar, who told Coroner Berry that the men had been six feet apart when Daniels in some manner got into the water, both men were staggering about the dock at the time. On this statement the Coroner released Messenger from custody in connection with the death of his friend. He was locked up then, charged with intoxication.

When seen last night at the Daniels home, 302 West Eighty-first Street, the wife of the dead man had not learned of the death of her husband, having just returned home from an evening spent with friends out in town. She at first was not willing to believe the story of the man's drowning, saying that he had often been long away from home and never yet met with accident. But the janitor and other residents of the house, which is a handsome four-story structure built for private apartments, and the property of Mrs. Daniels, assured her that the story must be true, as the police had been there during her absence to notify her of the death.

When thus shown that her husband was dead, she didn't seem much surprised and continued to answer questions put to her. She said that her husband was a hard drinker and went on sprees two or three times a month, and when in this condition he usually went to stay with his friend Messenger. He was never violent when drunk, but simply had the good taste to stay away from home until sober.

Mrs. Daniels continued, and said that on this occasion the spree began on Monday. Daniels went away and returned for a short time Wednesday.

She denied that either on Monday or Wednesday she had had any violent quarrel with her husband or had turned him out of the house. She said that Daniels was a contractor for the construction of apartment houses, and had originally come from Toronto, Canada. He was thirty-six years old and childless.

CHICAGO STATE BANKS.

They Show a Decided Increase of Strength During the Last Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—The State banks of Chicago show a flattering increase of strength during the last three months.

According to the statement issued from the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts to-day giving the resources and liabilities of these banks at the commencement of business on Aug. 11, 1903, as compared with the last statement, which showed the condition on the commencement of business on the morning of May 21, 1903, the resources on Aug. 11 were $272,084,902, an increase in three months of $4,489,389. The loans and discounts were $149,296,195, an increase of $3,030,066; the surplus fund was $12,212,000, an increase of $1,600,000; the time deposits savings were $105,448,470, an increase of $2,849,648. There was a decrease in the demand deposits of all kinds of $1,246,968.

Marlborough's Chauffeur Fined.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The chauffeur of the Duke of Marlborough was fined at Deddington to-day for furiously driving the Duke's motor car to Blenheim on Aug. 3. The Duchess of Marlborough and United States Ambassador Choate were occupants of the car at the time of the violation of the speed regulations.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO

Nashville Convention Decides It Is in His Own Hands.

Next Meeting of the League to be Held in Indianapolis—Booker T. Washington Re-elected President—Address to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 21.—Addresses on industrial topics, the election of officers, and the selection of Indianapolis as the next place of meeting constituted the programme of the closing session of the National Negro Business League to-day. As usual, the hall and galleries were crowded, and much interest was manifested. To-night a banquet was given the delegates by the local Negro Business League and citizens in Jubilee Hall, one of the buildings connected with Fisk University, the leading educational institution of the race, and which was named in honor of the late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New York.

Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., was re-elected President of the league. The other officers chosen are: First Vice President—G. L. Knox, Indianapolis; Second Vice President—J. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.; Third Vice President—Charles Banks, Clarksdale, Miss.; Corresponding Secretary—Emmet J. Scott, Tuskegee, Ala.; Recording Secretary and Organizer—Fred R. Moore, New York; Treasurer—G. C. Harris, Boston, Mass.; Compiler—S. L. Williams, Chicago, Ill.; Registrar—P. J. Smith, Boston, Mass.; Transportation Agent—C. F. Adams, Washington, D. C.

The following Executive Committee was elected: T. Thomas Fortune, Chairman, Red Bank, N. J.; S. E. Courtney, Boston; T. W. Jones, Chicago; W. A. Beasley, Macon, Ga.; S. A. Furniss, Indianapolis; J. C. Napier, Nashville; W. L. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; M. M. Lewey, Pensacola, Fla.; J. C. Jackson, Lexington, Ky.

It was proposed to-day to hold an art exposition in 1905. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Steps are now being taken by the colored people of Virginia to hold an exposition celebrating the negroes' condition in this country.

When the league was called to order to-day the attendance was very large, as was the case since the opening session. The first address was made by J. A. Taylor of Robinsonville, Miss., who was followed by L. H. Williams of Marshall, Texas. F. D. Patterson of Greenfield, Ohio, spoke of the carriage manufacturing business, saying that nearly 80 per cent. of the carriages built in his town came from his factory. C. F. Johnson discussed the insurance business. The Rev. T. W. Walker, D. D., of Birmingham, Ala., spoke on the negro and his work in his State. J. E. Henderson of Little Rock, Ark., told of his experience in the jewelry business.

Theodore W. Jones of Chicago told of the development in the industrial and other lines in his city. He said:

"This much-talked-of negro problem is merely a business problem, and as such it is not so much for the white man as the black man. Its solution will be worked out by the black man in so far as he shall discourage lawlessness and condemn the commission of crime among the ignorant of his own race, in so far as he shall work earnestly and faithfully, travel the beaten path of honor and integrity. Let his success speak for him and his light shine so that it may help illuminate the dark way for his struggling brother. This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, may be hastened by the white man in so far as he shall break down the barriers over which he must climb to remove the obstacles that impede our development, wipe out the awful prejudice which renders almost deadly the very air which we breathe, stop trying to close against us the door of hope, and give us a fair field and a man's chance."

Addresses were also made by T. E. Meadowes of Keystone, West Va.; J. E. Thompson of Springfield, Ill., and others.

An address to the public was adopted. The address says in part:

"The general diffusion of knowledge and the steady growth of the people will be the surest foundation upon which we can build a substantial business structure which will command the confidence and respect of our fellow citizens and enable us most effectually to contribute our share in larger measure to the prosperity and happiness of the Republic.

"We confront a future full of promise in all our relationship to the life of the Nation, in which the door of opportunity shall be closed against no worthy person as a platform upon which to stand and labor.

"The result will depend on us. Others cannot do for us what we should do for ourselves. Our business development is in our hands, and not in the hands of others."

Most of the delegates will leave for their respective homes to-morrow. They have been well entertained while here, and are much pleased with what has been done to make their stay pleasant. Speaking of the present session and the addresses of welcome extended by representatives of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, the Retail Merchants' Association, and the city, the Hon. R. L. Smith of Paris, Texas, who holds the position of Deputy United States Marshal, said to-day:

"The progressive, intelligent, conservative negro that loves this country, that understands and appreciates the priceless worth of our institutions and knows their value to the element of our population that cannot begin as yet to comprehend their significance, feels a thrill of hope, of courage, I may say of gratitude to the grand men who in this year of grace have given notice to the world that all negroes do not look alike to them.

"The negroes composing the National Negro Business League know from experience that there are thousands of white men in the South who recognize the worth of the honest, straightforward, progressive negro, who can be depended upon to take the right side in matters looking to civic betterment. The tender of the Capitol for the session of the league, the offer of a trolley ride to all points of interest in the city, and the generous and hospitable treatment by all classes of Nashville's citizens must be a revelation to the country.

"I want to say to the white people of the South and the country generally that they need have absolutely no fear of the class of people here represented nor of those influenced by them. Just as soon as present restrictions are removed the white people will find that community of interest, mutual helpfulness, and the same general view of local and National questions will place the intelligent negro by their side on most of the issues that will arise."

John H. Smythe of Hanover, Va., said:

"Our rights as a race are secure, despite recent constitutional actions of some of the States. Let us, then, acting on the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson, teach the negro to be a farmer and to do his duty in that sphere of life in which he finds himself. Then fifty years hence there will be no negro problem in the United States."

TO EXPLORE BAFFIN'S LAND.

Expedition of the Dominion Government Ready to Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—The steamer Neptune, a Newfoundland sealer purchased by the Dominion Government, leaves for Hudson's Bay to-morrow at 4 o'clock with a party of scientists. Leaving here she will proceed to Nachbak, Labrador, to pick up an Esquimaux interpreter, afterward cruising to Cumberland Gulf and Baffin's Land. Returning she will pass down Hudson Strait and seek Winter quarters north of Chesterfield Inlet. At the latter place a contingent of Northwest mounted police will establish a post under command of Major Moodie, first Governor of Hudson's Bay.

During the winter sleighing parties will go in all directions on exploring trips. One in command of A. P. Low, the leader of the expedition, will go inland for three months. In the Spring the ship will go up Baffin's Bay to Greenland, thence to Cape York and into Smith Sound until she meets the Arctic pack, taking possession of all lands on the western side of Baffin's Bay.

Returning by way of Lancaster Sound she will proceed as far as the ice permits, taking possession of all Arctic islands. She will return to Chesterfield Inlet in September, 1904, afterward remaining in Hudson Strait to ascertain how far the strait is navigable. A full staff of scientists will be carried to investigate the geology, the flora and the fauna of that territory, and also the deep sea fisheries. A determined effort also will be made to break up American poaching in Hudson's Bay, which Canada claims as inland waters.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Kills Playmate.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Ivon Cheney, nine years old, of Potsdam, to-day shot and instantly killed his nine-year-old playmate, Stephen Narrow, because the latter had threatened to kill Cheney's pet cat. The boy was arrested and is held on a charge of murder.

STORM'S WORK IN MEXICO.

Great Damage from Tropical Hurricane—Bridges Washed Away and Land Submerged.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 21.—The tropical hurricane which swept over Eastern Mexico a few days ago was much more terrific than was indicated in the earlier reports from that country. It destroyed a vast amount of property. Advices received here to-day say that the whole country from Cardenas to Tampico is practically submerged with water from the storm, and that all the bridges on the Monterey and Gulf Road were washed away, and traffic is not yet resumed over that route.

The large lighterage and wharf steamer of the Mexican Central Railroad, Huasteca, at Tampico, was blown out to sea and completely wrecked. The damage to property at that port by the storm is so great that it cannot be estimated, but no casualties are reported. The first through train via the National from the north since the storm came in Tuesday morning.

The storm washed away many bridges on the route, and all traffic was tied up in consequence. The bridges were cribbed and propped after much work on the part of the wreckers, so as to allow trains to pass. Permanent repairs will be a matter of great cost to the management.

WAR ON SPITE FENCES.

One Newark Man's Queer Scheme to Evade a New Building Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Leslie D. Miller, Superintendent of Buildings, sent out official notices to-day calling for the immediate removal of "spite fences," about fifty of which are known to exist in this city. The action is taken under the provision of the recently adopted building ordinance which limits the height of frame fences to eight feet.

Some of the spite fences have been in existence for more than twenty years, and it is said that several owners have refused to obey the order, and will carry the matter to the higher courts. The owner of a spite fence in Handerton Street will, it is said, get around the law by placing steel girders from the edge of the roof of his house. The girders will reach over an alleyway between his house and that of his neighbor, whom he has for years been trying to spite. He will then hang the present fence from the girders, but will not allow the bottom to touch the ground. He is quite sure that the structure cannot be termed a fence when it is connected with the steel girders.

FREEHOLDERS ARE ACCUSED.

Supreme Court Acts on Charges Against the Board in Middlesex County, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 21.—The financial affairs of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County, of which this city is the county seat, are to be investigated under the direction of the Supreme Court. This county is governed by a board of twenty-four men, who are paid $2 a day for every day that they look after county affairs. Although all have other business to look after some of the members charge for every working day in the year.

The Grand Jury made a presentment concerning the board, in which it was criticised for giving extravagant contracts to favorite contractors, and for building roads for a steamboat company in which a member of the board is interested, and for depositing the county funds without interest in a small bank, while the large banks offered interest. The Grand Jury decided that it was time to let a court commission make a thorough examination. The jury made such a recommendation to Supreme Court Justice Fort. Several citizens of the county also petitioned for a commission, and Justice Fort has just replied that he will hear the matter here on Sept. 15.

If the investigation proves that half of the rumors are true, indictments probably will follow. All of the transactions connected with the building of the big bridge across the Raritan River, between Perth and South Amboy will be reviewed.

KILLED PLAYING BALL.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 21.—Dr. Allan Monroe Newman, second, a prominent dentist of Providence and formerly a well-known amateur baseball player, died at the hospital to-night as a result of being struck by a foul tip during a baseball game here this afternoon.

Dr. Newman had been engaged to play with Pawtucket to-day against a team representing Providence. While at the bat in the first inning he reached for a straight ball, but did not strike it fair, and the sphere glanced from the bat, striking him squarely in the right temple, knocking him to the ground. He revived quickly, however, and made little of his injury, saying he would be all right in a little while, and took his place in right field when his side was retired.

He was unable to go to the bat in the next inning, however, and retired to the dressing room to change his clothing. A few minutes later he was found unconscious, and by order of a physician was removed to the hospital, where he died a few hours later without regaining consciousness.

Dr. Newman played with the University of Pennsylvania in 1901 and 1902.

ROBBED MOSQUITO KILLERS.

Jersey War Languishes After Theft of Barrel of Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 21.—The magazine of the anti-mosquito forces was plundered yesterday, and as a result the task of ridding South Orange of mosquitos which has been pursued with varying success for the last two years, has suffered another setback.

The exterminators had a barrel of oil in Mosewood Avenue from which they filled the sprinkling cans. While the distributing was going on some one stole the barrel, put it in a wagon and drove off. When the forces returned to restock they couldn't find the barrel and the police were notified, but no clue was found. Hostilities were immediately suspended.

The authorities say they are at a loss to know what use could be made by any one of that kind of oil.

Think Boy Was Killed by a Blow.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 21.—George McNamara, the six-year-old son of Policeman McNamara of Summit, died at the home of his parents last night after an illness of only a few days. Peritonitis caused his death and the peritonitis is supposed to have resulted from a blow in the stomach which the boy is said to have received at the hands of a playmate a week or two ago. The physician who attended the boy would not say positively that death was caused by the blow.

Mammoth Nasturtium Leaves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Competition among nasturtium raisers in this vicinity is growing keen. Mrs. C. F. Alward of 2[illegible] Watt Street raised nasturtiums with leaves six inches across, and mentioned the fact. Then came others whose plants had grown larger leaves. To-day Mrs. Zelma L. Brown of Highland Park sent in leaves of nasturtium plants that were nearly eight inches in diameter and twenty-three and one-half inches in circumference. So far Highland Park leads.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer Sails for Home.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of New York is a passenger on the Dominion liner New England, which sailed from this port to-day for Boston. He drew great congregations during his stay in this country, but refused all overtures to accept a call in London.

Santos-Dumont Going to Brazil.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Temps says M. Santos-Dumont is going to Brazil to restore his broken health, and that, accordingly, the experiments with his automobile balloons have been postponed.

SWAM TO CONEY ISLAND FROM THE BATTERY

Two Life Guards Barely Escaped Death and Arrived Exhausted.

Edward Fuller and Philip Fay Both Fall in a Faint at End of Dangerous Contest—Almost Run Down by Steamer.

Because of a friendly rivalry as to their swimming powers, two life guards of the Coney Island Station, Edward Fuller and Philip Fay, yesterday morning swam from the Battery, Manhattan, to Coney Island, and in doing so both narrowly escaped death. The men swam the distance in five hours and twenty minutes, and upon their arrival at Henderson's Bathing Pavilion both fainted from exhaustion. During the swim Fay was almost carried under by the undertow at one point, while Fuller just missed being caught by the propeller of the Sirius of the Iron Steamboat Company.

There has existed a spirited rivalry between the guardsmen for a long time. Each has often bantered the other into doing feats along the Coney Island Beach, but never with any satisfactory result to either. They happened to meet last Sunday in a party of friends, and the conversation drifted to the old subject, and the old argument of their respective prowess was discussed. Finally one of the other guardsmen present suggested that they quit boasting about their ability and get out and show somebody that they could swim a little anyway.

Fay declared that he could swim the English Channel, but to give Fuller a show he would swim him a race from the Battery to Coney Island, each side putting up twenty-five dollars, the stipulation being that if either failed to swim the entire distance he was to lose the bet.

The contest was set for yesterday, and accordingly yesterday morning the men arrived at the Barge Office ready for the swim. They were accompanied by a party of life guardsmen, some of whom were in a rowboat and some in a steam launch. It was arranged that these friends should follow the swimmers, the launch with Fay and the rowboat with Fuller, so that in case of accident help would be near.

The men had agreed to go out with the ebb tide and so promptly at 7:10 o'clock they slipped into the water and began to make their way out into the bay.

The water about the Battery happened to be unusually crowded with ferry boats and small craft at that hour, and the dangers of the swim began at the very start. Then, too, some energetic rivermen with their rowboats happened to be by and it was all Fay and Fuller could do to avoid being rescued.

However, they finally got out past Governor's Island and fully started on their journey. They swam at a regular stroke, neither seeking to beat the other, but to hold his strength until the last moments. They held in rather near the Long Island shore in order to shorten the distance as much as possible.

The rivals got along nicely and without incident until the steamboat Sirius hove in sight on her way to Coney Island. The steamboat came along rapidly, and her pilot evidently did not see the swimmers, for the boat was almost upon them before they could get out of the way. Fay was further away from her than Fuller, and the latter didn't seem to be able to pull out. Consequently the steamer ran within a few feet of him, and for a time his friends thought he had been caught by the wheels, for the side current caught him, a wave broke over him, and he disappeared from view. However, much to the relief of his friends in the small boats, who had hastened to the spot, he came up and declared himself in good condition.

The swimmers now worked by Bath Beach and Gravesend Bay and reached Norton's Point, just at the end of Coney Island, when it came Fay's turn to risk his life. Both swimmers were well-nigh exhausted apparently, and when he started past the bell buoy he ran too close to it and was caught by the whirlpool which sometimes surrounds it when the tide is running out. He was flung against the buoy, and clung there for a few moments, unable to swim away. The launch hastened to his assistance, but he had already gone under once when it got to him. As he came up he caught hold of the launch for an instant, let them carry him away from the buoy, and then recommenced the swim despite the protests of his friends in the launch.

The news of the contest was known all over Coney Island, and the whole population was down to the beach to see the men come in. It was 12:30 o'clock when they swam into the water near the shore at the old Iron Pier. Fay swam in and fainted. Fuller swam until he touched ground, and waded a few feet, and then he, too, fell fainting into the arms of friends. They were carried to the pavilion and attended to by a physician. Last night both were said to be well. They agreed to divide the money, as both got in.

VETERAN POLICEMAN DEAD.

Sergt. Isaac Bird, Retired in 1895, Was Superintendent Byrnes's Right-Hand Man.

Isaac Bird, who died suddenly at Westfield, N. J., Wednesday, was a former member of the New York Police Department and also of the old Metropolitan Police, to which he was appointed Feb. 5, 1859, by Commissioners T. B. Stillman, Isaac H. Bailey, Michael Ulshoffer, and L. B. Ward.

After a little over two years' service as patrolman he was appointed Roundsman May 20, 1861. On Aug. 27, 1862, he was promoted to be a Sergeant, with which rank he retired July 5, 1895, with a pension of $1,050 a year, half his salary as Sergeant. His retirement came soon after that of his former chief and close friend, Superintendent Thomas F. Byrnes.

Bird was known chiefly for his close relations with Superintendent Byrnes. When Byrnes went from the Mercer Street Station, then the Fifteenth Precinct, now the Sixteenth, he made several changes in the personnel of the Headquarters office force and one of the results was the bringing of Sergt. Bird to the Detective Bureau as desk Sergeant.

Very soon Bird became Byrnes's right-hand man and practically his secretary. All persons desiring to see the head of the Police Department saw Bird first. Thus, though not identified with many notable arrests, he possessed more knowledge of what was going on in the department than probably any man except Superintendent Byrnes himself.

Sergt. Bird was known among the members of the police force as a man of devout character. He was identified with the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, from which his funeral will take place this afternoon. He was born in New York State seventy-three years ago. For many years he lived in Greenwich village. He was a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M.

DAMAGES TO YACHT ARROW.

Charles R. Flint Asks $65,000 for Injury to His Craft by a Scow.

United States Marshal Henkel of Brooklyn has had placed in his hands papers in an action against the Beard Dredging Company arising out of a recent accident to Charles R. Flint's fleet steam yacht Arrow. A libel has been filed against property of the Beard Company.

On Aug. 5 last, while the Arrow was steaming down the North River, she collided with a submerged scow near Pier A. The scow, it is alleged, was in tow of two of the tugs of the Beard Company. The plaintiff claims that the collision was due to the failure of the men on the tugs to take proper precautions to warn passing vessels of the danger from the scow.

It is alleged that it will take six months to repair the damage sustained by the Arrow. The plaintiff seeks to recover $50,000 for the damage to the yacht and $15,000 for being deprived of the use of the craft, claimed to be the fleetest steam-propelled vessel afloat.

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PRODUCTION OF "EVERYMAN."

Ben Greet Writes of His Plans—Views of Out-of-Door Performance by Bohemian Club.

In a letter to a friend in New York, "Ben" Greet, who is now in San Francisco making advance preparations for the Western presentation of "Everyman," tells of the plans of the two "Everyman" companies for the coming season. Mr. Greet was asked by Viola Allen to take charge of the production of "Twelfth Night," but because his own tour began too early he could not accept.

However, both of the "Everyman" companies are going to present "Twelfth Night" as an "extra" in Canada. In the Eastern company Miss Matthison will take the part of Viola; in the Western Mrs. Crawley will take it. It is to be done in the true Elizabethan style.

Mr. Greet writes that he has seen a production in San Francisco the like of which was never in New York, and which Charles Frohman would give a fortune for if he saw it. It was given by the Bohemian Club of San Francisco during the August full moon in a grove of the enormous trees to be found only in California. The club owns the grove, and every Summer as many members as can get away from the city go there, rehearse, and give the August presentation.

"Their acting reached a standard which I have not seen attained hitherto," writes Mr. Greet, "and if the production could be placed within fifty miles of New York it would make a fortune. If Mr. Frohman could see it he would jump at it."

The Eastern "Everyman" company opens in Buffalo Sept. 28, and the Western in San Francisco Sept. 1. The tours of both take in most of the large cities in the United States.

HURRY CALL FROM BELASCO.

Summons Company to Appear Here in "Darling of the Gods" the Night of Its London Production.

In order to have the American opening night of "The Darling of the Gods" on the date that Beerbohm Tree's production of the drama takes place in London, David Belasco a few days ago began a distribution of telegraphic messages to the members of the company throughout the country.

Blanche Bates, when Mr. Belasco decided to move up the date, was in California. George Arliss was in his country place, near London; Ada Lewis and Mrs. F. M. Bates were in Paris, William Furst was in Bruges, Belgium, and Albert Bruning was at a fishing camp a three days' canoeing journey from Quebec. Others were in the Rocky Mountains and scattered all over the West.

Blanche Bates was the first to answer. "Only too glad to hurry," she wired. "Can leave at two hours' notice." The others answered in the three days following, and it was found that the entire company could gather here by Sept. 9.

So Mr. Belasco cabled yesterday an answer to Beerbohm Tree's suggestion to have the two openings on the same night, saying that he could open here Sept. 16. Mr. Tree cabled back that this date suited him exactly. Accordingly, His Majesty's Theatre, in London, and the Belasco Theatre here will open with the same play on the same night.

GEORGE ADE'S EPIGRAMS.

Some Extracts from the Dialogue of His New Play, "The County Chairman."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—George Ade's new comedy, "The County Chairman," which is in rehearsal by MacKlin Arbuckle, has many witty epigrams, of which the following are samples:

Even schoolmaams are human. They have been known to love.

About the time a man goes into politics his wife starts to keeping boarders.

Some men are so busy regulating the Government they ain't got any time to do chores.

It's wrong to make a man do a woman's work, such as splitting wood.

When destiny comes along and taps a man on the shoulder and says "tag, you're it," its no time for poor weak mortals to interfere.

General Sherman said "War is hell." That's because he never was in politics.

A woman, if she's any good, don't fall in love with a quitter.

A political worker transacts more business and takes home less money than any other kind of laborer.

A campaign is a godsend. It creates a healthy demand for kerosene torches, 5-cent cigars, and other paraphernalia of Government by the people.

There are two kinds of cigars—campaign cigars and those that you smoke.

A woman hates to come right out and say yes.

He says he's my friend, and yet he wants to land me in Congress.

A politician can't fight with boxing gloves when the other fellow is using a meat axe.

A candidate's job is to lay low and follow instructions.

The man who sits under a shade tree and talks politics always wants to protect American labor.

Every candidate believes in high priced wages for the workingman and low prices for the consumer.

Every man needs about two women to look after him.

All's fair in love, war, and politics.

The torch of Liberty ought to be represented by a five-cent cigar.

The day after election people don't ask, "Did you make a clean and dignified contest?" The only question is, "Did you win?"

Claim everything till the last precinct is in, and then holler fraud.

It's the same in love as in politics; wait for the last returns.

The worst thing about a man who can be bought is that he won't stay bought.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Redecorated and refurnished, the West End Theatre will open to-night with "A Gentleman of France." Though Weber & Fields acquired the house last Spring, to-night's performance begins their first under their actual management. The leading part, that of Gaston de Marsac, will be taken by Willis Granger.

Maud Raymond will appear at the Paradise Roof Gardens to-morrow night. She says it will be her last appearance in vaudeville.

Grace Elliston, who is to play a leading part in Richard Mansfield's production of "Ivan the Terrible" and "Old Heidelberg," returned from Europe yesterday. A dozen members of the Mansfield company will arrive Monday.

Edna Aug sailed from Europe on the Umbria. She is to appear next season in "The Four Leaf Clover."

Leo Stevens and Carlos La Strange, the balloonists, who sailed in a race at Luna Park two weeks ago, will do so again this afternoon. La Strange said he missed the prize of $1,500 because somebody yelled "Your balloon is on fire!" and he cut loose his parachute. Stevens landed in Dyker Meadows; La Strange came down in the Coney Island marshes, and straightway challenged Stevens to a second race. The man who goes highest and remains in the air longest wins the prize.

It is now decided that the new Weber & Fields offering will go under the meaningless title of "Whoop-Dee-Doo." Lillian Russell will have several catchy songs.

Nathaniel Roth is arranging a New York engagement for S. Miller Kent in "Fighting Bob."

Sousa and Duss have both included in their transcontinental programmes Sydney P. Harris's new march, "The Cavalier," which is dedicated to Charlotte Tittell, who plays Charlotte Durand, the heroine in George W. Cable's romance.

Following "The Earl of Pawtucket" Henrietta Crosman will begin on Monday, Sept. 7, a special engagement of one week at the Manhattan Theatre in "As You Like It." The engagement will open with a matinée on Labor Day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 21.—The Salem woolen mills and Salem trousers factory, owned by the Salem Woolen Mills Company, and located at Salem, Va., were destroyed by fire to-night. The fire started in the lower part of the woolen mills, and was caused by the lantern of the night watchman coming in contact with some combustible matter. An explosion followed, and the buildings were soon a mass of flames. The local firemen were powerless to control the fire, and the Roanoke department responded to a call for aid, but reached the scene too late to be of service. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with $80,000 insurance. About 200 operatives are thrown out of employment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

8:05 A. M.—191 Henry Street; Louis Kirsher; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—542 West Fifty-second Street; The Hammock Factory; no damage.

11:25 A. M.—346 West Twenty-first Street; Francis Grupen; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—196 Elizabeth Street; Sale Paro; damage, $15.

4:50 P. M.—788 Ninth Avenue; J. Corcoran; damage, $20.

7:05 P. M.—224 West Thirty-seventh Street; D. Middlebaum; damage trifling.

6:00 P. M.—209 Stanton Street; Henry Bisler; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—22-24 West Third Street; Elias Israel; damage, $1,500.

10:00 P. M.—25 Allen Street; Solomon Stein; damage, trifling.

11:05 P. M.—2,099 Second Avenue; Michael Helvert; damage, trifling.

11:10 P. M.—171 Ludlow Street; Charles Center, damage, trifling.

TAMMANY'S FAMILY ROW

Struggle for Twenty-ninth District Leadership Becomes Lively.

Indications That Delmour's Navahe Club Will Favor Leader Muiqueen—Rush Faction Anxious.

Developments in the last few days in the Tammany organization in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District have made the fight there for the leadership one of the most interesting of any in the city. Important additions have been made to the fighting strength of Joseph F. Muiqueen, the present district leader, who is being opposed by Thomas E. Rush, and yesterday a call was issued for a meeting of the Navahe Club, the Lawrence Delmour organization in the district, to be held on Monday night at the club rooms, 112 East Eighty-seventh Street. At this meeting a decision will be reached by the club members as to what stand they shall take in the contest for the leadership, so far the organization having declared for neither of the two candidates.

Much hinges about this meeting of the Navahe Club, for its membership makes the organization an important factor in the district, and there are three propositions open to the members. They can indorse either Muiqueen or Rush, or they can name an independent candidate for the leadership and fight both sides.

The indorsement of Rush, however, is regarded as the least likely of the propositions, for Delmour and Rush have been on bad terms ever since the election of last Fall, when the Democratic candidate for the Assembly was beaten, and Rush was charged with having ordered the ticket cut. Delmour has said that he would favor Muiqueen above Rush, but because of several questions that have entered into the contest his organization has remained aloof, but now it has been determined that it is time to act.

Among the membership of the organization yesterday, and among the Democrats of the district generally, there was a strong disposition to believe that Muiqueen will get the advantage of the support of this club, and that with this important gain he will not have any great difficulty in electing his general committee ticket on primary day.

The Navahes have been taking a more and more important part in the contest for weeks now are prepared to take a decisive stand in the very near future and conduct a strong fight for the remaining three weeks before the primary elections on Sept. 15.

Following the meeting on Monday night, at which Lawrence Delmour will be present and with his followers decide on a course of action, there will be a smoker and entertainment, for which the President of the club, Herman Goldman, who is one of the most active of the Delmour lieutenants in the district, has made ample arrangements. Mr. Goldman has been working slightly in the district for several months and has done much to effect a sound organization in the Navahe Club. In addition to the smoker and political meeting, the Navahes are preparing for a big reception and vaudeville entertainment which will be held on the night of Sept. 9 at Terrace Garden and the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

While the Muiqueen contingent is confident that it will have the support of the Navahes, it also has the satisfaction of having received the indorsement of two other organizations in the district within the last week. One of these is the Young Men's Democratic Club, located at Park Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, and the other is the Thomas McCarthy Association, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. McCarthy is now one of the Muiqueen election district Captains. This fight of the clubs in the district is one of the most interesting features of the leadership contest, as frequently in the past in Tammany election district fights, Mr. Muiqueen's club is the Jackson, which Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, has declared is the regular headquarters for the district, while the Rush club is the Cleveland. Last night the Muiqueen election district Captains held a meeting at the Jackson Club and conferred with the leader, declaring the conditions in the district to be most favorable for the election of the present leader.

TAMMANY SLATEMAKING.

Three Names Mentioned for Sheriff—Perez M. Stewart's Chance for Borough President.

Three aspirants for the Tammany nomination for Sheriff this year are causing some inconvenience to Charles F. Murphy, the head of the Wigwam, as all of the candidates are district leaders in the organization and have claims on his attention and consideration. The men are Patrick H. Keelon of the Seventh, John T. Oakley of the Fourteenth, and John F. Ahearn of the Fourth.

The nomination was promised to ex-Senator Ahearn tentatively at least, last Winter after he had been defeated for a renomination by a combination of forces engineered by Representative Timothy D. Sullivan and Alderman Thomas F. Foley, and by which Daniel J. Riordan was nominated and elected. After the nomination of Senator Riordan and the turning down of Ahearn, who has represented the district for years, Republican influences sought to have Ahearn run as an independent in the district, promising him Republican support. This deal, had it been agreed to, would have meant the probable defeat of Riordan, but Ahearn finally declined to go into it, and it since has been learned that Murphy promised him the nomination for Sheriff if he would refuse to do anything to help in defeating the regular candidate. In spite of this promise, however, both Keelon and Oakley are pressing their claims, and they bid fair to cause a rather warm struggle between now and convention time.

In Tammany circles yesterday the name of Perez M. Stewart was freely mentioned in connection with the nomination of Borough President to succeed Jacob A. Cantor.

There is a string attached to any promise that Stewart may have from Tammany, however, and that is resting on the question of George B. McClellan's nomination for Mayor. If this nomination is brought about, Stewart is said to be in line for the Borough Presidency. The name of Robert Mish also is receiving some consideration in Tammany circles for the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen.

FUSION PLANS IN QUEENS.

Report That John H. Sutphin Will Be the Nominee for Borough President.

There was an important shift in the political situation in the Borough of Queens yesterday when John H. Sutphin, for many years the Queens County Clerk, resigned from the Democratic County Committee, of which he had been a member for more than thirty years. This resignation, it was freely reported last night, was for the purpose of paving the way for his nomination on the Fusion ticket for Presidency of the borough, and then to make the run against President Joseph Cassidy. Two years ago Cassidy carried the borough against the Fusion nominee for Borough President while all the rest of the Fusion nominees were elected.

The Fusion movement is well under way in Queens, the Republican County Committee having already named a committee of five to confer with a like number from the Citizens' Union and the Greater New York Democratic organizations of the borough upon the make-up of the ticket. Generally it is conceded that the Republicans will contribute 60 per cent. of the vote for such a ticket, but it is further conceded that the Republican vote of itself would fall considerably short of enough to elect, as the normal Democratic plurality in Queens is between 2,000 and 3,000.

Under these circumstances it is acknowledged that the Republicans will get a large proportion of the offices, but it is also deemed wise to nominate an independent Democrat, like Sutphin for the head of the borough ticket, and thus bring all the independent Democratic elements of the district to the support of the ticket.

POLITICS IN WORLD'S FAIR.

Lively Row Over the Appointment of a Democrat on the Alaska Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Under his authority as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for Alaska, which will have charge of the exhibits from that Territory at the Louisiana Exposition, Assistant Secretary Thomas Ryan of the Interior Department appointed Lewis L. Williams of Juneau, the member from Alaska on the Democratic National Committee, and Gov. Brady of Alaska as his associate. The appointment of Williams has aroused much opposition.

It is said that ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the Government Commission in charge of the St. Louis Exposition, has been most persistent in the effort to prevent the appointment and protested to Secretary Hitchcock against it in a correspondence that has lasted several days.

The objection to Williams is that he is a Democrat and the place to which he has been appointed has a salary of $2,500 a year and expenses. There are a number of Republicans in the Territory who wanted the place and their efforts to get it led to the vigorous fight made on Williams. Secretary Hitchcock is represented as being displeased with Mr. Ryan's action, but he has decided to abide by it because he had authorized Ryan to appoint whom he would.

This is the first time the partisan politics has been injected openly into exposition matters, and it has started a warm controversy. The fact that ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, the head of the exposition, is a Democrat and that a number of prominent Democrats were appointed as the Government Commission, among them ex-Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, ex-Representative John Allen of Mississippi, and ex-Representative Glynn of New York, would seem to indicate that there has been no discrimination on the score of politics.

Assistant Secretary Ryan is in the Yellowstone Park and cannot be reached by wire or mail, and there seems to be no way to undo his disposition of the matter. There is no point made against Williams's ability as he is a substantial and well-to-do citizen and by unprejudiced persons is pronounced to be in every way well fitted for the discharge of the duties involved. Secretary Ryan and Gov. Brady, being already Government officials, are not allowed to draw any salary for their services on the board, and Williams therefore will be the only member of the board who will be paid for his services.

SECRETARY ROOT SAILS.

Says He Will Retire from the Cabinet About the Middle of the Winter.

Secretary of War Elihu Root, who is one of the American Alaskan Boundary Commissioners, sailed for Liverpool on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday afternoon. Mr. Root will meet the other Commissioners, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and ex-Senator Turner of Washington, in London. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster of Indiana, Hannis Taylor of Tennessee, ex-Minister to Spain, and Judge John M. Dickinson of Chicago, who will argue the American side of the controversy before the commission, will also be passengers on the Celtic.

Just before the Celtic sailed Secretary Root granted an audience to the newspaper men, during which he said that his retirement from President Roosevelt's Cabinet could be expected about the middle of the Winter. He said he would return in November, and that during his absence Assistant Secretary of War Oliver would act as Secretary.

Mr. Root was asked if he had anything to say about the Littauer case, and also if the report was true that on his retirement from the Cabinet he would enter politics and become a candidate to succeed Gov. Odell. He declined to discuss the Littauer case, and said the Governorship report was untrue.

"How about the Miles case?" he was asked.

"I can't discuss that," answered the Secretary.

Secretary Root was accompanied by Mrs. Root and Miss Edith Root.

MARROQUIN ON THE CANAL.

In Sending Treaty to Colombian Congress the President Presented All Sides of Question.

CARACAS, Aug. 21.—The following dispatch has been received from Bogota overland, via Cucuta:

Before presenting the Panama Canal treaty to the Colombian Senate, President Marroquin said:

"My Government is confronted with this dilemma: Either our sovereignty must suffer detriment or we must renounce certain pecuniary advantages to which in the opinion of many we have a right; or we must vigorously maintain our sovereignty and claim in a peremptory manner the pecuniary indemnity to which we consider ourselves entitled.

"In the first case, by consenting to the diminishing of our authority and not aspiring to an important indemnity, if the canal should be opened through the Panama Isthmus the just desire of the inhabitants of Panama and of all Colombians, and also the Government, would be satisfied, but the Government would be exposing itself to having the charge brought against it later that it did not duly defend our sovereignty and that it sacrificed the interest of the nation.

"In the second case, should the canal not be opened through Panama, the Government will be reproached with not having allowed Colombia to obtain that advantage which is considered an essential condition of our aggrandisement.

"I have already expressed my desire that the inter-oceanic canal be opened through our territory. I think that even at the cost of some sacrifices we ought not to place obstacles in the way of so grand an enterprise, both because it will be a gigantic material improvement to our country and because once the canal is opened by the North Americans we shall strengthen and widen our relations with them, which will result in an immeasurable gain to our industry, commerce, and wealth. Happily for me, the immense responsibility which must weigh upon him who decides this question must be assumed by Congress, whose duty it is to definitely approve or disapprove of the agreement proposed by the North American Government."

A patriotic demonstration occurred in Bogota after the disapproval of the treaty by the Senate.

Philippines Troops' Movement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Instructions have been given for the beginning of the movement of troops to and from the Philippines, which will continue during the Autumn and Winter. The Fourteenth Cavalry and the Second Battalion of the Seventh Infantry will sail on the Logan September 5.

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 21.—The annual camp meeting was formally opened this evening, when the Sacrament of the Lord's Prayer was observed in the Auditorium. Bishop Fitzgerald presided, and thirty-five ministers assisted in the service. The communicants numbered nearly 4,000. This afternoon a consecration service was held, when prayers were offered for the success of the camp meeting. The first sermon will be preached to-morrow morning by Presiding Elder J. B. Hains of Red Bank.

Dr. Seymour's Resignation Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the Second Congregational Church of Bennington, Vt., last evening the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Seymour was accepted to take effect Oct. 1, when he will become associate pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and close a fifteen years' pastorate in Bennington. Commendatory resolutions were adopted.

Funeral of Florence Brown.

The funeral of Miss Florence Brown, who was drowned last week in Canada Lake, near Gloversville, N. Y., was held yesterday afternoon from the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, where the young woman was confirmed two years ago. Both of the parents of the young woman were present, and three sisters and a brother, and a numerous congregation. The service was conducted by the Rev. Frank F. Taylor, one of Dr. Mottet's assistants. The tragic circumstances and mystery of the young woman's death seemed to lend additional solemnity to the service. The interment was in Greenwood.

GOV. ODELL IN ACCORD WITH THE PRESIDENT

Matters of Personal and Party Concern Settled at Conference.

State Executive Has Luncheon and Spends Several Hours at Sagamore Hill—Prospects for an Extraordinary Session.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Gov. Benjamin B. Odell of New York to-day had a three hours' conference with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. They reached a perfect understanding on all points which they discussed, and are in entire accord regarding all matters of either personal or party concern.

Gov. Odell arrived in Oyster Bay off Sagamore Hill in the New York Naval Reserve ship Alleghany shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. On board besides the Governor were Lieut.-Commander Fry and Capt. Hensher, commander of the Second Battalion of New York Naval Reserves, and Adjutant Gen. Henry. The last named left the vessel soon after her arrival here to return to New York with some important papers which he had had the Governor sign.

Gov. Odell proceeded alone to the J. West Roosevelt pier, whence he was driven to Sagamore Hill. He was the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon. Gov. Odell remained in conference with the President until after 4 o'clock.

Just before leaving the pier to go aboard the Alleghany the Governor said, in response to inquiries by a representative of The Associated Press, that his visit was largely social and political. He had not seen the President for several months, and desired to discuss some party affairs with him. He said that he and the President incidentally discussed the political situation in both the city and the State of New York, but no definite conclusions were reached. He did not know whether Mr. Low again would be a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York, but thought if he were he would be elected.

The Littauer-Lyon glove contract case and its possible bearing on New York politics, he said, was not mentioned. He was perfectly sure that the Republicans would carry New York next year, but added that he had not thought much about the contest of next year yet.

"There really was no news in the talk I had with the President," said the Governor. "We talked of a good many things, but no decisions were reached of any public consequence." It can be said, however, that the Governor did not come to Oyster Bay to confer with the President on the proposition that he be a third time candidate for Governor, as has been reported.

Gov. Odell returned to-night to New York en route to Newburg. Next week he will begin his rounds of the county fairs in the State. They occupy nearly all of his time for several weeks. To-night the President has as guests at Sagamore Hill Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Representative J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin. Secretary Cortelyou is here on a pleasure trip, being accompanying his department with the President, but assurance is given that nothing of important public concern is under consideration. Mr. Babcock talked with the President about the work of the extraordinary session of Congress, especially with reference to financial legislation. No determination yet has been reached whether the session will be called to meet in October or in November. Before reaching a decision the President will talk or correspond with many members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Financial legislation and National and New York State politics were the principal topics of discussion to-day between the President and his guests. Early in the day Representative E. J. Hill of Connecticut talked with the President of the prospect of enacting remedial financial legislation at the approaching session of Congress.

During his visit Mr. Hill submitted to the President a brief presentation in writing of the arguments for and against propositions which recently have been considered, regarding the treatment and disposition of public moneys, including the retirement of $3,000,000 a month, and the question of an emergency circulation subject to a heavy tax. Mr. Hill argues in favor of such a modification of the present law as will enable the Government to deposit customs receipts in National banks, careful provision for the security of such deposits being made. He told the President that an early extraordinary session of Congress was in his judgment desirable.

William D. Murphy of New York, a long-time friend of the President, also discussed finance with Mr. Roosevelt.

It is said unofficially that Earl Roberts will visit the President here early in September. Nothing is known officially as yet, and all will depend upon the movements of the English General, but it is believed the visit will be on or about Sept. 5.

PARKER CAUSED ARREST.

Judge Takes Action Against Chauffeur Employed by Mayor Fleischmann of Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals to-day caused the arrest of Joseph P. Bridges, chauffeur for Mayor Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati, for driving his automobile through the streets of this city at a speed of more than eight miles an hour. Bridges was, in fact, going at an estimated speed of more than forty miles an hour.

He was careering up and down Broadway while awaiting the arrival of Mayor Fleischmann, who was coming on the West Shore train with a party of friends to go to Fleischmann's, in the Catskills, the Mayor's Summer home. Bridges's first exploit was to just miss hitting Dr. Daniel Connelly's carriage. Then he went whizzing past the carriage in which were Judge Parker, Judge John G. Vanetten, and Henry Kelder, a liveryman, the latter driving.

The horses took fright, and it took all the combined strength and skill of Kelder and the two Judges to prevent a runaway. Bridges went on, and half a block further he frightened a team belonging to Peter P. Zeeh. This team ran away, and ended its wild dash in the office windows of the Kingston Electric Company.

Bridges went dashing on. Meanwhile the two Judges had quieted their horses, which had had a bad scare, Bridges's machine having passed within a foot of their heads. Policeman Shader now appeared, and Judge Parker directed him to arrest Bridges, saying that he would appear against him in the Recorder's court. Bridges was arrested, and Recorder Carpenter, for the convenience of everybody, held court in the County Court chambers, formerly used by Judge Parker when he was on the Supreme Court bench.

As soon as Mayor Fleischmann appeared ex-Mayor William D. Brinnier served him with a summons in an action for damages brought by Zeeh. The Cincinnati Mayor asked for a conference, and in twenty-five minutes he handed over checks amounting to $250 and secured Bridges's release. Zeeh withdrew his suit, and the complaint against Bridges was withdrawn. As Fleischmann dashed away in an effort to make up for lost time, he said:

"It was rather expensive time, ten dollars a minute, but it was better than being kept away from my Summer home overnight."

Judge Parker is said to have had other experiences with automobiles while driving on city streets and country roads which have not increased his regard for the manner in which road rules are observed by chauffeurs.

HE OWES PRINCESS RADZIWILL.

One of the Creditors of W. T. Bailey a Petitioner in Bankruptcy.

William Trist Bailey of Far Rockaway yesterday made an application before Referee Charles Tipling, in Long Island City, to be declared a bankrupt. He says his liabilities are $38,198.85 and that his assets amount to $191,860, of which amount $181,000 is the approximated value of real estate.

Two of the creditors named are William Waldorf Astor, who has a claim against him of $800 for value received, and Princess Dolores Radziwill, to whom he says he owes $3,853.60, the balance on a ten-thousand-dollar mortgage.

Referee Tipling appointed George Painter, Frederick A. De Witt, and Charles E. Reed appraisers to ascertain the value of the real estate and report to him.

AIRSHIP TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Prof. Langley's Invention Placed in Position for the Test at Widewater, Va.

WIDEWATER, Va., Aug. 21.—Langley's big aerodrome was placed in position on the superstructure of the houseboat late this afternoon. The whole airship force worked on the body, arranging machinery and adjusting the wings, until sundown. The flying machine then was returned to the interior.

It was the first time that she had been exposed to the press representatives. Her machinery and dimensions were plainly visible. Amidship is a great mass of wheels, rods, boilers, pistons, and various other mechanical devices. It is exceedingly complicated. The body consists of several long steel bars centrally located. With bowsprit and rudder it will measure sixty feet.

Close to the motor is the navigator's car. This is built for a weight of 150 pounds. It probably will carry Prof. Langley, who was in it repeatedly this afternoon. The gasoline motor, which weighs 200 pounds, generates something in excess of twenty-horse-power. It is connected by gears with the propellers, about six feet in diameter, capable of revolving 1,200 times per minute. The motive power is sufficient to produce a velocity of forty miles per hour.

Placed equally about the ship are five empty cylindrical bodies designed as floats to keep the airship up when she strikes the water. Fore and aft are two strong platforms on each side to support the wings. These are of delicate but rigid construction, 50 by 10 feet, allowing a sustaining capacity of 500 square feet. During the work repeated photographs of the machine were made. The wings were placed in compartments on the superstructure and repeatedly adjusted.

With good weather conditions a test is expected Saturday.

NAVAL CADET DISMISSED.

Duncan Douglas of Albany, N. Y., Admitted Swearing Falsely as to His Age.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Duncan Douglas, the young man appointed to the Naval Academy by Representative Southwick of the Albany (N. Y.) district, has been forced to leave the academy. The law prescribes twenty years as the maximum age for admission to the academy. Douglas, in signing the required statement or descriptive list, declared that he was under twenty years of age. He passed all the preliminary examinations, and was entered as a Midshipman.

Recently there was received from Albany by the Navy Department an affidavit which declared Douglas to be twenty-six years of age, that he is a graduate of Yale University, and that following his graduation at Yale he entered and graduated at a law school and is now a member of the New York bar. When confronted with this affidavit, Douglas admitted its truth.

Douglas was summarily dismissed from the academy to-day, but whether any official action, based on the alleged false statement on which he obtained admission, will be taken has not been determined.

ALICE BRADLEY GARNISHEED.

Woman Detective Who Got Evidence Against Stamford Girl is Suing Quintard's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 21.—Garnishment papers on Alice Bradley, who is being sued for $50,000 for alienating Charles E. Quintard's affections, have been returned to the Civil Common Pleas Court. The writ was obtained by counsel for M. Louise Patterson of Harrison, who claims to be a private detective, and who has brought suit against Mrs. Quintard to recover $500 compensation for professional services in getting evidence against Quintard. In her complaint Miss Patterson says that she rendered detective service for Mrs. Quintard from Sept. 1, 1902, to March 1, 1903. She also states that Mrs. Quintard promised to pay her what the services were reasonably worth, which the fair sleuth claims is $500.

Deputy Sheriff Ritch of Greenwich was unable to find that Mrs. Quintard owned any attachable property, and so Miss Bradley was garnisheed. This was served on Homer S. Cummings, Miss Bradley's attorney, and was also served on Miss Bradley personally. If the court awards Mrs. Quintard damages in her $50,000 alienation suit against Miss Bradley, the garnishment will cause payment to be withheld until the suit of Miss Patterson against Mrs. Quintard is settled, and any damages that may be allowed Miss Patterson will be paid out of this amount. Both suits are to come up in the September session of the court.

FIRE ON POWDER BOAT.

Blaze in Naval Tug Pontiac with Explosives Aboard Gives Crew a Scare.

With two thousand pounds of gunpowder on board and a fire in the hold, the crew of the Brooklyn Navy Yard tug Pontiac found themselves in a rather ticklish situation for a short time yesterday afternoon down the bay. The fire, however, was put out in short order, and before it could get anywhere near the powder.

The Pontiac is used by the Ordnance Department at the yard. At the time of the fire she was carrying 20 cans of black powder, weighing 100 pounds each, to the cruiser Chicago, lying at Tompkinsville, S. I. As the Pontiac was nearing Tompkinsville one of the crew discovered a fire in a clothes closet in the hold aft. The discovery caused a scare among the crew, but as the powder was in the forward part of the boat, Tugmaster McGee, who was in command, saw there was no immediate danger.

The crew attacked the fire with water buckets, and had it under control when the tug, which had continued ahead, reached the anchorage at Tompkinsville. The tugmaster was told to run alongside the Chicago, and a hose from the cruiser was turned on the blaze, putting it out. The powder was then transferred to the warship and the Pontiac returned to the navy yard. At the yard last night it was said that the damage by the fire amounted to only about $50.

NET INCOME INCREASED.

Satisfactory Condition of American Agricultural Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The annual report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, just issued, makes a very satisfactory showing, the company's total net income amounting to $2,067,321 as against $1,605,704 for the preceding year, while the actual surplus earned for the year above all charges and dividends aggregated $291,808, or $177,236 more than for the previous twelve months.

The balance sheet of the company as of June 30, 1903, shows total assets of $44,597,518. Of this amount $698,772 was in cash, $4,896,704 in merchandise and surplus, $1,289,816 in bills receivable, and $6,718,298 in assets receivable. The liabilities comprise, besides $40,000,000 of capital stock, $2,272,000 in notes payable, $29,587 in accounts payable, and profit and loss surplus of $1,849,136.

Treasurer Thomas A. Doe says: "The earnings for the year amounted to $2,067,327, an increase of $461,622 over the previous year. There was charged off for improvements, betterments and renewals, &c., $278,146, and there was set aside for contingencies, freights, &c., $400,175, leaving profits for the year available for dividends, $1,370,006. Attention is called to the fact that the current assets exceed the current liabilities by $10,558,559, an increase of $684,199 over the previous year."

L. K. Washburn is Sued by Wife.

Mrs. Ida Washburn has brought suit through Howe & Hummel, in the Supreme Court, for a separation from Lem K. Washburn, a theatrical manager. She names in her complaint Nola Mason, who is playing the role of Eliza in her husband's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. Mr. Washburn was arrested yesterday and furnished $1,000 cash security.

INVASION OF PORTLAND

War Game of Army and Navy to Begin To-morrow.

Troops Already Pouring Into the Soon-to-be Beleaguered Maine City—Chaffee in Command.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—Theoretically, a hostile fleet sailed from the tropics to-day to attack Portland, and Secret Service agents notified the United States Government of the fact. In this way began the mimic war in which detachments of the United States Army and the combined fleet of the North Atlantic Squadron are to take part during the next ten days. The fleet which is supposed to be sailing toward Portland really is at anchor off Rockland, where it will remain for the two days which would be consumed if it was actually approaching from the tropics. Then the vessels will appear in this harbor and commence operations.

In the meantime, prompted by the imaginary receipt this forenoon of news of the advice of the enemy's ships, the army of defense will assemble and prepare itself for the protection of the harbor and the city. The local batteries, being the first naturally to hear the news of the threatening danger, responded promptly, and by noon all the companies had gone into camp and taken up active duties. The First and Second Regiments, which constitute the entire State Militia, started as soon as notified for Portland, and were in camp in good season.

Before Sunday night additional forces from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York will be here, ready to assist in preventing the operations of the enemy from being successful. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee is to command the land forces. The enemy will be under Rear Admiral A. S. Barker.

Not since the civil war has Portland presented such a military appearance as she did this afternoon, when various regiments of National Guards were coming in by trains and marching through the streets to their stations. Of the Portland battalion two companies are at the Two Lights and at Silver Springs, on Cape Elizabeth; four companies are at Fort Preble and four at Fort Williams. The Second Regiment has six companies at Long Island, two at Fort McKinley, and four at Fort Levett. The Maine Signal Corps is at Fort Preble.

The baggage of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteer artillery, consisting of 1,000 men, who will arrive to-morrow, was received to-day and taken to the camping ground. It was in charge of an advance detail of sixty men. On Monday the Maine Naval Reserve will embark on the battleship Illinois to act with the "enemy."

Rear Admiral Barker has received sealed instructions relating to the attack. According to the rules of the manoeuvres, the blues, two squadrons of battleships located at Guantanamo and Culebra, are covered by a superior allied fleet of "red" and "black," when the political situation is suddenly strained to rupture. A strong red fleet sails at 6 P. M. Aug. 23 from the port of X, holding south with the following sealed orders: "The red fleet at X will proceed at once to Portland, seize and hold the same as a base of operations."

Information of the sailing of the fleet from X is received at Portland six hours after its departure. The time required for the red fleet to reach Portland is fifty-four hours. Preparations are consumated for the sailing of the red fleet from X to channels are mined or obstructed. Thereafter all enterprises sanctioned by international law are permitted.

It is held desirable that the operations of the fleet include an attempt to approach to Portland, and embrace a reconnaissance in force, an attempt to destroy the mine fields, a day attack, a night attack, and, if practicable, the forcing of a passage.

Preparations will be made to resist attacks by landing parties. The period of hostilities will be from midnight of Aug. 25 to noon Aug. 30. The period from midnight Aug. 23 to midnight Aug. 25 will be known as the period of preparation.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—Rear Admiral Barker's fleet of warships was joined to-day by four of the torpedo-boat destroyers, the Truxtun, Worden, Whipple, and Lawrence; the gunboat Topeka, the collier Marcellus, and the United States tug Admiral.

A semi-official announcement to-day was to the effect that the fleet would leave here at 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon to begin the war manoeuvres.

HUDSON RIVER BIG DAM.

The Great Reservoir at Spier Falls Filled to Overflowing.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The big reservoir formed by the great dam at Spier Falls on the Hudson River, ten miles above Glens Falls, having been fed by the heavy rains in the upper Hudson Valley and by the opening of the Indian River State Dam, filled to its brink to-day, and the river spilled over the massive masonry and continued its course. During the twenty-four hours in which the river's flow had been actually stopped by the closing of the gates of the dam the stream ran dry below Spier Falls for miles. At Glens Falls, Sandy Hill, and Fort Edward all mills were compelled to shut down. The falls at this village were dry and pedestrians crossed at all points. The International Paper Company and the Finch, Pruyn Company took advantage of the low water, and a small army of masons and carpenters was set to work repairing the local dams and sluiceways.

The big dam at Spier Falls was building for three years and cost over $3,000,000. On Monday next the first wheel will turn, and for the first time electric power will be generated. While the big reservoir, which is five miles long, a half mile wide, and 135 feet at its greatest depth, is filled, it will be several days before the Hudson River at all points again attains its normal flow.

STRUCK OIL IN PITTSBURG.

Oil Shaft to be Sunk in Fashionable Residence Section.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—While excavating for an addition to his building, T. L. Pfarr of 5,714 Walnut Street, which is in the fashionable East End district of Pittsburg, struck an oil shale, from which comes a greenish brown oil.

A derrick will be erected among the elegant residences which grace the district. At a depth of 116 feet, in a well, the water is so impregnated with oil as to make it undrinkable.

BANANAS ARE DEARER.

Effect of the Hurricane Which Recently Swept Over Jamaica.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Banana prices soared to-day, and it is predicted they will go higher. Chicago uses 10,000,000 bunches of bananas a year. That number of bunches, it is said, has just been cut from the world's supply by the Jamaica hurricane.

"Prices have gone up about 25 per cent," it was said at the fruit house of Costa Giannocchio & Co. to-day. "There will be a steady advance from now on. We are obliged already to pay much higher prices than formerly for the fruit."

Wilson S. Bissell Getting Well.

Special to The New York Times.

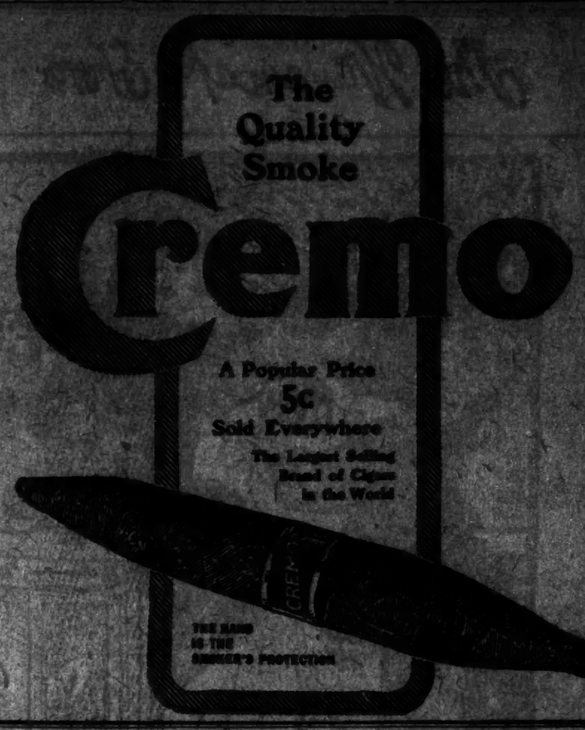
BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell continues to improve, and his illness is no longer considered serious. He has been suffering from a nervous and physical breakdown.

Died from Splinter in His Skull.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 21.—A. Mattison died at the Perth Amboy Hospital last night with a large splinter of wood in his head. He was at work on the new bridge across the Raritan River yesterday, when he fell into a caisson, a distance of twenty feet, and the splinter entered his skull.

Ink Companies Merged.

Articles of incorporation of the Paulin Ink Company have been filed under the laws of the State of New Jersey. This company has purchased the patents of the Safety Bottle and Ink Company, and will take over two ink manufacturing companies. Among the subscribers to its stock are August Belmont & Co. and Flint & Co.



APARTMENT SEEKERS
Should consult the Saturday MAIL AND EXPRESS, which contains
A Selected List
OF
High-Class Apartment Houses
Last Saturday's MAIL AND EXPRESS contained the announcements of seventy-four such houses, or more than were advertised in all the other evening papers combined.

BEST CEYLON TEA 25 Cts. per lb.
ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 22ND, ONLY, AT
This is absolutely the finest Ceylon Tea it is possible to buy of any price, and we guarantee it to be as fine in drinking quality as any tea grown. We import it direct from Ceylon and sell it regularly at 35 cents. To introduce it to you we will sell it To-day Only at 25 cents. "Money back if you're not satisfied" is the strongest guarantee of quality you can have.
ONLY ONE POUND TO EACH PURCHASER.
"From Tea Garden to Tea Table Makes the Price Possible."
Opportunity present box of Best Ceylon or any kind of Tea sent prepaid for 10 cents. Sample Free.
REILLY'S 38 Whitehall St. 177 8th Ave. 2349 3d Ave. 827 Bleecker St. 802 9th Ave. 865 Columbus Ave. Brooklyn: 1181 Fulton St., 1417 Bway, 393 Grand St.
R. B. Reilly Co., of New York, Importers. 30 stores. Tea and Coffee exclusively.

CHILD TAKEN FROM HOME

Convalescent Scarlet Fever Patient Forcibly Removed.

Dragged from Hysterical Mother's Arms in Brooklyn by Ambulance Surgeon and Taken to Contagious Hospital.

Because of friction that is said to exist between the health officials of Brooklyn and Manhattan, the five-year-old daughter of Mrs. Anna Evers of 222 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, who had been ill with scarlet fever, was forcibly removed on Wednesday last to the contagious hospital on Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, despite the pleadings of the mother, who has since been under the care of the family physician suffering from her exciting experience. When the child was taken from her, Mrs. Evers went into spasms.

The child became ill in the early part of last month, and Dr. A. W. Lawrence of 658 Bedford Avenue, the family physician, was called. He at once notified the Board of Health in Brooklyn, who took every precaution to have the girl isolated from other members of the family. An inspector from the Health Department called at the house frequently during the little one's illness, but no attempt was made to remove her.

After a period of forty-five days, when the girl had fully recovered and was romping about the room in which she had been kept, an ambulance appeared in front of the house and a man who said he was a doctor demanded the child. Mrs. Evers implored him not to remove her daughter, because she was practically well. The man was obdurate and declared he was acting under orders. Notwithstanding the entreaties the girl was taken by force.

Mrs. Evers pleaded to be allowed to send for her family physician before the little girl was taken away, but this was refused.

The screams of the child aroused the neighborhood, and there was much indignation when the act of the health officials became known.

At the hospital it was said that the child was all right, but its removal was ordered by the health officials of Manhattan. Dr. Lawrence stated last night that the action on the part of the Board of Health was unwarranted. The child, he said, had been up and about the house for two weeks before it was taken away. He declared that there was no reason for the little one's removal. When the child was first taken ill, he said he notified the Board of Health, and an inspector was sent to the house and visited it repeatedly, but no attempt was then made to remove the child until it had fully recovered.

HOWARD BOYD ENDS HIS LIFE.

Morristown (Penn.) Man of Wealth Driven to Suicide by Ill-Health.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Howard Boyd, aged forty-eight years, Secretary and Treasurer of the Swedesford Bridge Company, committed suicide to-day at his home in Norristown, near here, by shooting himself in the head. Mr. Boyd had been a victim of epilepsy, and ill-health is believed to have impelled him to end his life. He was wealthy, and at one time was Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Railroad and the Perkiomen and Stoney Creek Railroad.

Col. James Boyd, his father, was for many years prominent in the State as a politician and member of the bar, but is now living in retirement.

Bicyclist Injured by a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—R. V. Trumbull of Boston, who is spending the Summer in Ocean Grove, met with a serious accident on Cookman Avenue this afternoon while riding his bicycle. He turned out for an approaching car only to run into another. When picked up he was unconscious and two of his ribs were broken.

OYSTER LAND DISPUTE.

Court Decides Against the Town of Southold, Which Claimed Title to Lands Under Peconic Bay.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 21.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith has dismissed with costs the suit of the town of Southold against Francis E. Parks, George H. Buckingham, and others, involving the title to the oyster lands under the waters of Peconic Bay. The town will take an appeal to the Appelate Division.

In 1884 the Legislature, assuming the title to that land to be in the State of New York, passed an act which ceded to Suffolk County all the right, title, and interest which the people of the State of New York had in and to the lands under the waters of Gardiner's and Peconic Bays for the purpose of oyster culture only, to be managed and controlled by the Board of Supervisors. The Supervisors appointed a Shell Commission to take control, and these Commissioners leased to the defendants various tracts of land under water.

The Town of Southold brought the action to eject the defendants, claiming that the town has title to the whole of the land under the water of Peconic Bay, and to a large portion of the land under the waters of Gardiner's Bay, by virtue of a colonial patent granted to the town by Colonial Governor Andross, which patent is dated Oct. 30, 1676.

The court decides against the construction placed by the town authorities upon the description in the patent of the town's southern boundary, and cites the existence of usage, which goes to show that for two centuries after the patent was granted the inhabitants made no claim of any such ownership, and that the fact that in 1763 the Colonial Governor granted a separate patent to Charles Williams and Frederick Morris for Robbins Island, thus showing that the Andross patent did not include the bay.

DR. CATE HOME, MEMORY GONE.

Cannot Recognize Familiar Lakewood Scenes or Old Acquaintances.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.,

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 12 o'clock Today — The Wanamaker Store

Have You Supplied Your Furniture Wants?

The August Sale Offers Savings Too Great for Thrifty Housekeepers to Let Pass By

There is still a full week of opportunity ahead. Having provided abundantly for the entire month of August, no shortage of stocks is yet apparent.

Each day's selling is made good by new stock brought forward from the ample supplies in our warerooms.

But, with much larger supplies than we had a year ago, we are already looking forward to a shortage before the month ends if the splendid selling continues; and, with more and more people returning to cool and comfortable New York every day, our audience will probably be larger next week than ever.

Visitors to the city today have the opportunity of making their selections ahead of the Monday shoppers; and you have no need to worry about receiving the goods, for we will make deliveries later on, at your convenience.

Since You Must Pay a Half More, If You Wait—
And Cannot Find Better or Handsomer Furniture—
Wouldn't It Be the Part of the Wisdom to Come Promptly and See What This August Sale Offers?

Here are a few suggestions of the offerings made this morning;

$9 Iron Bedsteads at $5

Eighty white enameled Iron Bedsteads, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long; side posts and top rail are continuous tubing; fancy scroll pattern of filling with ornamental iron connections; castings are decorated with gold bronze; head-piece is 59 inches high, foot-piece is 46 inches high; fine enameled and well finished.

$10 Bureaus at $6.50

Twenty-three golden Oak Bureaus; square front case with top 40 inches long, 17 inches deep; beveled edge plate glass mirror, 18 x 20 inches; two large drawers, two small drawers; good case work and fine glass finish.

$6.50 Chiffonniers at $5

Seventeen golden Oak Chiffonniers; shaped top with two small drawers, four long drawers below; paneled ends, well constructed; top is 31 inches long, 18 inches deep, with small beak; chiffonnier is 50 inches high; fine glass finish. Ninth floor.

Alpaca Coats Duck Trousers

The Last of Them for Little

You'll want both of them for some time yet; but selling time should be over—will be over in a jiffy now, with such prices as these to stir up the selling:

About sixty Striped Alpaca Coats, in neat patterns. Were $3 and $3.50; now $1.50.

About 125 White Duck Trousers, formerly $1.50 to $3; now at $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Belts at 50c

All black Leather Belts in the most desirable styles and widths, with best sorts of buckles. About three hundred in all. Sizes 28 to 38 inches, but half the quantity is in size 30. Choose for 50c. Ninth street aisle.

Men's Scarfs At 25c Each

A hundred dozen four-in-hands in plain colors and neat figures. Made of the short ends of silks used in regular half-dollar goods. Hence 25c each. Ninth street aisle.

Men's Collars Six for 50c

Still plenty today of these excellent Collars that launder and look as well as most high-priced collars. The styles are proper and correct in shape and size. There are six styles; all are the popular turnovers in various heights.

Sizes 13½ to 18; sold by the half-dozen only— Six for 50c Ninth street aisle.

Yachting Favors

For dinner parties in honor of our Cup Defender or of our guest, or merely as appropriate gift-favors because it's yacht-racing time—trim little Yachts and jaunty Sailor Boys, to be filled with candy or attached to dinner cards.

Sloop Yachts 5c, 15c, 25c, 35c
Schooner Yachts 25c and 30c
Sailor Boys 10c

Indeed, the whole candy store has a nautical air this week. Basement.

Summer Dresses And Skirts

We still have seventy-three Shirt-waist Suits, mostly imported, and smart and handsome as they can be. But they can't stay here any longer. There are many times seventy-three women who still have plenty of use for them; and although they wouldn't think of paying $13.50 to $40 for them, as people did a month or so ago, we think they'll come for them quick enough

At $3 and $10 a Suit

as they are newly marked today:

At $3—originally $13.50 to $20—Thirty-six Shirt-waist Suits of imported dotted and striped plaids and linen, trimmed with lace and embroidery; others plaited.

At $10—originally $25 to $40—Thirty-seven Suits of imported lawn, linen and fancy cotton materials, with blouse and plaited Eton jackets.

Also a lot of Walking Skirts of linen and cotton canvas cloth; seven-gored flare, finished with rows of stitching; at $1.50, worth $4.

Second floor, Broadway.

Corsets

A Sale

A good story in small type. Wise women will see, come and conquer:

At 50c, worth $1—Tape and batiste Girdles, for slender figures; good to wear with shirt-waists; sizes 18 to 24 in.

At 50c, worth 75c—Short batiste Corsets; straight-front, closely boned; rust-proof wire; lace trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 28 in.

At 50c, worth $1—Batiste Corsets; bias cut, medium low bust, dip hips; long over abdomen; reduce full figures; sizes 25 to 30 in.

At 50c, worth 75—Batiste Corsets, girdle effect; bias and gored cut, short dip hips, long over abdomen; garters attached in front; for slender figures; sizes 18 to 21 in.

At 65c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets of batiste; bias and gores cut, medium long hips and abdomen, medium high bust; rust-proof wire; sizes 18 to 26.

At $1—Sonnette Corsets of fine quality batiste; bias cut, trimmed with lace and satin ribbon; excellent for full figures; sizes 18 to 30 in., except 24 and 28 in.

Every corset is graceful and firm, gives shapeliness with freedom and comfort. Approved models, all.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Wash Dresses for Girls

The little maids will not "stand with reluctant feet" when they see these stylish little dresses. They will want them at once. And so will wise mothers when they learn that, just because some of the frocks are slightly mussed from handling—one laundering makes that right—this transformation occurs—

$3, were $5 to $10

About two hundred dresses; fine white and colored materials. Guimpe, Russian and sailor styles. All beautifully made. 6 to 14-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Linens" and Linens

Only the Latter Here

Many manufacturers just now succumb to the temptation to put a little bit of mercerized cotton into their linen weaves. Scarcely shows in the quality—sometimes not at all, except to an expert—and it costs less. But it soon becomes manifest—in the wear. And you pay for the maker's economy.

There is not a thread of anything but pure flax woven in any piece of linen in this store—highest or lowest in cost.

And the value of that point is intensified. Our pure linens cost you no more, often less, than the cotton mixtures. With these facts in mind:

ALL-LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS

Hemmed—17 x 35 in., at 12½c each.
18 x 37 in., at 16c each.
20 x 40 in., at 20c each.
20 x 40 in., at 25c each.
Hemstitched—19 x 38 in., at 25c each.
22 x 41 in., at 35c each.
24 x 40 in., at 40c each.
28 x 44 in., at 50c each.

TABLE LINENS

Dish Table Damask, 67 in. wide, at 50c yard, regularly 65c.

Scotch Table Linen, 72 in. wide, at $1 a yard; should be $1.16.

German Table Linen, 72 in. wide, at $1 a yard; should be $1.25.

Flemish Table Linen, 72 in. wide, at $1.50 yard.

Napkins to match some of the above linen—20 in. square, at $2 doz.; 22 in. square, at $2.75 doz.; 26 in. square, at $3.50 doz. Third floor.

Flannelette Petticoats

New ones and pretty—just warm enough and just light enough for comfort. Generously cut, too—and that's a point of importance. Striped, checked, plain; ruffled or scalloped; and trimmed in about twice as many ways as there are materials.

25c, 35c, 50c, to $1 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Books for 12 Cents

12c each—standard works, well bound. Cloth bindings; good type; the regulation 12mo size. Prepossessing enough to keep in your library, yet so low-priced that you needn't have the care of them on your mind if you want to take them traveling or read them in the cars. Just fitting for the living-room table in the summer cottage.

150 titles—we'll mail a full list if you request it—of books by foremost writers; these and many others:

Bulwer-Lytton, Kipling, Brontë, Arnold, Hawthorne, Conan Doyle, Stevenson, Scott, Mrs. Holmes, Cooper, Lyall. Book Store, Ninth street.

On the Lawn and Under the Tree

It's good croquet weather, with a breeze nearly always moving, and patches of sunlight just warm enough for comfort. And, to the temptations of nature are added these botherless, satisfactory, robust implements at such moderate prices:

CROQUET SETS

At 75c—Sets of 6 balls and mallets; copper wire wickets.

At $1—Sets of 8 balls and mallets, of fine grain maple; copper wire wickets.

At $1.25—Sets of 4 balls and mallets, of fine grain maple; 5-inch mallet heads; copper wire wickets. Also in sets of 6 balls and mallets, at $1.75.

At $6, from $10—Sets of 4 International Championship Rubber Croquet Balls.

At $5, from $9—Davidson's Patent Croquet Hoops.

At $2.50, from $5—Regulation Croquet Arches.

And, whether you like croquet or not, everyone likes a hammock. Here's good swinging news about low-priced hammocks, strong and decorative—some of them reduced:

HAMMOCKS

At 50c, from 75c—36 x 72 in., with pillow, spreader and valance.

At 75c, from $1—40 x 80 in., with pillow, spreader and valance, and two end bars; assorted colors.

Other Hammocks in large sizes, with tufted pillows; extra wide valance, two end bars and spreader, at $4.50, $5 and $5.60.

At $10 to $85—Genuine Mexican Grass Hammocks sizes from 12 to 20 feet long.

At 10c pair—Heavy plated Hammock Hooks.

At 20c pair—Anchor Hammock Hooks.

Basement.

Black Dress Goods

Staple Weaves at Little

The serviceability of a good black dress, its adaptability to all sorts of occasions, the elegance it can be made to express are axioms to every woman.

Agreed? Then this is good telling:

Black Dress Goods, Brilliantines, Sicilians, all-wool Voiles and Cheviots—beautiful weaves that will be seasonable from now into December—may be had today at far below usual prices. All new goods, the surplus supplies of best importers and makers:

50c All-wool Cheviot at 37½c yard; 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Voile at 37½c yard; 36 in. wide.
75c Mohair Brilliantine at 55c yard; 38 in. wide.
85c Mohair Sicilian at 65c yard; 50 in. wide.
$1 Mohair Sicilian at 75c yard; 50 in. wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

More Good Words For The ANGELUS

The following letter, received by the manufacturers of the *Angelus*, comes from an artist of high repute in his own city and country, Warschau, Poland; as well as in New York City. You probably know him:

NEW YORK, June 19th, 1903.

DEAR SIRS:—

Having for some time been in America, I have had occasion to hear a great many different Piano-players. Compared with the *Angelus* Orchestral all the other instruments appear superfluous. With the invention of the *Angelus* the last word seems to have been spoken. Not only is the instrument excellent as a piano-player, but it also plays the organ superbly, and an excellent combination of both can be arranged. Thanks to its means of expression it can accompany perfectly the singer or soloist, with the greatest subtlety. It is the most perfect instrument I know, and everybody will admit it on hearing it play.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER LAMBERT,
Director of the College of Music.

And such is the universal testimony of musical experts, as to the unrivaled possibilities of this marvelous aid to playing the piano.

And stronger yet is the testimony that comes from the delight the *Angelus* gives to those who could not play a note without it.

Is your piano dead—waiting for an *Angelus* to bring it to life? Come and hear it demonstrated. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Women's Oxford Shoes

Good Makes Low-Priced

Whether you like them trig, neat, common-sensible for long walks at a smooth gait, or whether you prefer the fashionable thin soles and Louis XIV. heels, here are shapely, well-fitting Oxford shoes that must please you. The materials are selected with judgment, the workmanship is at the top-notch of excellence.

At $1.50—Women's black kidskin Oxford Shoes, with patent leather or kid tips; or with plain common-sense toes. Soles are of oak leather, tanned. This season's most popular shapes.

At $3—Women's patent leather Oxford Shoes, with kid tops; thin bevel edge soles and high Louis XIV. heels; a particularly graceful model.

Also Oxford Shoes of calfskin, with stout soles, welted and stitched; substantial but neat looks; all the usual widths and sizes.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Men's Oxford Shoes

$3, $3.90 and $5 Kinds at $1.90

These are excellent shoes throughout—stylish, well made, absolutely right at every point; but the sizes are broken, and we want to hurry out the remainder.

The offering has no interest to you, if your size is not here; but if it is here, you won't miss it. And to settle that matter for you we tell just what sizes are here when the selling starts—

Sizes 6½ to 9½ in AA width
Sizes 5½ to 11 in A width
Sizes 8 to 11 in B width
Sizes 8 to 10 in C width
Sizes 8 to 9½ in D width
Sizes 8 to 9 in E width

Leathers are kidskin, calfskin and patent leather.

Of course quantities are small; but you'll be prompt anyhow, if you're coming in this morning. $1.90 a pair; worth up to $5. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO SHIPYARD CONCESSION

Metal Trades Association Declines to Grant Union's Demands.

General Strike Considered Likely—Labor Representatives' Offer of Compromise Is Not Accepted.

No agreement was reached at yesterday's conference at 203 Broadway between representatives of the New York Metal Trades Association and the committee of the Central Federated Union over the demand of the marine machinists for a minimum wage rate of $3 a day.

The employers would concede nothing, though the labor committee offered to withdraw another demand for a 5 per cent. increase of wages for all machinists earning more than $3 a day.

Another conference probably will be held, at which the representatives of the labor unions will present the demand for the minimum rate of $3 a day as an ultimatum. Secretary H. C. Hunter of the Metal Trades Association says the association will not recede from its position. The labor men say that they will insist on this demand, and unless between now and next week either side yields a general tie-up in the shipyards will be in order.

The representatives of the New York Metal Trades Association at the conference were Wallace Downey of the Townsend-Downey Company, who presided; N. F. Palmer, M. K. Bowman, Andrew Fletcher, Jr., Robert S. Wyatt, Charles H. Smith, N. J. Davidson, and Alexander Miller. The Central Federated Union committee consisted of William L. Parker, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; James Wilson, International Association of Machinists; David Molloy, Brotherhood of Boilermakers; Michael Walsh, Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union; Patrick J. Carroll, Marine Steam Fitters; James P. Archibald, Brotherhood of Painters; Patrick J. Burke, Ship and Machinery Riggers; John J. Pallas, Pattern Makers' Union; Patrick J. Quinn, Coppersmiths' Union, and Mervyn Pratt, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.

For some days the men on strike have been irritated by a series of injunctions and suits for damages brought against the pickets of the strikers. The union is not incorporated, and therefore the suits are brought against the men.

James P. Archibald of the Brotherhood of Painters did the most of the talking for the men and had some lively tilts with Mr. Downey. It was held on behalf of the machinists' organization that it did not insist on the employers keeping men who were deemed to be incompetent, but did insist on a three-dollar minimum rate.

When the meeting was over Secretary Hunter of the Metal Trades Association said:

"As far as we are concerned the negotiations are closed. The employers have decided to stand by their present position. They can get all the machinists they need and will not agree to any minimum rate."

Delegate Wilson of the machinists said that he could not see the force of any further conferences, but the committee would do all it could to avert a general tie-up in the shipyards. He continued:

"The different unions will meet and hear reports from their representatives on the committee. A general report will be made to the Central Federated Union on Sunday and we will wait until then before acting. The Metal Trades Association has been sending letters broadcast throughout the country inviting machinists for work, promising them $3 a day, the rate we have fixed for a minimum wage. That's all we ask. The employers say that men from the Amalgamated Engineers, which takes in machinists, are working for them and are evidently against our union."

James P. Archibald of the labor committee was more optimistic. He said:

"I do not consider the negotiations closed. I know that the men stand ready to strike, but I cannot help believing that the employers will see the advisability of making a compromise."

LABOR TROUBLE SETTLEMENT.

Representatives of Building Unions to Confer with Employers So as to Establish Uniformity.

A committee was appointed yesterday by the Board of Representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association at a meeting in Curran's Hall, Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, to go before the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association and try to straighten out the methods of dealing with labor disputes.

This board has been officially recognized by the Employers' Association, and its unions have signed the arbitration agreement, but it wants to have a uniform method of settling labor disputes.

While the board was meeting a committee of the United Portable Hoisting and Safety Engineers' Union called, which has been "turned down" by the Employers' Association, and asked for the assistance of the board in preventing dual unions in the same trade. The committee was informed that no assistance could be given until the members signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association.

In the meantime preparations are being made to arbitrate the first dispute since the General Board of Arbitration of the Employers' Association has been formed. The disputing unions are the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who have a dispute as to the jurisdiction of work. Both sides will appoint arbitrators.

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said yesterday that the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, which has 6,000 members, has signed the arbitration agreement. Two more unions were expected to sign it in a few days.

MAY END MACHINISTS' STRIKE.

Officers of International Union Confer with Railroad Officials on Boston and Albany Trouble.

A conference lasting more than three hours was held yesterday in the office of the New York Central Railroad between representatives of the company and the International Association of Machinists regarding the strike of the machinists in the repair shops of the Boston and Albany Division of the road.

The company was represented by Superintendent Van Etten and Superintendent Deems of the department of motive power, and the machinists were represented by International President James O'Connell and the International Executive Committee of the union.

The machinists demand the nine-hour work day and a twelve-and-a-half per cent. increase in wages. The men in most cases work on the piece system, and the increase represents the amount necessary to keep up their wages to the ten-hour standard, which they work under now. It was decided to postpone action until another conference is held in Boston on Tuesday between Superintendent Van Etten and a sub-committee of the union's Executive Committee.

President O'Connell of the union left the city yesterday after the conference for Youngstown, Ohio, to attend to grievances of the machinists there. Before he went away he said:

"We had a pleasant interview with the representatives of the company, and I am inclined to think that a settlement will be reached. With regard to the discriminations against non-union men in other cities by the National Metal Trades' Association, we have notifications ready to send to the members of the association warning them that it must stop."

PIPEMAKERS LOCKED OUT.

Employers Act in Anticipation of a General Strike—700 Men Affected.

A general lock-out of 700 members of the Smoking Pipe Makers' Union throughout the city was ordered yesterday to head off a general strike for higher wages and recognition of the union.

The pipemakers made their headquarters at McKinley Hall, East Fourth Street, near the Bowery, where they were addressed by Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and others.

PRAISED BY ANTI-UNION MEN.

Alabama Association Opposed to Organized Labor Commends the President's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 21.—The following letter has been sent to President Roosevelt by the Citizens' Alliance of Birmingham, an anti-labor union organization, whose statement says it is composed of citizens who are not members of organizations which resort to boycotts, intimidation, and coercion:

"At the last meeting of the Citizens' Alliance of Birmingham, a non-political organization of business and professional men, your action in restoring to his position the bookbinder in the Government Printing Office who had been discharged by the Public Printer because of his expulsion from a trades union, and the position you have since taken, viz., that men who are employed in any department of the Government service, and who do not care to be members of any labor organization, must be protected, were very heartily commended. In obedience to instructions by the alliance we hereby tender you the sincere thanks of that body."

WILL MAKE THEM OPEN MILLS.

Action of Amalgamated Association Regarding Sheet Steel Company's Non-Union Plants.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—Owing to the idleness of a large number of the Union Sheet Mills of the American Sheet Steel Corporation it is probable that a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Amalgamated Association will be held shortly for the purpose of declaring the non-union mills of the American Sheet Steel Company open mills, to enable the idle sheet workers of the Amalgamated Association to secure employment in them. With few exceptions the non-union mills of the Sheet Company are in operation at the present time.

Of the 164 mills of the company 98 are non-union, and the remaining 66 mills are manned by sheet workers affiliated with the Amalgamated Association.

The Advisory Board will meet some time before the end of the month to consider suggestions from the membership. The situation is explained in a notice sent out from the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association in this city to-day.

WOMEN IN A LABOR RIOT.

McKeesport Strikers and Non-Union Men Fight Over a "Scab" Keg of Beer.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Aug. 21.—Women, mixed with men, engaged in a street riot here to-day. The trouble took place on Thirteenth Street between a number of workmen employed at the Port Vue Tin Plate Mill, where the strike declared three months ago still remains unsettled, and a crowd of strikers. The workmen had a keg of beer, and the strikers attempted to take it from them. Shots were exchanged, but no one was injured.

The women, armed with brooms and nondescript weapons, took part in the affair. Several of the workmen were badly beaten in the attack of the amazons. Two women who conducted a boarding house where a number of the non-unionists are quartered were chased several squares by the infuriated women sympathizers and fell from exhaustion.

The police were unable to cope with the mob, which numbered over 100.

THE GAMBIT CHESS CONTEST.

Brilliant Play by Lasker in the Third Game of the Series at Brighton, England.

Brilliant chess play by the world's champion marked the third game of the Rice gambit series between Lasker and Tschigorin at Brighton, England, the score of which has come to hand. It appears that Lasker undertook to play the white pieces throughout against the famous exponent of gambit play. In view of the failure of the attack in the recent Manhattan Chess Club's tournament, this task of Lasker's assumed somewhat herculean proportions. Nevertheless, after three games, Tschigorin had made only an even score.

The fourteen routine opening moves, which gave black such an overwhelming advantage in the Manhattan contest, were adopted in all three of the games. Next Lasker played the customary B—B4, to which the Russian each time replied with P—QB3. In the third game Lasker essayed a manoeuvre that has been tried here in New York, but his subsequent development was on quite novel lines. Tschigorin found himself hard pressed to the end, and it was only by placing his queen in a threatening position that he staved off defeat. Lasker could not afford time to force a mate and had to be content with a perpetual check. Lasker won the first game and Tschigorin the second. The score of the third game is as follows:

RICE GAMBIT.

Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Lasker. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. Q—B2	P—KB4
2. P—KB4	PxP	18. Kt—Q2	P—Kt4
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	19. R—K	Q—B2
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	20. R—K5	B—K3
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	21. Kt—K4	B—B5
6. B—B4	P—Q4	22. BxB	QxB
7. PxP	B—Q3	23. Kt—Q6	Q—B8
8. Castles	BxKt	24. R—K7	Kt—Q2
9. R—K	Q—K2	25. RxKt	R—B3
10. P—B3	P—B6	26. Q—Kt3ch	K—R
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	27. Kt—B7ch	K—Kt2
12. RxKt	B—R7ch	28. Kt—K5ch	K—R
13. KxB	QxR	29. Kt—B7ch	K—Kt2
14. P—KKt3	Castles	30. Kt—K8ch	K—R
15. B—B4	P—QB3	31. Kt—B7ch	
16. B—Q3	QxP(Q5)	Drawn.	

The following game between the two leaders in the Manhattan tournament, J. Finn and Dr. H. Keidanz, in which the latter adopted Lasker's continuation, shows how the winner of the local contest succeeded in disposing of white's mainstay:

RICE GAMBIT.

Keidanz. White.	Finn. Black.	Keidanz. White.	Finn. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. Kt—Q5	B—K3
2. P—KB4	PxP	19. B—B6	BxKt
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	20. BxB	KxB
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	21. Q—Q2	K—Kt2
5. Kt—K5	Kt—KB3	22. Q—B4	Q—K3
6. B—B4	P—Q4	23. P—Q5	Q—B3
7. PxP	B—Q3	24. QxQch	KxQ
8. Castles	BxKt	25. PxKt	PxP
9. R—K	Q—K2	26. P—Kt3	P—KR4
10. P—B3	P—B6	27. K—Kt	R—Q
11. P—Q4	Kt—K5	28. R—Q	B—B4
12. RxKt	B—R7ch	29. R—B2	RxRch
13. KxB	QxR	30. BxR	K—K4
14. P—KKt3	Castles	31. K—B2	K—Q5
15. B—Q3	QxP(Q5)	32. P—Kt4	K—K3
16. P—B4	Q—Q	Resigns.	
17. Kt—B3	Kt—B3		

DR. J. E. GILES HURT.

New Yorker Thrown Out of a Carriage in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—Dr. J. E. Giles, senior surgeon at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary in New York, who is spending the Summer in Goshen, received severe injuries in a carriage accident to-day. His left arm and two ribs were broken, and his hip was severely wrenched. The accident occurred on the hill in the vicinity of Swift River, when Dr. Giles was driving with his wife and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbeeck.

The breaking of the breeching started the horse into a run, and as the vehicle turned a corner all of the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Vanderbeeck was bruised about the head, but the two women were unhurt. Dr. Giles was married this Summer to Miss Vanderbeeck, who is a graduate of Smith College, in the class of 1893.

Extent of His Outing.

"Were you out driving yesterday?"

"Yes; out $6 for the rig. The girl told me she was engaged to another fellow."—Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES'S GROWTH

Census Bureau Makes Some Interesting Comparisons.

Present Rate of Increase in This Country Double the Average of Europe—Progress of the South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Census Bureau has published as a bulletin a discussion of the increase of population in the United States, as shown by the Census of 1900. The principal results of the study of these figures are summarized as follows:

The increase in the population of continental United States—that is, the United States exclusive of Alaska and the recent insular accessions—was 13,046,861, or 20.7 per cent. Only one country—Argentina—has shown by the most recent figures a more rapid rate of growth. The present rate of growth in continental United States is estimated as double the average rate of Europe. It is nearly double that of Canada, and exceeds by one-sixth that of Mexico and by one-tenth that of Australia.

The rates of increase in the two sides of the Northern Atlantic differ much less than they did a generation ago. Among the five main divisions of continental United States, the highest rate of increase is found in the Western division and the lowest in the North Central. Among the eleven minor divisions the highest rate of growth is found in the Rocky Mountain group of States, closely followed by the Western South Central; the lowest in the Northern South Atlantic, closely followed by the Western North Central.

In the decade 1890 to 1900, for the first time in our National history, the Southern States increased faster than the Northern. East of the Mississippi, however, the Northern States, as a group, have grown in the last ten years somewhat more rapidly than the Southern; but west of that river the Southern States have increased almost two and one-half times as rapidly as the Northern, and it is this fact which makes the growth in the South as a whole exceed that of the North. In the North Atlantic division the rate of increase has risen steadily since the civil war, a notable contrast to the trend in the country as a whole.

The region west of the Mississippi River is still increasing faster than that east of it, but the difference between the rates of growth in the two regions, during the period from 1890 to 1900, was little more than one-fifth of what it was during the period from 1880 to 1890. The region east of the Mississippi increased more rapidly from 1890 to 1900 than from 1880 to 1890, while that west of the Mississippi increased in the later decade not much more than half as fast as in the earlier. The conclusion is drawn that the increased growth of the East and the decrease in the growth of the West may both be connected with a probable decline in the current of westward migration.

The rates of increase in the North and the South during the last twenty years were practically the same. But in the character of this growth the two regions differ widely, there being a relatively uniform growth over the whole South, equalized by a balance in the North between a lower rate of rural growth and a higher rate of urban growth. Extensive but sparsely settled areas in the western parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota show a decline of population in the last ten years, a fact which it is said may be connected with the increase of population in many agricultural counties of Iowa, Illinois, and adjoining States.

Between 1890 and 1900 the percentage of increase in the population of all cities having at least 2,500 inhabitants was only about two-thirds of what it was between 1880 and 1890, (35.6 per cent., compared with 55.8 per cent.) The increase in the aggregate population living outside of such cities was approximately the same for the two decades, (12.4 per cent. for 1890 to 1900 and 12.9 per cent. for 1880 to 1890.) The most noteworthy result of the entire discussion, it is stated, is the cumulative evidence of the rapid approach to equality in the rates of increase of various parts of the United States. This appears whether North be compared with South, East with West, or city with country.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Temperatures have risen generally over the central valleys and lake region, the East, South, and Southwest, under the influence of a marked low pressure area that is moving eastward across the north portion of the country. In the Northwest, the north plateau, and interior California temperatures have fallen considerably, but are still above the seasonal average in the first-named district.

There have been local showers in the South Atlantic States, thunderstorms in Upper Michigan and portions of the Central Rocky Mountain region, and middle and south plateau; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

The weather will be fair and warmer Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, continuing warmer Sunday. In the central valleys and lower lake region fair and warm weather Saturday will be followed by showers, with lower temperature Sunday. There will be showers Saturday, with lower temperature from the north upper lake region westward, and Saturday night or Sunday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and south upper lake region. There will also be local thunderstorms Saturday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and east portion of the middle and south plateau, continuing Sunday in the latter district.

In the South and Southwest the weather will be fair. In New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast light east; on the Gulf Coast light east to southeast; on the upper lakes brisk west, probably high at times, and on the lower lakes brisk south to west, possibly high on Ontario and east Erie.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

District of Columbia, fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh southwest winds.

Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, fair Saturday; warmer in interior Sunday, fair, fresh southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh southwest to northwest winds.

New England, fair Saturday, warmer except in extreme east Maine; Sunday partly cloudy, fresh southwest winds.

North Dakota, local thunderstorms and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

South Dakota, local thunderstorms Saturday; cooler except in extreme west portion; Sunday fair.

North Carolina, South Carolina, fair Saturday and Sunday; light east winds.

West Virginia, fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Saturday.

Western New York, fair Saturday, warmer in east portion; showers and cooler at night or Sunday; brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

New Jersey, fair Saturday; warmer in interior; Sunday fair, fresh southwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair Saturday; warmer in interior and fresh southwest winds; Sunday fair; cooler in western portion.

Minnesota, showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair, cooler in southeast portion, fresh northwest to north winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair to-day; fresh southwest winds; fair to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	63	66	67
6 A. M.	63	65	69
9 A. M.	68	70	73
12 M.	72	75	78
4 P. M.	75	77	79
6 P. M.	73	77	79
9 P. M.	71	71	72
12 P. M.	68	69	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 73¾
Weather Bureau 72
Corresponding date 1902 70
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years 73

The thermometer yesterday registered at 3 A. M. 66 degrees and at 3 P. M. 74 degrees. The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at 2:30 P. M., the minimum 65 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 59 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 47 per cent. at 3 P. M.

BLOCK ON NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Four Derailed Freight Cars Delay Traffic for Two Hours During Busy Part of the Day.

For two hours last night the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines were tied up, the entire lower end of the two lines paralyzed, and thousands of passengers delayed owing to four empty freight cars that had bumped over a defective switch in the yards at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The block started about 6 o'clock.

Trains bound south from Boston and Connecticut poured in at that point, and the north-bound trains going out bunched there at a rapid rate. The police reserves from the Morrisania Station were called out and placed on duty to preserve order among the passengers, many of whom were angered.

The four cars were dumped across the New York, New Haven & Hartford branch track. Orders were given to run the trains on the side tracks at the Melrose yards, and train after train load of passengers was run out on each side of the main line across which the four mischief-making freight cars were cast broadside.

A wrecking crew was quickly assembled at the point, but for an hour they could do nothing, having no steam crane to lift the cars.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Ann Arbor Road's Annual Report Shows Largest Earnings in the Company's History.

The annual report of the Ann Arbor Railroad states that the earnings—gross, net, and per mile—of the company in the fiscal year ended June 30 were the largest in the history of the company. The figures are as follows:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,041,331	$1,893,410	$147,921
Operating expenses	1,324,052	1,222,622	101,430
Net earnings	$717,279	$670,788	$46,491
Add'ns and imp.	119,700	150,434	*30,734
Balance	$597,579	$520,354	$77,216
Int. and taxes	331,439	332,497	*1,058
Surplus	$266,131	$180,857	$79,274

In the general balance sheet are shown these assets and liabilities:

ASSETS—Cost of road, $13,547,912; equipment, $928,884; current assets, $581,416; cash, $372,228; total assets, $15,430,440.

LIABILITIES—Bonded debt, $7,000,000; preferred stock, $4,000,000; common stock, $3,250,000; bond interest accrued, $77,040; taxes, $21,-100; current liabilities, $317,654; income account, $764,149; total liabilities, $15,430,440.

According to a statement made by President Ramsay yesterday, the Gould system will have a terminal in Milwaukee by means of a car ferry connecting with Benton Harbor, Mich., as soon as boats can be obtained. The newly elected Ann Arbor Directorate met here yesterday, and retained the old officers and Executive Committee.

GOULD PLANS IN COLORADO.

Vice President Bird Talks of the Western Projects of That Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 21.—A. C. Bird, Vice President of all the Gould roads, in charge of the traffic, arrived in Denver to-day. Mr. Bird, in an interview, set at rest a number of reports which have been current for some time regarding changes in Colorado. It was denied that George Gould is behind the Western Pacific, which is building from Salt Lake to the coast. It was stated that plans for consolidating the Missouri Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande had not been considered. The removal of the Rio Grande shops from Denver to Pueblo is not considered probable, and the policy of the Goulds at present is declared to be to develop and perfect properties already owned.

"At present we have no plans for extending the Gould roads to the Pacific Coast," said Mr. Bird. "What future developments may bring forth I cannot tell. I do not know anything about the Western Pacific or who is behind it and am not familiar with their plans."

Of the removal of the Rio Grande shops to Pueblo, Mr. Bird said: "Of course the Gould-Rockefeller interests are very large in Pueblo through the recent acquisition of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and this will naturally add much to the prosperity of the town, but Denver and other points in the West need have no fear of being slighted as a result."

In conclusion, Mr. Bird said the Gould roads were having all the business they could handle and that crops were good everywhere except on the shady side of Wall Street, where they were too uncertain to predict the harvest.

RAILROADS ARE RESTRAINED.

Western Union Secures an Order in the United States Circuit Court.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Bradford issued an order temporarily restraining the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company and the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Railroad Company from interfering with the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the right of way of these railroad companies.

The order of Judge Bradford will remain in force until the question has been finally decided by the United States Supreme Court, or until the local court makes a further order.

DOUBLE TRACKING THE ROAD.

Southern Railway Preparing to Meet Increased Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—It was stated in financial circles here to-day that the Southern Railway says increase of traffic has necessitated the double tracking of sections of that system. The line from Alexandria to Orange, Va., is being double-tracked now, and advantage of the opportunity is being taken to relocate a part of the road, so as to eliminate curvature and reduce grades. This work will relieve a part of the system that is being especially crowded, and over which a considerable interchange of traffic with the Chesapeake and Ohio is moved.

When the double tracking of the Richmond and Washington Railroad is completed, the Southern will make use of its one-sixth ownership in that property by sending some of its traffic over that route. This will relieve its route through Lynchburg and Orange. The next move will be the double tracking of the line from Danville to Charlotte.

This will give additional facilities needed for the Western business and the South Atlantic traffic which converges at Charlotte. Then the Atlanta and Charlotte Railroad will be double-tracked. Interest just now centres in how the money will be raised to supply these wants. In this connection there is talk of a twenty-million-dollar financial proposition. This will include a refunding arrangement to take care of maturing 6 and 7 per cent. bonds and supply any cash that may be considered needful.

TO SUE THE ROCK ISLAND.

Texas Railroad Commission Will Seek to Have the Road's Texas Charter Forfeited.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 21.—Railroad Commissioner Allison Mayfield said to-day that at to-morrow's meeting of the commission he would introduce a resolution instructing the State Attorney General to immediately file suit in court against the Rock Island Railroad for forfeiture of its Texas charter and to place it in the hands of a receiver. It is understood that a majority of the members of the commission favor the resolution, and that it will be adopted.

The principal charge in the proposed suit is that the Rock Island is owned and operated by a company with its domicile situated outside the State, which is in violation of the law. Other alleged violations of the law are also charged against the road.

Baltimore and Ohio Buys Rails.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—The Baltimore and Ohio signed contracts to-day for 50,000 tons of 85-pound steel rails for 1904 delivery. The Carnegie Company will furnish 28,000 tons, Cambria 12,000, and Maryland Steel Company 10,000 tons.

APARTMENT HOUSE LOOTED

Thieves Rob Every Floor of Fashionable Structure.

Systematic Canvass Made of Rooms by Band of Burglars at 53 West Eleventh Street.

Every floor of the five-story fashionable apartment house at 53 West Eleventh Street was visited by thieves some time yesterday, and a large quantity of jewelry and bric-a-brac stolen. A quantity of stuff had been packed up ready to be taken away. It is the third time within the past eight months that the house has been entered by thieves. There are thirty-two apartments in the building, but most of the tenants occupying them are away for the Summer.

Mrs. Anne Lawrence, who lives on the third floor, was returning to her apartment last evening when she saw two men at the door. One of them had an instrument in his hand that she thought was a "jimmy." She asked the men what they were doing, and one of them said they were inspecting the knobs. Mrs. Lawrence screamed, and the men ran from the house. The police are looking for them.

The women's screams attracted the attention of Policemen Brady and Farley of the Mercer Street Station, and they repaired to the house in haste. When they learned of the visit of the two men they at once made an examination, and found that the men had been on every floor, and that nearly every lock in the house had been tampered with in some way. They then made a systematic canvass of the house with the following results:

The apartment of Mrs. James Fletcher, on the fifth floor, had been entered, a large mirror had been smashed, and a quantity of bric-a-brac had been packed up ready for removal.

The apartment of Paul Beatty, on the fourth floor, had been broken into and a quantity of Mrs. Beatty's jewelry had been taken. Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Beatty's sister, who had been visiting there, lost a gold watch valued at $150 and several diamond rings. Every nook and corner of the apartment had been ransacked and everything of value that could be easily handled was taken.

The apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, on the first floor, was entered, and some bric-a-brac taken, also some rings. A French clock highly valued by Mrs. Brown is also missing. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were away for the day, and the apartment had been left in charge of Mrs. O'Neill, the janitress. Mrs. O'Neill said she had heard no strange noises in the house.

The apartment of Mrs. Katherine Taylor, on the second floor, had been entered, but as she is absent from the city it is not known what was taken.

On the third floor the apartments of Mrs. George Vanderpool and Mr. and Mrs. James Rafferty had been entered. The transoms in both apartments had been smashed in. The families are absent from the city, and it is not known what was taken.

Mrs. O'Neill had detected the odor of gas in the basement, and after the burglaries were discovered she told the detectives. They searched the cellar and found that twenty-five feet of gas pipe had been cut away.

A large force of detectives is at work on the case.

CARROLL E. SMITH DEAD.

Well-Known Journalist and State Regent Passes Away at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Carroll E. Smith, LL.D., a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and one of the most widely known newspaper editors in Central New York, died at 8:25 this evening at his residence in this city.

Mr. Smith was born in this city Christmas Day, 1832. He early learned the printer's trade, and at nineteen entered upon the career of a journalist, being connected with The Syracuse Journal. He assumed editorial charge in 1860, and with different partners owned the paper until it was taken by a stock company. He was President of the company, and also editor.

Six years ago he severed his connection with The Journal and joined the staff of The Syracuse Herald, with which he was connected at the time of his death. He was frequently chosen delegate to State Conventions of the Republicans, was Member of Assembly two terms, County Clerk, Postmaster of Syracuse under Harrison, State Regent, President of the Onondaga Historical Association, and for six years President of The New York Associated Press and for twenty-two years one of the Board of Managers.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:16	Sun sets	6:51	Moon sets	....

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:51	Gov. Isl'd	7:15	H. Gate	9:11
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:12	Gov. Isl'd	7:38	H. Gate	9:34

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 22.		
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua, Haiti, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Barotse, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Scotland via Glasgow	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		5:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Havana	12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saint Dunstan, Antwerp		
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
SUNDAY, AUG. 23.		
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Gregory, Northern Brazil via Para and Manaos	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
MONDAY, AUG. 24.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 25.		
Catania, Barbados and Brazil	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Germania, Naples		[illegible]
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen		4:00 A. M.
Lombardia, Naples, Genoa, and Alexandria	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Aridia, Bahamas	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan via Progreso	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 27.		
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jason, Bahamas, Guantanamo	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 28.		
Bolivia, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool via Queenstown		9:30 A. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 29.		
Allegheny, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Coamo, Porto Rico via San Juan	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Minneapolis, London		12:00 M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		10:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao, Venezuela, &c.	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia and New Zealand of the following dates: Melbourne, July 25; Sydney, July 27; Auckland, July 31, reached San Francisco per steamer Sierra. Also that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 21; Shanghai, July 25; Yokohama, Aug. 1; Honolulu, Aug. 11, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and that these mails were dispatched East at 10 A. M. and at 6 P. M. Aug. 17, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 22.
Coronda, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 14.
Kaffir Prince, Barbados, July 30.
Korona, San Juan, Aug. 18.
Louisiana, Stettin, July 25.
New York, Southampton, Aug. 15.
Queen Christina, Algiers, Aug. 4.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, July 29.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 15.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.
Comal, Brunswick, Aug. 20.
Concho, Galveston, Aug. 17.
El Norte, Galveston, Aug. 18.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 15.

MONDAY, AUG. 24.
Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 21.
California, Gibraltar, Aug. 11.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 19.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 14.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Orizaba, Havana, Aug. 20.
Oscar II., Christiania, Aug. 14.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 15.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Jason, Havana, Aug. 20.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 18.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 15.
Zulia, La Guayra, Aug. 17.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 15.
Hohenzollern, Genoa, Aug. 13.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Aug. 12.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Arrived.

SS Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg: Eighty miles east of Nantucket Lightship.

SS Allanton, (Br.,) Miller, Pekalongan, &c., May 27, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 20th.

SS City of Everett, Fenelon, Port Arthur Aug. 13, with oil to the Standard Oil Co.

SS Georgetown, Pennington, Georgetown, S. C., Aug. 18, with lumber to the Export Lumber Co.

SS Barnstable, (Br.,) Henshaw, Baltimore, in ballast to the United Fruit Co. Will load supplies for the hurricane sufferers at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

SS Halizones, (Br.,) Irving, Liverpool Aug. 8, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. Will load for the River Plate.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Alba, Quick, Galveston Aug. 15, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Co.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Antwerp Aug. 6 and Shields 8th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Tocque, Maranham, &c., July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Snyg, (Nor.,) Wiig, Jamaican ports. Arrived at the Bar at about 8 P. M. and anchored later.

SS Tallahassee, Johnson, Savannah, Ga., Aug. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Off the Scotland Lightship at 10:30 P. M.

SS Kong Haakon, (Nor.,) Larsen, Pilley's Island, Aug. 15, with iron ore to the Newfoundland Exploration Syndicate Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Northeastern, Wilder, Port Arthur, Aug. 12, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Co.

SS Arkadia, Foss, Perth Amboy, to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.

Sailed.

SS Park Gate, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS Vale, (Nor.,) for Banes and Gibara.
SS Denver, for Galveston.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Truma, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Coya, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, Iquique, &c.
SS Principessa Laetitia, (Ital.,) for New Orleans via Norfolk.
SS St. Paul, for Philadelphia.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Montego Bay, &c.
SS Beatrice, (Br.,) for Gulfport.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Niagara, for Tampico.
SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
U. S. cruiser Chicago. Passed out Quarantine 4:48 P. M.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 6:00 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Balte, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Anning, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Hambleton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Camoens, (Br.,) Capt. Peirce, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York, arr. at Havre at noon to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Heathford, (Br.,) Capt. Muller, (from Hiogo, &c.,) sld. from Colombo for New York yesterday.

SS Pinna, (Br.,) Capt. Moses, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Umbria, (Ital.,) Capt. Barabino, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Aug. 19.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Hempel, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen Aug. 19.

SS Ceres, (Ital.,) Capt. Revello, sld. from Palermo for New York Aug. 14.

SS Soperga, (Ital.,) Capt. Gustavino, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Aug. 17.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3:30 A. M. Aug. 22.

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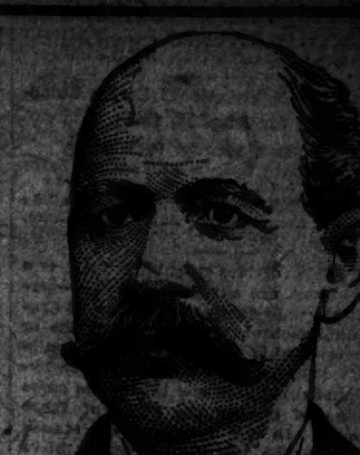

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On account of the death of Gottlieb Benger, head of the Jaeger M'f'g concern in Stuttgart, our New York stores will be closed to-day, August 22nd.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Aug. 30, 1903.

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SUBJECT—David Spares Saul.—First Samuel, xxvi., 5-12, 21-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you.—Luke, vi., 27.

"The Bible divides mankind into two classes. They are sinners or saints—servants of sin unto death or servants of obedience unto righteousness—unregenerate or regenerate—fleshly minded or spiritually minded." (The Rev. H. T. Shell in Presbyterian Journal.) Every one belongs to some subdivision of one or the other of these two classes. In our lessons Saul stands before us as the historical representative of the one class and David of the other.

This classification, however, relates to condition rather than to conduct. It marks the relationship to God rather than to man. For among men there is very often not much difference seen between the paths in which the members of each class walk. Both are very crooked paths. Their difference does not lie in their comparative straightness, smoothness or pleasantness, but in their positive direction. For the members of the class represented by Saul very often have, as he had, many noble traits of character, and often humbly acknowledge, as he did, that they have erred grievously. And every member of the class represented by David often commits, as he did, grievous offenses against both God and man, and often has occasion, as he had, for bitter tears of confession and repentance. For the members of both classes are sinners, and in this life can never be anything else. But as regards the rule of life, the supreme desire of those in the one class is to please themselves; in the other, it is to please God. Among men they are described as "worldly," or worldlike, and as "godly," or Godlike.

In our recent lessons we have seen with whom each class affiliates and walks in fellowship. How now do they stand related to each other? Jonathan loved David, and everything that David loved. Therefore David loved Jonathan. But Saul hated David, and everything that David loved. Did David, therefore, hate Saul and deal with him as Saul dealt with him? If not, how did he deal with him—and how is every David to deal with every Saul? These are the important questions which now demand our attention. And the history we are studying would not be complete as the mirror of spiritual relationships if it did not contain just such incidents as are now brought before us.

When David had had his interview with Jonathan, which we considered last week, he was obliged to flee from the Court of Saul, and passed into a very dark cloud of perplexity. He could not go to his own house, for Saul would surely seek him there. He could not go to his father's house, for that would be searched without a doubt. He could not go back to Samuel, for his recent experience had proved that there was no safety for him even in the school of the prophets. No refuge seemed to be open to him excepting among strangers—even among the Philistines. So in his desperation his thoughts turned to them. They would probably receive him because Saul had discarded him.

ATE THE SHEW-BREAD.

But he was hungry, and unarmed. So he went first to Nob, not far from Jerusalem, "and the site of the Tabernacle since its rescue from the flames of Shiloh." (Geikie.) There he "did eat the shew-bread, which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for them that were with him, but only for the priests." (Matt., xii. 4.) and also received "The sword of Goliath." (xxi., 9.) Then he "went to Achish, the King of Gath." (xxi., 10.) To accomplish all this, however, his fears and distress led him to dissemble both with Ahimelech, the priest of Nob, who gave him food (xxi., 1-6,) and with Achish, whose protection he desired. (xxi., 11-15.) Thus at the very outset his path began to turn from the right, and from righteousness. For he had followed his own judgment rather than Divine direction. Indeed, we do not hear of his seeking such direction at all. Yet God did not leave him, but delivered him out of his dangers and from his own folly. His penitence—his returning faith—and his thanksgiving—he records in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Psalms.

Finding no safety in Gath, he "escaped to the cave of Adullam," (xxii., 1,) probably near the city of that name, and not far from the Valley of Elah, where he slew Goliath. There he was joined by "his brethren and all of his father's house," and by "about 400 men," who for various reasons had been obliged to leave their own homes. (xxii., 1-2.) Besides these, he was greatly strengthened by the coming to him of the prophet Gad, (xxii., 5,) who was long his companion and adviser, II. Sam., xxiv., 11,) and one of his biographers. (I. Chron., 29-29.) "One of the sons of Ahimelech, named Abiathar,—who escaped from Nob when Saul avenged himself on that city for the kindness shown to David—also a little later sought and found refuge with him. (xxii., 20-23.)

Placing his aged father and mother in the care of the King of Moab, (xxii., 3-4,) David and his army occupied themselves in defending the shepherds, who like Nabal, (Chapter 25,) pastured their flocks in the mountains, from marauding bands; and in delivering cities, like Keilah, (xxiii., 1-13,) which Saul was unable or unwilling to aid, from the power of the Philistines. While in the City of Keilah, Saul again sought him, and finding that the ungrateful people would deliver him up he fled to "the wilderness of Ziph," (xxiii., 13-14,) where he had his last interview with Jonathan. (xxiii., 16-18.) His hiding place, however, was soon revealed to Saul by the Ziphites (xxiii., 19,) and he was again obliged to flee, pursued by Saul, to "the wilderness of Maon," nearer to the Dead Sea. Here his condition was very critical, for at one time nothing but the crest of the mountain separated him from Saul, as they went, one "on this side" of it and the other "on that side." A sudden incursion of the Philistines, however, called Saul off the pursuit, and so David escaped his hands. (xxiii., 26-28.) His anxiety and hope at this time are set forth in the Fifty-fourth Psalm.

Immediately on the withdrawal of Saul, apparently, David fled to "the strongholds of Engedi." (xxiii., 29, R. V.) "This place," says the Rev. W. H. Taylor, D. D., "now identified with 'Ain Jidy,' was situated on the western shore of the Dead Sea, about midway between its northern and southern extremities. The name literally signifies 'the fountain of the goat,' and doubtless had its origin in the fact that the neighborhood abounded in goats, attracted by the verdure which here lines the banks of a stream that issues from the limestone rock. The cliffs in the neighborhood are full of natural caverns, in one or more of which the company of David found a lurking place. 'These caves,' says Dr. Thomson, 'are dark as midnight, and the keenest eye cannot see five paces inward; but one who has been long within, and is looking outward toward the entrance, can observe with perfect distinctness all that takes place in that direction.'"

WENT TO SEEK DAVID.

In this lonely but fertile spot, however, David was not long in peace, for as soon as Saul had driven out the Philistines, "it was told him: Behold David is in the wilderness of Engedi. Then Saul took 3,000 chosen men out of all Israel, and went to seek David and his men upon the rocks of the wild goats." (xxiv., 1-2.) Fatigued with the march, or to escape the heat of the day, Saul went into one of the great caves, and composed himself to sleep with his royal robe spread over his feet. In the recesses of the cave was David—with his armed men—and probably with Gad, the prophet, and Abiathar, the priest. As indicative of his state of mind, see the fifty-seventh and one hundred and forty-second Psalms. They are both "Cave Songs," and show how anxious he was for himself and his men, and how earnestly he cast himself upon God for help. To aggravate his depression, he probably felt some one had maliciously slandered him before Saul, for this is apparently the allusion in the seventh Psalm, entitled: "Concerning the words of Cush, the Benjamite." (Maclaren.)

Under such circumstances, and with such thoughts filling his mind, David saw Saul lie down to sleep almost at his very feet. It was an opportunity to at once allay all his fears. His armed men counseled him to embrace it as the very ordering of God's Providence for that purpose. (xxiv., 4.) He yielded so far as to secure the evidence of his opportunity—by cutting off the skirt of Saul's robe—but no further. For conscience at once smote him for taking matters even thus far into his own hands. So Saul left the cave in safety.

But no sooner was he among his armed men again than David made himself known with the proof of his forbearance in his hand, and the earnest vindication of himself upon his lips. For the moment the heart of Saul was touched. He acknowledged David's integrity and kindness. He also acknowledged that he knew full well that God would establish David upon his throne. But he did not acknowledge his guilt before God, nor even seek the forgiveness of His servant. All that he sought was that his own name might not be cut off. (xxiv., 21.)

Probably not more than a year after this, "Samuel died—and all the Israelites were gathered together, and lamented him, and buried him in his house at Ramah. And David arose, and went down to the wilderness of Paran" (xxv., 1)—the great wilderness into which the children of Israel entered when they left Mt. Sinai (Num., x. 12,) and where they wandered for thirty-eight years. How long he remained there we are not told, but probably not long, for we find him very soon again in "the wilderness of Ziph," and camping in the same place where he had had his last interview with Jonathan—"in the hill of Hachilah which is on the south of Jeshimon." (xxiii., 19.) Then the Ziphites again revealed his hiding place to Saul, and he—filled with his old hatred, and entirely forgetful of all that had occurred at Engedi—again "went down to the wilderness of Ziph, having 3,000 chosen men of Israel with him, to seek for David," vv. 1-3.)

But David was aware of his coming, and through the spies he sent out, soon learned "where Saul had pitched" his encampment with no thought that the man he sought was anywhere near him. But in the night, as he "lay sleeping within the place of the wagons, with his spear stuck in the ground at his head—and Abner and the people lay round about him," (v., 7, R. V.)—David and his nephew Abishai (I. Chron., ii., 15-16) quietly entered the camp. They were entirely unobserved, "for they were all asleep—because a deep sleep from the Lord was fallen upon them." (v. 12.) As "the men of David" at Engedi had urged him to slay Saul, (xiv., 4,) so now Abishai said: "God hath delivered thine enemy into thine hand this day; now, therefore, let me smite him, I pray thee, with the spear even to the earth at once, and I will not smite him the second time." (v. 8.)

SAUL'S LIFE AGAIN SPARED.

But as before, David would not permit "the Lord's anointed" (v. 11) to be hurt. He, however, "took the spear and the cruse of water from Saul's bolster" (v. 12) or "head," (R. V.,) and he and Abishai went out of the camp with them as unobserved as they had entered it. On the next morning apparently from the top of an opposite hill he called to Saul and Abner, and told them all that he had done and how he had again spared Saul's life. Again Saul's heart was touched and he said, "I have sinned, return my son David, for I will no more do thee harm, because my soul was precious in thine eyes this day; behold, I have played the fool and have erred exceedingly."

And David answered and said, "Behold, the King's spear, and let one of the young men come over and fetch it. The Lord render to every man his righteousness and his faithfulness, for the Lord delivered thee into my hand to-day, but I would not stretch forth mine hand against the Lord's anointed. And, behold, as thy life was much set by this day in mine eyes, so let my life be much set by in the eyes of the Lord, and let Him deliver me out of all tribulation."

Then Saul said to David, "Blessed be thou, my son, David; thou shalt both do great things and also shalt still prevail."

So David went on his way and Saul returned to his place, (vv. 21-25.) David, however, had no confidence in Saul's repentance or promises, for he still "said in his heart, I shall now perish one day by the hand of Saul; there is nothing better for me than that I should speedily escape into the land of the Philistines, and Saul shall despair of me, to seek me any more in any coast of Israel, so shall I escape out of his hand." (xxvii., 1.) But they never met again.

It was under such circumstances that David exercised forbearance toward his enemy. It was when he knew that he had been cruelly maligned—when he knew that bitter hatred had grown into a fiery heat because the falsehoods had been believed; when he had been driven out from his home and his life endangered not once or twice, but many times; when he knew the false heart of Saul, that he had sworn to his own son that he would not slay him, and yet had not kept his oath; when he knew that if he spared him, Saul would only turn again and rend him—even when he knew that Saul was knowingly withstanding God's own appointments. In the face of the knowledge of all these facts, confirmed by long experience, when he knew that all of his forbearance would be despised, he yet stayed his hand from doing that which men everywhere would have freely justified him in doing. He did not treat his enemy as he knew he deserved to be treated, or as he had it in his power to treat him, or even as his enemy himself knew that he deserved to be treated. Could greater forbearance be ever exercised to any one or under more aggravated circumstances than in this case?

Yes. For no Saul ever treated any David as every David has treated God. However aggravated the offenses of one against another, it cannot be as great as that of every one against Him. Yet "He hath not dealt with us after our sins or rewarded us according to our iniquities." (Psa. ciii., 10.) He has even done more for us than any David ever did for any Saul. For although He has spared us, "He spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all." (Rom. viii., 32.) Every believer, therefore, is the monument of greater grace than ever David showed to Saul. And having received such grace, the Gospel says to each one, in all the affairs of intercourse with others, "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written, Vengeance is Mine; I will repay, saith the Lord. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." (Rom. xii., 19, 20.) If we do not thus deal with others, it is because we have no deep consciousness of how God has dealt with us. For Saul could not have treated David as David treated Saul, because he had never himself recognized the forbearing grace of God. David had.

And as for Saul, how did David's forbearance affect him? Was he brought to repentance and a better mind by it? Did he in any way change his attitude toward him? Not in the least. After a few words of surprise and momentary tenderness at the mercy shown him, his heart was as hard as ever. He knew that he was fighting against God, and that he could not conquer, and yet he did not cease the unequal strife. He knew that David knew how false he was, and yet he was not ashamed to accept his forbearance. He knew that his conduct was not the result of ignorance, and he knew that David knew it also, and he knew that David knew that he knew it all the while, and yet he would not give up his self-will and be at peace either with God or with His servant. Could there possibly be a case in which one would be less worthy of forbearance, or one more worthy of the most severe punishment?

Yes. Every impenitent sinner presents to us a very similar, but far more aggravated case as he stands before God. For with the same knowledge he despises "the riches of His goodness, and forbearance, and long suffering." (Romans, ii., 4.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what classification of mankind is attention called, what is said of it, and what questions now demand attention?

To whom did David go after his interview with Jonathan, and what is said of his action?

Where did he afterward seek shelter, and what were the results in each case?

What took place when he was in "the wilderness of Engedi"?

Where did he then go, and what occurred in "the wilderness of Ziph"?

What is the summing up of the circumstances under which David exercised forbearance toward Saul?

To whom has more forbearance been shown, and who is more unworthy than Saul?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sermons by Rev. CHAS. W. SKEMP, D. D., of Bradford, England.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches: Morning—"Marks of the Sons of God." Evening—"Is the Pulpit Losing Its Power?" Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—The Rev. I. W. Goodhue will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31st St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR. Sunday school and Bible Class 9:45 A. M. Rev. E. B. THAMS will preach morning and evening. Seats free. All welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR; Sunday school and Bible class, 9:45 A. M.; REV. E. B. THAMES will preach; morning topic, "The Window Eastward"; evening topic, "The Cup of Cold Water." Seats free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Morning Service. 8 P. M. Evening Service. Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 A. M. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30; Evensong, 5.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St., Bishop Sabine, Pastor.—The assistant, Rev. Mr. Rudolph, will preach at 11 and 8.

BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Ministers: WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, D. D. Rev. SHEPHERD KNAPP. Church closed August 23d and 30th.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Ave. & 55th St. Services at 11 A. M. & 4 P. M. on August 23d. REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D., will preach. Having just returned from the Philippines, China, Korea, & Japan, he will take for his morning subject, "The Human Element in Revelation," and for his afternoon subject, "The Word of God, and the Nations of the East." Strangers are cordially invited.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rev. Allan W. McCurdy will preach 11 A. M. "The Law of Growth."

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30 by Rev. John Calan; evening, 7:45, by Rev. Joseph W. Miller.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of Tenth Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M.; the Rev. William P. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 212 West 23d St.—Preaching to-morrow, 11 A. M., by Rev. E. P. Sankey, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y. Strangers cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Edward Niles will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ARCHIBALD H. BRADSHAW will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Thirsty Heartsickness." Evening—"Rejected By His Friends."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. S. SWANSON, D. D., of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Girding, Though Unknown." Evening—"The Power of an Endless Life."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. DENNIS WORTMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., Rev. Andrew Gillies, Pastor.—Rev. C. O. Judkins of Glens Falls will preach at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. E. J. Treverrow. Subject, "Morality or Christ." No evening service. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN F. REED, Pastor. Preaching 10:30 by the Rev. Wm. R. Towe.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. J. M. Blackburn will preach. 7:45 P. M.—D. C. Sheldon will preach.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 68th St.—Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading Rooms open daily from 10 to 6.

TO CHURCHES.—The office of sexton or assistant sexton is desired by a fully competent man; for many years sexton of the North Church, now being demolished for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Address JOHN WRIGHT, 258 West 33d St.

BISHOP COLTON'S CONSECRATION.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday will take place the consecration of the Right Rev. Charles H. Colton as Bishop of Buffalo. There will be a solemn pontifical mass at 9:30 A. M. The musical programme is as follows:

Prelude		Grison
Processional,	"Ecce Sacerdos"	Foster
Kyrie,	"Messe Solennelle"	Dubois
Gloria,	"Messe Solennelle"	Dubois
Credo,	"Imperial"	Haydn
Offertory,	"O Salutaris"	Lebouc
Sanctus,	"Imperial"	Haydn
Benedictus		Dubois
Agnus Dei,	"Imperial"	Haydn
Te Deum		Gregorian
Postlude		Lemmens

The soloists will be: Soprano, Miss Hilke; alto, Miss Clary; tenor, Mr. Kaiser; basso, Mr. Cassidy.

Dr. Pentecost to Tell of the Orient.

In the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., will preach for the first time in New York since his return from the Philippines, China, Korea, and Japan. Dr. Pentecost will give very interesting accounts of his visit to the Orient, and of the Christian work carried on there. Strangers are cordially invited.

NOT TO SWEAR IN TRAINMEN.

Post Office Department Does Not Mean to Enlist Railway Crews in Federal Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The decision of the Post Office Department to allow baggage masters to act as custodians of loose newspaper mail on certain trains has been misconstrued in some places as an intention to permit the indiscriminate swearing into the postal service of all railway employes, and the department has received a number of protests. A specimen of these protests came to-day from a Postmaster of one of the large Western cities and is as follows:

"Some days ago some of the newspapers announced that the Post Office Department was contemplating the issuance of orders the effect of which would be to make every train of cars a mail train, and all the train employes, from conductors down, were to be sworn in as post office employes. Even freight trains and their crews were to be included. The article stated that the principal effect of the proposed order was to protect the railways in cases of strikes."

Replying, Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger stated the position of the department as follows:

"I have not seen the newspaper announcement in the form to which the above refers, and can only say that it was not justified by anything the department has in contemplation at present. The postal laws and regulations already provide that every regularly scheduled train may be used for mail purposes, if the company is willing to accept the compensation provided by law. All the department has in contemplation is to facilitate, if possible, the prompt delivery of newspaper packages marked for outside delivery."

CADILLAC MANAGERS' FAILURE.

Receiver for Campbell & Woodbury—Creditors Call Bill of Sale Void.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Charles S. Collyer receiver of the assets of Campbell & Woodbury, corporation managers of the Hotel Cadillac, Broadway and Forty-third Street. It was said that the assets consist of a lease of the premises, furnishings of the hotel and book accounts worth at least $3,000, while the liabilities exceed $25,000. The corporation on Aug. 17 gave a bill of sale of the lease, furnishings, book accounts, liquor license and insurance rebates to Mary E. Graves, who holds a mortgage on the premises for $77,500, and Messrs. Campbell & Woodbury, who owned the stock of the company and received $4,000 from the sale. The petitioning creditors assert that the bill of sale is void because a failing debtor cannot give a bill of sale of his entire property. It was also stated that Messrs. Campbell & Woodbury are non-residents. Mr. Campbell's home being at York, Penn., and Mr. Woodbury's at Portland, Me.

Receiver for Auto Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—L. J. Hammond was appointed receiver for the General Automobile and Manufacturing Company to-day upon application of the W. M. Pattison Supply Company. The petition states that the concern owes amounts aggregating $50,000. There was no opposition to the appointment of the receiver.

Receiver for a Chicago Concern.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Gifford Mable & Co., a corporation doing a mail-order business at 90 West Madison Street, has gone into the hands of a receiver. H. Gifford Mable, the President of the concern, has not been at his office since last Friday. Eastern creditors filed a petition for a receiver before Judge Kohlsaat, who appointed the Royal Trust Company to take charge of affairs. The liabilities will reach nearly $80,000, it is said, while the assets of the concern will hardly exceed $5,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STANDARD BRIQUETTE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an execution against the Standard Briquette Company at Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, for $1,280, in favor of Francois Chailly. A judgment has also been obtained against the company for $609 by Charles C. Edey. The company was incorporated in May, 1901, with a capital stock of $500,000, and had patents for compressing culm or coal dust, which process was invented by Mr. Chailly.

NEW AMERICAN FIRE-PROOF PLASTER COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Trenton yesterday, granted an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the New American Fire-Proof Plaster Company of Tottenville, S. I. The application was made by White & Co. of Perth Amboy, who allege that the company is indebted to them for $853. They allege in their petition for the receiver that the company has suspended business owing to the depression in the building line in New York City.

GRANT & WILLIAMS.—Grant & Williams, a corporation, dealers in scrap iron and steel at 21 Park Row, made an assignment yesterday to Albert C. Phillips. Robert Grant is President. Frank E. Williams, who was formerly the President, is said to have disposed of his stock in the company a month ago, and is no longer connected with the concern. The business was established several years ago by the firm of Grant & Williams, who were succeeded by the company on March 17 last, which was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. It had storage yards at Newark, N. J., and New Haven, Conn. On June 1 its statement showed assets of $145,600 and liabilities of $95,600. Mr. Phillips, the assignee, said that the assignment was caused by the depreciation in the price of iron, poor collections on contracts, and the expected loss of about $5,000 on an account. The liabilities are about $100,000, and he could not give any figures as to assets. Later in the day a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the corporation by the following creditors: United American Steel and Iron Company, $2,405; David Harper, $2,765, and Charles E. McDermott, $1,683. It was alleged that the corporation committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles L. Jones receiver of the assets. It was stated that there are iron and machinery at Newark worth $10,000 and outstanding accounts of $15,000.

Out of Town.

The creditors of the bankrupt firm of William F. Fisher & Co., brick manufacturers, in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday agreed to accept a compromise offer of fifty cents on the dollar and will ask the court to make an order to that effect.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

ALBERT FLEISCHNER.—Albert Fleischner, a clerk of 205 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,098 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Nineteenth Ward Bank, $4,424 on notes which he indorsed for William Langenson. Mr. Fleischner was formerly a cigar manufacturer.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 166 failures in the United States during the week, against 160 for the previous week, and 181, 181, 188 and 154 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 45, New England 21, Southern 36, Western 40, Northwestern 13, Pacific 10, and Territories 2. Canada had 14, against 17 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEDELL, Eugene, and William Stedman—G. C. Rich and another	$610
BRIDGES, Samuel—City of New York	[illegible]
BIRGER, Zelik—H. D. Bahan, costs	[illegible]
BIRGER, Zelik—H. Fischel, costs	[illegible]
BRADLEY, Annie—E. Hilson and another, costs	[illegible]
BROWN, Frank A.—R. C. Strong and another	151
CUNNINGHAM, John J.—H. Behlen and another	85
CLARK, Francis A.—J. Becker	100
CAMPBELL & WOODBURY—G. B. Barton	181
CAMPBELL & WOODBURY—J. Hart	[illegible]
DE CASTANO, Isabel B.—W. M. Crane and another	3,313
DOMANICO, Charles—W. A. Leggett and another	[illegible]
DATWYLER, Jacob and Jacob, Jr.—J. & M. Brewing Company	[illegible]
DALY, Joseph—C. R. Dittenhoefer and another	1,007
EGAN, Daniel—O. A. Owen and another, costs	[illegible]
ELLISON, George—A. Werner and another	[illegible]
FERRIS, Stephen—F. S. Waller	[illegible]
FOSTER, Mary L.—J. E. Gosling	[illegible]
FLUR, Harris—S. Fuchs	[illegible]
FRIEDMAN, Abraham—S. Silver	[illegible]
GERNAIS, Charles H.—A. Plant and another	[illegible]
GANER, Charles—City of New York	[illegible]
GUTH, Rudolf—R. J. Dessau and another	[illegible]
HASHIM & HOWE AMUSEMENT COMPANY—A. Van Buren and another	[illegible]
HESTER, Eugene W.—W. E. Phelps	[illegible]
HOLLOWAY, Edward—City of New York	[illegible]
HARRIS, John—A. Bruce	[illegible]
KANE, Margaret A.—F. E. Hatch	[illegible]
LEPPMANN, Louis—J. Weil	[illegible]
LEARY, Samuel B.—J. H. Taylor	[illegible]
LIPPMANN, Louis—Schollmeyer Fireproof Construction Company	[illegible]
LAMB, George A.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	[illegible]
MACNULTY, Alexander C.—Gansevoort Bank	[illegible]
MINARIK, William—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	[illegible]
McMILLAN, Thomas A.—City of New York	[illegible]
MAUS, Martin—N. T. Sweezy's Son & Co.	[illegible]
MANDEL, Bertha—B. Winkowitz and another	[illegible]
NUGENT, John R.—M. W. Berriman and another	[illegible]
R. W. Hiscock Company—City of New York	[illegible]
INTERNATIONAL STREET CLEANING Machine Company—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	[illegible]
ALLIANCE PROTECTION CORPORATION—Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company of New York	[illegible]
GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY—M. Schwerin	[illegible]
PERTH, George—City of New York	[illegible]
PORTERFIELD, Charles R.—R. Burdett	[illegible]
POWER, Nicholas M.—Bumside & Johnson Company	[illegible]
PRILL, Charles A.—D. E. Brown	[illegible]
SMITH, Phillips—City of New York	[illegible]
STEEL-CLAD REVERSIBLE BROOM Company—C. D. Dunn	[illegible]
SEATON, William L.—City of New York	[illegible]
SWEET, James W.—City of New York	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	[illegible]
SIMPSON, Charles and Seymour—M. F. Kerr	[illegible]
THE CONCORD MOTOR CARRIAGE Company—C. F. Colldort	[illegible]
UFER, Arthur—J. B. Small & Sons	[illegible]
ULLNER, William—S. B. Thomas, trustee	[illegible]
VIANE, Paul—Hunter & Trimm	[illegible]
WARD, George M.—City of New York	[illegible]
WARREN, James L.—W. H. Hennebergen and another	[illegible]
WILDER, Karl—M. Dorf	[illegible]
WEIL, Ray—R. J. Homer and another	[illegible]
YAGER, Frank—Johnson & Johnson	[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2 mixed	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 mixed	[illegible]
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.60
Cotton, middling	12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08⅝
Lard, prime	7.87½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Flour steady. No. 3 Spring, [illegible]; No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 2 corn, [illegible]; No. 2 yellow, [illegible]; No. 2 oats, [illegible]; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 2 rye, [illegible]; fair to choice malting barley, [illegible]; No. 1 flaxseed, [illegible]; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.01; prime timothy seed, $3.15; mess pork, per bbl., [illegible]; lard, per 100 lb., [illegible]; short ribs, sides, (loose,) [illegible]; salted shoulders, (boxed,) [illegible]; short clear sides, (boxed,) [illegible]; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The volume of transactions was a little larger, but commission houses had few orders, and the trading seemed still confined very largely to the operations of semi-professional interests. The feature early in the day was the increased activity of August. That position opened at 12.20, a net decline of 4 points. On the call it sold at 12.25, and afterward declined to 12.16, from which it advanced to 12.30, broke again to 12.16, and was finally quoted at 12.23, a net decline of 1 point. August notices were issued, it was said, the amount of some 5,000 bales, and the increased activity may have been sales by small longs unwilling to accept actual cotton. They were made by a prominent room trader, and some contended were for the account of Philadelphia or New England interests, in which case they are supposed to represent cotton due to arrive here in the near future. The buyers were the bull clique, and it was their bidding which brought about the recovery. The balance of the list, after opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points on all months except September, which was 3 points higher, was very quiet within a very few points of the initial figures until well along in the afternoon, when they were rallied sharply by clique support, and closed at the best level of the day, or net 5@16 points higher. Sales were estimated at 150,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.20	12.28	12.16	12.23@12.24
September	10.74	10.88	10.72	10.85@10.86
October	9.93	10.03	9.92	10.03@10.05
November	9.78	9.86	9.76	9.86@9.87
December	9.73	9.84	9.72	9.84@9.85
January	9.73	9.84	9.73	9.84@9.85
February	9.73	9.78	9.73	9.80@9.82
March	9.77	9.77	9.71	9.83@9.84

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Spot cotton, dull; sales 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 300; American, 2,500; receipts, 1,000; American, 1,000; Middling uplands, 6.70. Futures opened quiet, 1 point decline. Closed steady, net 2 points higher on August and 1@6 points lower on other months. August, 6.47; August-September and September, 6.36@6.38; September-October, 6.05; October-November, 5.46; November-December, 5.31; December-January, 5.28; January-February, 5.21; February-March, 5.20@5.21; March-April, 5.30. Manchester yarns, sellers refuse all offers below quotations. Cloths steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-03.	1901-02.
Port receipts	1,048	20,401
Overland to mills and Canada	120	2,234
Southern mill takings (estimated)	4,000	24,245
Of stock at interior towns		
Brought into sight for week	5,071	46,880

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,704,383	7,583,708
Overland to mills and Canada	1,068,800	1,108,268
Southern mill takings (estimated)	2,001,000	1,640,486
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	....	....
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,774,353	10,653,125

The total crop movement is for 356 days this season, against 355 days in 1901-02.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Seaboard clearances proved to be so large yesterday and Winter wheat receipts so much lighter than expected that the wheat market had a sharp advance at midday, the effects of which lasted throughout the afternoon, closing the market ½c net higher. There was moderate commission house buying in the afternoon, while in Chicago heavy demand for September wheat attracted attention, the idea being that possibly 1,200,000 bushels had been taken by one interest. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 95c. to arrive, late September; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 87½c. to arrive, middle September, and No. 2 red, New York, 86½c. spot.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.85@$5.15; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.90; Winter patents, $3.80@$4.30; Spring clears, $3.65@$3.90; extra No. 1 hard Winter, $3.15@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; red dog, $21.50@$24.50, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.95@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.90@$3.00, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.40; coarse, $1.10@$1.12. FEED—Coarse Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb., $17.75@$18; Spring bran, middling, $19.50@$20, in 200-lb. sacks; city feed, $19@$20; linseed oil cake, $25; hominy chop, $21.75, bulk, $22.35, sacks, to arrive; oil meal, $24.50@$25.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 77½c; September, 78½c; December, 80¾@80⅞c; May, 83⅝c; No. 2 hard, 76@80½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 47¾c; September, 47⅜c; December, 47⅞c; May, 49c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 33c; September, 33c; December, 35c; May, 37¾c; No. 2 white, 36½c.

DULUTH, Aug. 21.—Close: Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern, 90¾c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; new No. 1 Northern, [illegible]; No. 2 Northern, [illegible]; macaroni, No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—Wheat—Close: No. 1 Northern, 91c; No. 2 Northern, 88c; new September, 80½c. Rye—No. 1, 56c; Barley—No. 2, 58@60c; sample, 40@58c. Corn—September, 51⅝@51¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—Close: Wheat—September, 82@82⅛c; December, 79¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 89@90c; No. 1 Northern, 88@89c; No. 2 Northern, 85@86c; No. 3 Northern, 76@80c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	85¾	86 3-16	85¾	86
December	85¾	86½	85 11-16	86¼
May	87⅝	88 1-16	87⅝	88⅛
Corn—				
September	57⅞	58½	57¾	58¼
December	57½	58½	57⅜	58⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79⅞	81	79⅝	80⅞
December	81⅝	82	81⅜	81⅞
May	83⅜	84	83¼	83⅞
Corn—				
September	50⅜	52¼	50⅜	51⅞
December	51⅛	52 1-16	51⅛	51⅞
May	51⅞	52⅝	51⅝	52⅜
Oats—				
September	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35
December	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36⅛
May	38⅜	38⅞	38 1-16	38½
Lard—				
September	$8.05	$8.22	$8.02½	$8.20
October	7.85	7.97½	7.85	7.97½
Ribs—				
September	7.65	7.72½	7.65	7.72½
October	7.77½	7.80	7.72½	7.80
Pork—				
September	12.90	12.90	12.77½	12.87½
October	12.87½	12.97½	12.87½	12.97½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14.75@$15.25; family, $17.50@$17.75; short clear, $15.50@$16.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10.25@$10.75; packet, $9@$9.50; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$23.00. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb., 7¾c; 160 lb. 8¼c; 140 lb. 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12c; 10 lb. 10¾c; 12 lb. 9¾c; 14 lb. 9c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 12¼@13c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$7.85@$7.90; city lard, $6.75@$7; refined lard, South America, $8.75; Continent, $8.10; Brazil, kegs, $9.75; compound, $7.12½@$7.87½. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened quiet at unchanged prices and ruled quiet and featureless during a good part of the session in keeping with the featureless character of the early news. Later, however, it became more active, chiefly as a result of switches from the near to the late positions, and at the close was steady net unchanged to 10 points higher. Sales were reported of 45,750 bags. The spot market was quiet and unchanged, with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	3.70@3.80
September	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75@3.80
October	....	....	....	3.80@3.90
November	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95@4.00
December	....	....	....	4.40@4.45
January	....	....	....	4.50@4.55
February	....	....	....	4.60@4.65
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65@4.70

METALS.—Spot tin was £1 2s 6d higher in London, at £129 7s 6d, and futures advanced 17s 6d, to £126 10s. Locally tin was firm and higher, closing at $28.37½@$28.62½. COPPER—Copper advanced 10s in London, to £58 15s for spot and £58 15s for futures. Locally copper was firmer and about as formerly, result, it was said, of a better demand. Lake is quoted at $13.75@$13.87½, electrolytic at $13.62½@$13.75, and casting at $13.37½@$13.50. LEAD—Lead was unchanged in London, at £11 2s 6d, and locally at $4.25. SPELTER—Spelter advanced 2s 6d in London, to £21, but remained quiet and unchanged here at $6. IRON—Iron closed at 51s 9d in Glasgow and at 46s 6d in Middlesboro. Locally iron was quiet. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $17.50@$18; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $16.50@$17; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $16.50@$16.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, [illegible]; and machine bbls. 55@55½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.75@$2.80; oil bbls. $4.70@$4.75. Rosin—Common to good, strained, $1.95@$2; D, $2@$2.05; E, $2.05@$2.10; F, $2.10@[illegible]; G, $2.25@$2.30; H, [illegible]; I, [illegible]; K, $3.10@$3.15; M, $3.30@$3.35; N, $3.60@[illegible]; W G, $3.75@$3.80; and W W, $4.15@$4.20.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow; steers, 10c lower; bulls and cows steady; a car unsold. Steers, $4@$5.45; bulls, $2.75@$3.70; cows, $2.50@$3.35. Dressed beef slow at 6½@8½c per lb. Calves steady; veals, $5@$8.25; common grassers, $2.25; Western calves, $3.12½@$3.87½; fed calves, $4; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb; country dressed, 8@11½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks, 6@8½c. Sheep slow; heavy sheep weak; lambs, 10@25c lower. Sheep, $2.50@$3.75; few wethers, $4.25; lambs, $5.50@$6.65. Dressed mutton dull at 5½@7½c per lb; Western dressed wethers, 8c; dressed lambs weak at 8@10½c. Hogs firm; State and Pennsylvania hogs nominal; ordinary mixed Western hogs, $6.50.

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NEW YORK STATE.

THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH of Flushing will open their new Academy in Brentwood on Tuesday, September eighth. Excursion tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, or St. Joseph's in the Pines, Brentwood. For further particulars send for prospectus or visit the Flushing or Brentwood Academy.

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Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class of Harvard College and the First-Year Class of the Lawrence Scientific School will be held in Cambridge from September 21 to 26, 1903. For the programme of examinations, the rules governing them, and specimen papers, and for information concerning the terms of admission without examination to courses of instruction offered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, application should be made to JOHN G. HART, Secretary, 6 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

LEGAL SALES.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Middle District of Tennessee.—At April Term, 1903.—THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, vs. THE AETNA IRON MANUFACTURING, MINING AND OIL COMPANY. No. 3820—Equity.

Pursuant to a decree of sale by the above-styled court, in the above-entitled cause, of record upon pages 389 et seq., of Minute Book "DD" of said court, and amended upon page 422 of said Book "DD," I will sell, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, county seat of Hickman County, State of Tennessee, upon the fifteenth day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, the following properties, rights, franchises, etc., of the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company, to wit:

The following real estate, situate in the County of Hickman, State of Tennessee, fully described in the mortgage dated January 29th, 1884, made by the Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining and Oil Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, and registered in Book "J," pages 1, 2 and 3, in the Register's Office of Hickman County; and described as follows, viz.:

[illegible]

Together with the blast furnace situated on said tract and all the forests, timber, mineral, mining rights, mines, buildings, and fixtures thereon, mills, farms, improvements, franchises, rights, and immunities belonging to said Aetna Iron Manufacturing, Mining & Oil Company on January 29th, 1884, and described in the aforesaid mortgage, and all of its property thereafter acquired.

Terms:—The sale will be made for one-third cash and balance in six and twelve months, without appraisement, equity of redemption or exemption. Interest-bearing notes will be taken for the deferred payments, and a lien retained upon the property sold to secure the payment thereof. Payment of purchase money may, however, be made in valid outstanding bonds and coupons of said company at such value as will equal the holder's-purchaser's right to share in the proceeds of sale, except as to such parts thereof as the court may, from time to time, require to be paid in cash.

Every intending bidder, before bidding, will be required to deposit with me a certified check or cash for the sum of $5,000.00, which shall be forfeited if the terms of the sale shall not be complied with.

H. M. DOAK, Master Commissioner.

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TROTS MADE LONG CARD

Eight Races Required Twenty-two Heats and Covered Six Hours.

Hawthorne Won $20,000 Bonner Memorial at Brighton Beach After a Bitter Contest.

The lovers of light-harness racing for once were sated with the sport when yesterday at the Brighton Beach track trotters and pacers pelted around the oval for six long hours, twenty-one heats being required to decide seven heat races, while the twenty-second struggle was furnished by a dash, at a mile and a quarter, for "swigglers" of the 2:08 class. The remarkably long programme was due to the managers of the New York Trotting Association having compressed the cards for two days into one afternoon, following the postponement on Thursday, and the extra allowance of time secured by starting the racing at noon proved none too great, as the last contest of the day was finished but a short period before sundown.

The weather was bright and clear, and the track had dried out so well as to be actually fast. With races and heats following so close together that the betting men could hardly keep pace with the contests, the sport was of the liveliest character, while the attendance was the largest and most enthusiastic of the meeting.

The chief event of the afternoon was the race for the twenty-thousand-dollar Bonner Memorial Purse, for 2:12 class trotters, that contest bringing out the uncommonly large field of thirteen fast and game Grand Circuit campaigners and producing a bitterly fought race of five fast heats. Among the starters was the noted Speedway horse Swift, but an accident in the third heat resulted in that contender being declared distanced by the judges.

Swift, driven by Tichurst, and Hawthorne, driven by Scott Hudson, came in collision at the first-quarter pole, and both horses fell. They were caught before either was damaged, but neither finished the heat. The judges ruled that Swift was at fault, and he was barred from the race at that point, while Hawthorne was permitted to start again. Billy Buck and Hawthorne each had won a heat, and, while the third went to Kinney Lou, Hawthorne had an advantage over Billy Buck in that the latter had raced out the mile in the third heat. Hawthorne came back fresh for the fourth heat, and, winning that and the fifth, earned the victor's share of the big prize.

In the betting on the race Billy Buck was favorite over the field at $100 to $70 before the first heat, the odds varying greatly after that. Scott Hudson, who drove Hawthorne, also drove two other winners in Dillon Boy, for the 2:16 class trot, and Nervolo in the mile-and-a-quarter dash for pacers. The John H. Shults purse of $5,000 for 2:25 trotters went to Judge Green, favorite at $50 to $30 for the field, in straight heats.

For the last day of the Brighton Beach Grand Circuit meeting to-day, the 2:04 class trot is to be the feature, and the association has announced that a bonus will be given in addition to the $2,500 purse, if in this event the Brighton track record of 2:05¾, held by Cresceus, is beaten. Major Delmar, 2:04, is to be a starter in this race, and will be driven out in a special effort for the track record. Summary:

2:08 class, pacing; purse $1,000, two in three heats.
A. P. McDonald's Dariel, b. m., by Alcantara-Topsey, by Ethan Allen, (McDonald) ... 2 1 1
E. F. Geers's Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster-Little Belle, by Brown Dick, (Geers) ... 1 2 2
Dan R., ch. g., (F. Jolly) ... dis.
Time—2:04¼; 2:12; 2:08.

2:24 class, pacing; purse $1,000, two in three heats.
D. J. Woodward's Al Bock, blk. s., by Nedwood-Countess, by Sidney, (J. Curry) ... 1 1
[illegible], b. m., (J. Rogers) ... 2 [illegible]
Ethel Mac, ch. m., (W. Andrews) ... 3 3
Fred H., b. g., (F. Seal) ... [illegible]
Virginia, b. m., (R. Wilson) ... [illegible]
Miss Gift, b. m., (W. R. Erwin) ... 6 6
Time—2:11½; 2:11.

2:30 class, trotting; purse $1,000; two in three heats.
E. E. Baker's Maxine, b. m., by Jack Daw-Fanny McGregor, by Fergus McGregor, (Baker) ... 1 8 1
W. Spear's Wentworth, blk. g., by Superior-Highland Chief mare, (Spear) ... 5 1 2
Walnut Hall, br. s., (Benyon) ... 7 2 3
Baron De Shay, b. g., (M. E. McHenry) ... 2 4 4
Wilque, b. g., (A. P. McDonald) ... 4 5 5
Dolce Cor, br. m., (B. Miller) ... 3 10 6
Idolita, b. g., (J. Kelly) ... 6 5 10
A. J. D., b. g., (R. Davis) ... 9 6 9
The Roman, b. g., (B. Doble and M. Saunders) ... 10 7 8
Palm Leaf, b. g., (W. H. McCarthy) ... 8 9 7
Time—2:08¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

The John H. Shults purse of $5,000 for the 2:25 class, trotting; (four-year-olds;) three in five heats.
East View Stock Farm's Judge Green, b. g., by Directum-Anteo, Jr., mare, (B. Walker) ... 1 1 1
Walnscott, b. c., (W. Cox) ... 3 2 2
Margaret Bathgate, b. f., (H. Titer) ... 2 4 3
Bornmello, br. c., (E. Benyon) ... 4 3 4
Olive, b. f., (Scott Hudson) ... 5 6 5
Miss Rosedale, ch. f., (J. Brawley) ... 6 5 6
Time—2:11¼; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

The Bonner Memorial purse of $20,000, for the 2:12 class, trotting; three in five heats.
Scott Hudson's Hawthorne, ro. m., by Jay Bird-Lady Ham, by Hambrino, (Hudson) ... 10 1 12 1 1
E. F. Geers's Billy Buck, br. g., by St. Clair-Kendall, by Cleveland, (Geers) ... 1 3 8 2 2
Bud Doble's Kinney Lou, b. s., by McKinney-Mary Lou, by Tom Benton, (Doble) ... 6 6 1 3 3
Tiverton, b. g., (J. Howell) ... 7 2 2 ro.
Jim Ferry, gr. g., (T. Franks) ... 2 8 6 ro.
Promise, blk. g., (W. J. Andrews) ... 9 4 3 ro.
George Muscovite, b. s., (C. Bond) ... 13 5 4 ro.
Judge Cullen, blk. g., (F. Cares) ... 4 12 11 ro.
Frances B., ch. m., (W. L. Snow) ... 5 7 5 ro.
El Milagro, br. g., (Dickerson) ... 8 13 7 ro.
John Mc, b. g., (Millan) ... 11 9 10 ro.
Authoress, blk. m., (Ap. P. McDonald) ... 12 11 9 ro.
Swift, b. g., (Tichurst) ... 3 10 dis.
Time—2:08¾; 2:08¼; 2:09¾; 2:09; 2:08¾.

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $1,000. Two in three heats.
J. E. Burns's Strathline, b. g., by Online-Amber Strathmore, by Strathmore, (Burns) ... 1 1
Jessie B., br. m., (A. McDonald) ... 2 2
Page Hal, b. s., (E. F. Geers) ... 3 4
Mary Anne, b. m., (W. L. Snow) ... 8 3
Dan L., b. g., (Leary) ... 4 5
John W. Patterson, ch. s., (R. Davis) ... 5 6
John F., gr. g., (R. Rush) ... 6 7
Dan Cosine, blk. g., (W. Andrews) ... 10 8
Piccolo, b. m., (W. T. Rosemire) ... 9 9
Hero Alcyroner, b. g., (H. Halstead) ... 7 dis.
Time—2:05¾; 2:07¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $1,000. Two in three heats.
Scott Hudson's Dillon Boy, br. h., by Baron Dillon-Albion mare, (Hudson) ... 2 1 1
R. Davis's Prince Greenlander, br. g., by Greenlander, (Davis) ... 1 2 7
Millard Sanders, b. g., (A. Merrifield) ... 4 4 2
Fred McClung, b. g., (F. Jolly) ... 3 3 5
Bermuda Maid, b. m., (W. H. McCarthy) ... 7 6 4
Direct View, blk. g., (B. Walker) ... 8 5 3
Ben Hal, b. g., (F. L. Turner) ... 5 7 6
Free Silver, b. s., (Mart Demarest) ... 6 dis.
Time—2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:12¼.

2:08 class, pacing; purse $1,000; one mile and a quarter dash.
Scott Hudson's Nervola, b. h., by Calbert-Allie Gaines mare, (Hudson) ... 1
Albert, ro. g., (A. P. McDonald) ... 2
Lacanda, br. h., (J. W. Broodbine) ... 3
Miss Williamont, b. m., (Roy Miller) ... 4
Brown Heels, b. g., (F. M. Dodge) ... 5
Berdina, b. m., (R. Davis) ... 6
Trilby Direct, blk. m., (B. Walker) ... 7
Council Chimes, blk. s., (W. L. Snow) ... 8
Nonamie, b. m., (Loomis) ... 9
Suffrest, blk. m., (R. Ecker) ... 10
Dart, b. g., (J. Kinney) ... 11
Time—2:38. First mile—2:05.

Entries for Brighton Harness Races.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000; two in three heats. Alonzo McDonald's ch. g. Carl Wilkes, by Wilkes Nutwood-Mary F., by Allie Wilkes; W. L. Snow's b. g. Charley Hayt, by Allerton-Highlawn Maid, by Alcantara; A. P. McDonald's Dariel, by Alcantara-Topsey, by Ethan Allen; Thomas W. Murphy's ch. g. Dan Derby, by Charles Derby; W. L. Snow's b. m. Fannie Dillard, by Hal Dillard-Ellen M., by Blue Boy; Thomas W. Murphy's b. m. Hettie G., by Egg Hot-Nora B., by Betterton; D. S. McCleary's b. g. Joe Pointer, by Star Pointer-Laura Bell, by St. Mark; F. G. Ceideburg's blk. m. Little Squaw, by Kewahee Boy-Pet, by Walter; A. P. McDonald's br. g. Roamer, by Moquette-Ida Lyne, by Mambrino Abdallah; E. F. Geers's br. m. Terrace Queen, by Belcoeur-Lady Randall, by Mambrino Sturgeon; Joseph E. McGuire's b. s. Winfield Stratton, by Saraway-Blue Pearl, by Blue Bell.

2:12 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $1,000; two in three heats. R. Davis's b. g. Allabiene, by Elyria-Belle Wilkes, by Brown Wilkes; C. H. Anthony's b. m. Anna Held, by Patron-Mocloia, by Pilot Medium; F. G. Jones's b. m. Bugle, by Athel-Nancy Stone, by Stamboul; J. Curry's g. g. Crescent, by Jim Wilson, dam by King Wilkes; Scott Hudson's b. h. Dillon Boy, by Baron Dillon, dam by Albion, (for Baron Dillon, Jr.) and ch. h. Guy Fortune, by Guardsman, dam by Acolite; F. G. Jones's b. s. Joymaker, by Norcatur-Roxy Lee, by Bay State; East View Stock Farm's b. g. Judge Greene, by Directum, dam by Anteo, Jr.; C. M. Buck's ch. m. Lady Constantine, by Norwood, dam Melvis, by Melvin; Pierce & Bateman's b. m. Lill Bara, by Monbars-Rosa, by Wilkesbarre; Alonzo McDonald's ch. m. Mary D., by Young Jim-Rose Clay, by America Clay; William Barnsdall, Jr.'s b. g. Millard Sanders, by Anteo, dam by Wedgewood; John H. Dickerson's blk. g. Masetto, by Constantine-Merry Clay, by Henry Clay; East View Stock Farm's b. g. Monroe, by Seymour Wilkes, dam by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.; F. M. Dodge's blk. g. Oxford Chimes, by Chimes-Goldfinch, by Mambrino King; William Barnsdall, Jr.'s, b. g. Pug, by Dreamwood-Milkmaid, by White Cloud; Dr. J. W. Clark's b. m. Robisola, by Robin-Myrtle, by Anteo, and E. F. Geers's b. g. The Questor, by Mambrino King, dam by Sherman.

2:17 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,000, two in three heats. D. J. Woodward's blk. s. Al Bock, by Nedwood-Countess, by Sidney; R. Davis's b. g. Bernie, by Simmons; Walter R. Cox's b. m. Bertha W., by Prophet Wilkes; Scott Hudson's b. g. Direct L., by Direct, dam by Altivo, and b. g. Fred H., by Reflect, dam by Tony Boy; J. M. Kilmes's blk. g. Gilbert H., by Bravado, dam by Avon; Capital City Stable's b. m. Lucy May, by Oakland Baron-Katie Clay, by Allandorf.

2:04 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $2,500, two in three heats. East View Stock Farm's b. g. Monte Carlo, by Mendocino-Jane, by Tilton's Almont; A. P. McDonald's b. g. Major Delmar, by Delmar-Expectation, by Autograph; Capital City Stable's b. g. Prince of Orange, by Prince of India-Annie D., by Gaylor; Scott Hudson's br. h. Rythmic, by Oakland Baron-Duchess, by Strathmore.

2:00 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,000; half-mile dash. R. Davis's blk. g. Coney, by McKinney-Grace Kaiser, by Kaiser; A. P. McDonald's b. m. Dariel, by Alcantara-Topsey, by Ethan Allen; J. Curry's b. g. (formerly Anaconda) Knox's Gelatine King, by Knight-Algona; F. G. Ceideburg's blk. m. Little Squaw, by Kewahee Boy-Pet, by Walter; Mart Demarest's b. g. Prince Alert, by Crown Prince-Till; A. P. McDonald's br. g. Roamer, by Moquette-Ida Lyne, by Mambrino Abdallah.

Lively Trots at Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 21.—The races were decided to-day by the win of a favorite in each event. In the first heat of the 2:18 pace, Ned Perry, owned by J. E. Dougherty of Westfield, and driven by Eugene Sullivan, of Springfield, stopped short before the homestretch was entered and fell, breaking his leg. He was shot. There was more trouble in the last heat of the 2:20 trot, when Juno was forced against the fence on the last turn. The sulky was smashed, but Sayles was uninjured. Nick Grady could not swing clear of the mixup with Miss Della Wilkes, and as the rigs came together he jumped and saved himself. The Wilkes mare ran down the rest of the course alone, and was stopped just after passing the wire. The judges decided that Hodgkins was at fault for forcing Juno to the fence, and Fuego was set back from second to last place for foul driving. In the 2:25 pace, Paseur, Jr., was barred in the betting, and after he won, first money was withheld pending investigation of the charge that he is a "ringer."

Fraud Charges in Harness Races.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 21.—At old Saugus track to-day two horses, each with two heats to their credit, were distanced. Charges of foul driving by the drivers were made, and the judges removed two drivers and substituted others in their places. Sagwa was backed to win the 2:14 pace. In the third heat Driver Berry claimed that Blanchard, with Minnie Bright, cut off Sagwa on the first turn, causing him to break so badly as to fall back of the distance flag. Stone was put up to drive Luce in the final heat.

Princess Moquette was a hot favorite in the 2:15 class. The four heats of this race were the fastest ever made over the track, and the second was within half a second of the track record. The 2:25 trot was unfinished. After winning two heats Willie John was distanced. Helmer was put behind John Hooper in the last heat, as the judges thought that Bristol was not trying to win.

SHORTHOSE WON THE HURON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The fair weather to-day brought a very large crowd out to the race track and a good class of sport was witnessed. The course had dried out fairly well, but the going still was soft.

Shorthose won the Huron Handicap, the day's feature event, in the very slow time of 2:02 2-5. It was a race at a very moderate pace over the entire course. Rigodon took the lead at the start, followed by Sheriff Bell and Proper. These positions were retained until the three-quarter pole was reached, where Shorthose drew up on the leader. Shorthose passed Rigodon on the outside entering the stretch and won by a length. Reservation passed Proper and Sheriff Bell in turn and got third money, a length behind Rigodon, while Sheriff Bell passed Proper near the finish.

The favorites fared only moderately well, winning in the fourth and fifth races and running second in the first three races. Conundrum got the decision in the first race by a head in a driving finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $2,500; seven furlongs.
John A. Drake's Conundrum, b. g., 5 years, by Charade-Lydia Bell, 109 pounds, (O'Neill,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 1
Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. h., 5, (Fuller,) 3 to 1 and even ... 2
Julius Fleischmann's Stroller, br. g., 3, 96, (J. Martin,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:28 2-5. Won ridden out by a head, three parts of a length between second and third. Tam O' Shanter, Locket, Romanco, Esherin, and Highlander also ran. Highlander left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old; special weights; one mile.
John Sanford's Canajoharie, b. c., by Potomac-Caledonia, 112 pounds, (Hicks,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ... 1
J. E. Seagram's Pan Leagin, gr. c., 112, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even ... 2
John Sanford's Rockmart, blk. f., 107, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:44. Won easily by five lengths, a length between second and third. Semper Vivax, Calcutta, Pass Book, Innsbruck, Albany Girl, and Avignon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.
The Columbia Stable's Grasiola, b. c., by Rapallo-Grasiosa, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 1
J. R. Keene's Kohinoor, br. c., 115, (Gannon,) 5 to 2 and even ... 2
S. A. White's Rain or Shine, b. c., 111, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 3
Time—1:08 2-5. Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third. Monster, Collector Jessup, San Remo, Bath Beach, and Rowena also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Huron Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-sixteenths.
The Goughacres Stable's Shorthose, b. c., by Atheling-Miss Glennon, 119 pounds, (Haack,) 12 to 5 and 2 to 5 ... 1
James R. Keene's Rigodon, b. c., by St. Gatien-Minuet, 114, (Gannon,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5 ... 2
George Hendrie's Reservation, b. c., by Cayuga-Arragon, 105, (Munroe,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5 ... 3
Time—2:02 2-5. Won easily by a length; a length between second and third. Sheriff Bell and Proper also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two years old, special weights; six furlongs.
G. M. Brown's Naughty Lady, ch. f., by Esher-Kitty Greame, 110 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 16 to 5 and even ... 1
The Pepper Stable's Silvermeade, b. f., 110, (Gannon,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1 ... 2
Julius Fleischmann's Salada, b. f., 110, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:16. Won handily by two and a half lengths, a length between second and third. Redman, Esperence, Magdala, Clytie, and Apple also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and an eighth on the turf course.
J. P. Martin's Stonewall, b. c., 3 years, by Rossington-Annie Brod, 106 pounds, (Gannon,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 1
O. L. Richards's Dark Planet, blk. c., 3, 102, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 2
B. Murray's Flara, ch. m., 5, 111, (Creamer,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 3
Time—1:59. Won ridden out by a length, five lengths between second and third. Lucent, Peninsula, Florham Queen, and Bob Hilliard also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Young Henry, 126 pounds; Hurstbourne, 120; Reliable, 117; Monograph, 112; Duke of Kendal, 111; Rostand, 110; Futurita, 105; Carbuncle and Girdle, 104 each; The Carmelite, 103; Lord Badge, 102, and Illyria, 95.

SECOND RACE.—The Shillelah Steeplechase Stakes, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Lavatar, 165 pounds; Fulminate, 162; Land of Clover, 161; Valdes, 154; Rawdy, 151; Whimsey, (formerly Pawnbroker,) 148; Calias, 137, and Arion, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes of $10,000, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Palmbearer, Gold Saint, and Gallant, 122 pounds each; Stalwart, Rapid Water, Highball, and Mohariib, 117 each; Crown Prince, Nutcracker, Adbell, Reliance, Don John, and Greencrest, 110 each, and Dimple, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and three-quarters. Hermis, Heno, Waterboy, and Circus, 126 pounds each, and Africander and Irish Lad, 116 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, with allowances; five and a half furlongs. Race King, Hazelwood, and Bronx, 117 pounds each; Granada, Beldame, Hamburg Belle, and Graceful, 114 each; Strephon, Mercury, Sais, and Raider, 112 each; Longshot, 110, and Mineola, Komombo, and Adrintha, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $5,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Gold Bell, Easy Street, and Satire, 109 pounds each; Black Hussar and Slidell, 108 each; Flora and Lord Advocate, 103 each; Past, 98; Florham Queen and Hoodwink, 96 each; Gaviota, 95, and Sweet Alice and Earl of Warwick, 91 each.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York and Pittsburg Divided Games in a Double Header.

Brooklyn Lost to Chicago and Philadelphia Won Twice—Standings in Two Leagues.

Another double header finished the last local series of baseball games between the New York and Pittsburg teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday. As was the case on Thursday, the teams broke even, Pittsburg scoring a shut-out in the first game and losing the second. Chicago won easily from Brooklyn. Philadelphia took two games from St. Louis, and in the double header at Boston the local team was beaten by Cincinnati in the earlier game, but won the second by the decisive score of 10 to 2.

New York's American League players lost their game at St. Louis, and fell back to fifth place, as Detroit won and lost in the double header with the Philadelphia Athletics. Boston defeated Chicago, 11 to 3, and Cleveland scored a shut-out over the Washington nine, the score being 10 to 0.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Pittsburg, 3; New York, 0.
New York, 9; Pittsburg, 3 (second game.)
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 3, (second game.)
Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 4.
Boston, 10; Cincinnati, 2.

St. Louis, 8; New York, 2.
Boston, 11; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 0.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 10; Washington, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York and Pittsburg Ended Their Series by Each Winning and Losing.

Pittsburg's National League baseball champions played their last games of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the attendance exceeded any on the local grounds since the season opened, with the exception of Saturday and holiday crowds. Over 16,000 persons were present to see the New York and visiting teams play another double header. Neither side gained any advantage, as the first game was won by Pittsburg and New York took the later game, so that the teams broke even on the series, each winning and losing two games. McGinnity pitched for the local club in the earlier contest and tried all of his usual speed and tricky delivery to no purpose, as the visitors hit him opportunely for three runs. They made five hits. The local men made just as many off Leever, but they were non-productive of tallies and the home team was shut out.

Mathewson, who has not lost a game to the Pittsburg players this season, was in the box during the second game, and from the close of the second inning he kept them well in hand, while they had to call upon the services of three pitchers. This changing of pitchers was not sufficient to check the determined efforts of the home team, however, and Mathewson scored his eighth victory of the season over the champions by the score of 9 to 3. Mathewson was not accorded the support which his efforts deserved, as five errors were charged against the locals, one of the misplays being contributed by the pitcher himself, while only one error was made on the opposing side.

In the first game the Pittsburgs fielded without a single mistake, but three errors were made by the home team, none of which, however, figured in the run-getting. Wagner was easily the star performer during the afternoon, as his fielding at times was marvelous, and he got everything he went after during the two contests, with a single exception.

At the outset of the earlier game Wagner incurred the displeasure of the big gathering of spectators when he threw his arm around McGann's neck as the latter was catching Babb's sharp assist, which dismissed the visiting side in the first inning. To the majority of the onlookers Wagner's action appeared to be malicious, but to the close observers it was simply a playful bit of work. When Wagner stepped up to bat in the fourth inning he was greeted with a storm of hisses, but these changed to cheers when he drove the ball up the left-field alley, scoring Leach. The applause was renewed when he got home a moment later on a long fly to Mertes by Bransfield. Pittsburg's third and last tally in the game was scored in the sixth inning on Beaumont's double to right centre, Clarke's sacrifice, and Leach's single.

Beaumont began the second game for Pittsburg by driving one of Mathewson's shoots to deep centre for two bases. Clarke followed with a single to left, and Leach's long fly to Bresnahan gave Beaumont time to score while the ball was being returned. None of the New York men reached first base in the latter half of this inning, and the champions failed to score in their next attempt. Mertes opened up for the home team in the second inning with a good single past Wagner, and Babb sent another to right, which Sebring fumbled, allowing Mertes to reach third. A wild pitch advanced Babb to second and Lauder got a base on balls, filling the bases. Wagner purposely missed Dunn's pop fly, but the batter was called out and Mertes got home on Warner's hot drive to Leach. Then Mathewson singled over first, scoring Babb and Lauder, and stole second while Smith and some other players were arguing with Umpire Hurst as to Lauder's being safe at the plate. Smith earned the crowd's applause with a fine catch of Bowerman's puzzling foul fly, in securing which he fell on his back, but managed to throw the ball to the plate, holding Warner on third.

In the third Wagner made a magnificent stop and throw of Mertes's liner, and Babb also was thrown out at first. Lauder got a base on balls, and reached third when Dunn's bounder hit Ritchey on the head, partly stunning the fielder. Dunn stole second, and Lauder tallied when Wagner was hit on the head by a ball from Warner's bat. Two bases on balls, a foul hit, and a fly to right, followed by Mathewson's single, gave two more runs to New York in the fifth inning, and in the next Pittsburg got two on Lauder's fumble, Wagner's single, and Babb's wretched throw of Bransfield's grounder. With one man out in the seventh Mathewson got a base on balls, but was forced at second by Browne, who went to third on a wild pitch, and scored a moment later, as the plate was left uncovered. The local men added two runs to their total in the eighth inning, and the visitors scored once in this, and again in the ninth. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Browne, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Bres'h'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Leach, 3b.	1	2	3	4	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	8	2	0
Wagner, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	Mertes, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	Babb, ss.	0	1	7	4	1
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Sebring, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Dunn, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Phelps, c.	0	0	2	2	0	Warner, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Leever, p.	0	1	0	0	0	McGin'ty, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	3	5	27	13	0	Total	0	5	27	15	3

Pittsburg ... 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3
New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Babb, Beaumont, Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Stolen base—Clarke. Double play—Bransfield and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off McGinnity, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 1; by McGinnity, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Moran, O'Day and Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	Beaum't, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Bres'n'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Clarke, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0	Leach, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Mertes, lf.	2	3	1	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	3	3	4	0
Babb, ss.	3	1	0	1	2	Bransf'd, 1b.	0	3	7	1	0
Lauder, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1	Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Dunn, 2b.	0	2	0	4	1	Sebring, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Warner, c.	0	4	9	0	0	Smith, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Math'son, p.	0	2	3	0	1	Vail, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						Winham, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Kruger	0	0	0	0	0
						Falk'berg, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9	15	27	10	5	Total	3	10	24	11	1

*Batted for Winham in eighth.

New York ... 0 2 1 0 2 0 1 2 x—9
Pittsburg ... 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 ...—3

Left on bases—New York, 12; Pittsburg, 11. Two-base hit—Beaumont. Sacrifice hit—Lauder. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Mathewson, Clarke. Double play—Ritchey, Wagner, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Vail, 3; off Winham, 3; off Falkenberg, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 9; by Winham, 3. Wild pitches—By Vail, 1; by Winham, 1. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Moran, Hurst and O'Day. Attendance, 6,113.

CHICAGO, 9; BROOKLYN, 4.

Chicago outplayed Brooklyn in the final game of the series between these teams at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday by the score of 9 to 4. This evened up the series as each side defeated the other twice. Wicker pitched a fine game for the visitors and was well supported in the field, while Jones was batted hard at times. Four misplays by the home fielders contributed to the high score of the Chicago nine. Casey sprained his ankle in trying to get back to first base in the fifth inning and will not be able to play for several days. Tinker took his place at third base and Williams played shortstop during the remainder of the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Strang, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Will'ms, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	Sh'kard, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1	Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b.	0	1	4	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	11	3	3
D. Jones, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	6	0
Tinker, ss.-3b.	1	1	5	2	0	McCr'ry, rf.	1	2	1	0	1
Kling, c.	2	2	0	3	0	Jordan, 2b.	0	2	3	4	0
Evers, 2b.	2	2	4	5	0	Jack'h, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Harley, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	O. Jones, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Wicker, p.	2	3	1	2	0						
Total	9	12	27	16	1	Total	4	8	27	16	4

Chicago ... 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 4 1—9
Brooklyn ... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Harley, Dobbs, Slagle and Doyle. Stolen bases—Slagle, Chance, (2,) and Tinker. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Double plays—Dahlen and Doyle; Evers, Tinker, and Kling. Sacrifice hit—Dobbs. First base on balls—Off Jones, 3; off Wicker, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Jones, 2. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Wicker, 6. Passed ball—Kling. Time of game—Two hours and fourteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Attendance—2,000.

PHILADELPHIA WON TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Heavy hitting by the Philadelphia baseball team resulted in two defeats for St. Louis to-day. The fielding of the locals was ragged at times, but brilliant plays were made by both teams. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	1
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	x	7	12	3

Batteries—Murphy and Ryan; Duggleby and Dooin.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	x	8	14	3

Batteries—Rhodes and O'Neill; Fraser and Roth.

BOSTON WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The Boston and Cincinnati baseball teams divided another double header, Cincinnati taking the first game, 7 to 4, and Boston the second, 10 to 2. Suthoff steadied in the first game after pitching poorly, while Williams weakened. Abbaticchio was put out of the game for disputing a decision.

Poole was no puzzle to Boston in the second game, and Carney was effective throughout. Scores by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	5
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	7	12	1

Batteries—Williams and Moran; Suthoff and Peitz.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	4	5	0	1	0	0	x	10	11	0
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	8

Batteries—Carney and Moran; Poole and Bergen.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	68	37	.648	Brooklyn	51	53	.490
New York	63	42	.600	Boston	43	57	.430
Chicago	63	43	.594	St. Louis	37	72	.339
Cincinnati	56	48	.538	Philadelphia	33	62	.347

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn, (two games.)
St. Louis in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New York Team Beaten at St. Louis—Now Leads the Second Division.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—In a fast played game, the last of the series, between the Greater New York and local Americans, the visitors were defeated rather handily, as they were unable to bunch their hits. Chesbro was unsteady and gave five bases on balls, while Wright gave only two. Wright hit two batsmen and struck out five. All but two of the home team solved Chesbro's delivery. The visitors held a slight lead up to the close of the fourth inning, but in the fifth St. Louis tallied five times, and held the Eastern team safe during the remainder of the game. Consecutive hitting, interspersed with bad throws by Conroy and Chesbro, gave the home team the game in this inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	2	0	1	1
Martin, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Elberf'd, ss.	0	1	1	8	0
Anderson, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	1	0	Williams, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Heidrick, cf.	2	2	5	1	0	Davis, lf.	0	1	4	1	0
Friel, 2b.	1	1	6	1	0	McFarl'd, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Sugden, c.	1	0	8	0	0	Beville, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Wright, p.	1	1	1	2	0	Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Total	8	9	27	8	2	Total	2	10	24	13	2

St. Louis ... 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 2 x—8
New York ... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Anderson and Heidrick. Sacrifice hits—Wallace and Beville. Double plays—Martin and Anderson; Elberfeld, Williams, and Ganzel. Passed ball—Sugden, 1. Stolen bases—McFarland. Hit by pitched ball—By Wright, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wright, 2; off Chesbro, 5. Struck out—By Wright, 5; by Chesbro, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 9. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

TWO GAMES AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—The Philadelphia and Detroit teams broke even in their last baseball games of the season here. Both were remarkable contests. Waddell pitched a shut-out in the first game, and was so elated he asked to go in the second, and he came near getting away with it. A base on balls and two hits scored the only run in the opening game. Each team had earned one in the next, when an error gave McGuire a chance. He was so lame Buelow took his place, and scored on Yeager's double. In the last half a phenomenal stop and throw by Long caught Seybold at the place. Attendance, 3,931. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Donovan and Buelow; Waddell and Schreck. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.	2	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	3

Batteries—Skopec, Mullin, and McGuire; Waddell and Schreck. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

BOSTON, 11; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The local baseball team to-day did most of the poor fielding, and was unable to hit Young, while the Boston team played almost perfectly in the field, and found Patterson easy in the last three innings. Holmes probably made a record with four assists from left field. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	4
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	11	15	1

Batteries—Patterson and Slattery; Young and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

CLEVELAND, 10; WASHINGTON, 0.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Cleveland went into second place to-day by shutting out Washington. Wilson was knocked out of the box in the second inning, and Townsend, who succeeded him, was wild. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	.	10	12	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Donahue and Bemis; Townsend, Wilson and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	66	37	.641	New York	50	49	.505
Cleveland	58	46	.558	St. Louis	47	54	.465
Philadelphia	59	47	.557	Chicago	47	57	.452
Detroit	52	50	.510	Washington	32	71	.311

New York State League Games.

At Gloversville—A., J. & G., 9; Ilion, 8, (forfeited.)
At Schenectady—Utica, 7; Schenectady, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 6; Binghamton, 5.
At Albany—Syracuse, 1; Albany, 0.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS

Clothier Beat Ward and Will Be in National Tourney Final.

The Doherty Brothers Both Won Their Matches in the Competition at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The fourth day of the twenty-third National lawn tennis championship began with conditions just the reverse of yesterday. It was clear and bright, not at all hot, and everything combined to make the conditions close to the ideal. Unlike yesterday, the day presented some match problems of moment, one, at least, being of unusual importance and above the average in quality. This was the fourth-round meeting between Holcombe Ward and W. J. Clothier, the only two of the American forces left on the side opposing the English players.

Clothier was the favorite, because of his recent work, and he demonstrated that he is one of the speediest players in this country in getting to the net. He outplayed Ward at the critical periods and took the match in four sets by the score of 6—2, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5. This match was the first in the singles tournament since the opening day that brought players of quality and class in opposition, and upon the outcome a great deal regarding the American defense depended. Whichever player got the win in this match was slated for a sure thing to the final round, and would be the only one to stand in that round between H. L. Doherty and the challenge round.

The matches were put on promptly and at 10:30 o'clock the courts were occupied and the players busy. The feature match was not put on until 11 o'clock. The gallery, which was not so large as on the preceding day, was pretty well split up until Ward and Clothier took to the grand stand court to begin their contest for honors.

The courts were in splendid shape and showed none of the bad effects of yesterday's heavy showers. They were rolled and nursed this morning until every bit of moisture was out of them and the sun put on the finishing touch, caking them absolutely dry and speedy. Ward began very badly against the service of his opponent. He was slow in getting up to the net and when he did start it was so late that Clothier shot the ball past him at a great pace as he ran in. This set ended at 6—4 with Ward only beginning to show his real game. The following set was better for Ward, who endeavored to hold Clothier down to the foot faults of his service. The third and fourth sets brought out the best tennis of the match, for Ward rallied bravely and for the most part was camped at the net so that he could volley and cross the ball in making his returns.

He won the third set at 7—5, but on the next he was not steady enough and allowed Clothier to again work his forehand drives for passes along the side lines and places to the corners of the court. As Clothier was able to take these points at the critical moments of the match, he won the final set and the contest at 7—5.

Both of the famous Englishmen had an easy time of it in getting through their competitions. Harry L. Doherty met the veteran Briton, Harold S. Mahony, and although the latter forced the playing, he was beaten in straight sets. J. P. Paret was likewise overwhelmed by R. F. Doherty, who only allowed his opponent to score three games in the match.

As the result of the Dohertys' victories they are brought on opposing brackets, and the elder brother will default to the little champion, as they have never been known to meet in a tournament. This gives Harry Doherty his place in the semi-final round without the tiring ordeal of a match. He will meet R. H. Carleton, the former Harvard man, who gained his semi-final bracket by defeating R. C. Seaver by a one-sided score. The interscholastic championship in the singles also was decided to-day. It went to the Princetonian K. H. Behr, who defeated Gildermeister, Columbia, with ease. The summary:

FIRST SET.
W. J. Clothier ... 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 4—40—6
H. Ward ... 0 6 3 10 4 3 2 2—30—2
SECOND SET.
W. J. Clothier ... 5 4 3 0 4 2 4 0 4 4—35—6
H. Ward ... 3 2 10 4 1 4 2 4 1 0—31—4
THIRD SET.
Clothier ... 5 2 4 3 4 10 4 2 1 0 2 2—42—5
Ward ... 6 4 0 5 0 8 1 4 4 4 4 4—44—7
FOURTH SET.
Clothier ... 2 4 4 0 4 1 1 4 4 3 4 5—36—7
Ward ... 4 2 1 4 1 4 4 0 0 5 1 3—33—5

The points by games in sets follow:

FIRST SET.
H. L. Doherty ... 4 1 4 4 4 0 4 4 4—29—6
H. S. Mahony ... 2 4 1 5 1 4 2 1 2—22—3
SECOND SET.
H. L. Doherty ... 1 4 4 4 2 5 4—28—6
H. S. Mahony ... 4 0 1 0 1 4 3 1—14—2
THIRD SET.
H. L. Doherty ... 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4—36—6
H. S. Mahony ... 4 7 1 2 3 3 2 2 5 1—32—4

Tennis Tourney at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—F. F. Dedham, a Harvard junior, won the men's singles tennis tournament at the Kebo Valley Golf Club this morning by defeating his classmate W. Tilden in a five-set match, which was closely contested from start to finish. The score was 6—2, 0—6, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5.

BOWLERS' CAMPAIGN PLANS.

The Stock Exchange League Arranges for Coming Tournament.

In preparation for the Fall tournament of the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League, representatives of Currie Brothers, Moore & Schley, A. S. Leland & Co., Probst, Wetzlar & Co., Dominick & Dominick, John H. Jacquelin & Co., Ellingwood & Cunningham, McIntyre & Marshall, Clark, Dodge & Co., H. W. Por & Co., and Charles Head & Co. attended the annual meeting at Thum's White Elephant Alleys, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, last night. The meeting planned a vigorous and businesslike campaign.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of S. B. Roberts of A. S. Leland & Co., President; T. T. Dobecki of Currie Brothers, Vice President; G. H. Pearson of McIntyre & Marshall, Secretary, and W. H. Sykes of Post & Flagg, Treasurer.

Instead of twenty-one clubs the tournament will consist of twenty-seven clubs. Applications acted on favorably last night were those of Wasserman & Brothers, Thomas L. Manson & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., C. J. Hudson & Co., and Strong, Sturgis & Co. The retirement of President Whitman of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. was received and resolutions of regret were adopted.

The team of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. was suspended and that of Bealston, Hall & Co. was dropped, owing to the firm going out of business. Some of the most important changes in the coming tournament were: The bowling shall be governed by the rules of the United Bowling Congress instead of those of the American Bowling Congress. Games shall be started at 8 o'clock, under the penalty of forfeiture. The Board of Governors was reduced from nine to seven members. Regarding postponement of games, seventy-two hours instead of twenty-four will be the limit, and then the consent of the Board of Governors will have to be obtained. Prizes for the tournament have been left to the Board of Governors. It is understood that they will be more valuable than any yet given in the history of the organization.

Eastern League Games.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	7	12	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	6	3

Batteries—McCann and McManus; Hemming and Brennan.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	7	11	4
Providence	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	6	8	5

Batteries—Pardee, Moriarity, and Shea; Yerkes and Duggan.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	.	7	12	0
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	5

Batteries—Milligan and Shaw; Pertsch, Steelman, and Madison.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	12	2

Batteries—Burchell and Robinson; Briggs and Fuller.

THE 24 H. P. Columbia Gasoline Touring Car is unique with respect to reliability in operation, accessibility of working parts, beauty of design, and elegance of finish. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO. 134-136-138 West 39th St. Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

R. F. & H. L. DOHERTY ON LAWN TENNIS. 30 Illustrations, net, $1.30. (Postage 10 cts.) The Baker and Taylor Co., 33 E. 17th St., N. Y.

THE TURF. LAST DAY OF THE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES AT BRIGHTON TRACK. Major Delmar, Prince Alert, and other Star Attractions. FIRST HEAT AT 2:30 P. M. YACHT RACE BULLETINS. ADMISSION $1. Reached by all Routes to Coney Island.

SPORTING EVENTS. BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, to-day, 3:30 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE SHOW.

Summer Society Made Opening of the Annual Exhibition a Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 20.—Fine weather, a large and representative gathering of spectators, and an excellent class of exhibits, were the auspicious features of the opening day of the Southampton Horse Show, which was begun to-day on the new grounds of the Southampton Horse Show Association. The exhibition grounds are well fitted up, and exhibitors and spectators alike were highly pleased with the surroundings, and the officials of the association were warmly congratulated on the outcome of their efforts in locating a permanent home for their animal show. This year's exhibition gives promise of surpassing all of its predecessors.

Every inch of the extensive parking space was occupied, and all the surrounding Summer colonies were well represented. The work of the judges—Frank K. Sturgis, Charles P. Williams, Robert J. Stevens, Charles R. Fitz, and Clarence H. Robbins—gave general satisfaction, their decisions in every class being greeted with exclamations of approval.

During the judging of the jumping class for horses, up to carrying 190 pounds, over six jumps, four feet six inches in height, Harry P. Robbins, who was riding his chestnut mare Sebonac, was thrown heavily, but escaped any serious injury. The keenest interest was manifested in this class, the blue ribbon being awarded to Charles Coster's Agawam, which won easily. The riding of the polo ponies, shown with mallet and ball, was a lively and interesting exhibition and the masterly work of B. V. H. Vingut was frequently applauded, although his mount, Northumberland, was only awarded third prize, the blue ribbon going to R. L. Stevens's Finesse, with C. D. Barnes's Sport second. The show will conclude to-morrow. Following is the summary of to-day's awards:

Roadsters, pedigrees and records not considered, horses that have been regularly driven on the road by gentlemen drivers to be shown to wagon, and manners, speed, style of going and conformation to be considered. Won by Prince, blk. g., by Prince Allen, owned by Samuel McConnell; Titan, b. g., owned by Thomas H. Barber, second, and Stella, blk. m., owned by F. B. Jennings, third.

Ponies in harness, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.—Won by Fleur de Lis, blk. m., owned by Miss Gertrude W. Kenett; Zaza, b. m., owned by Mrs. Alfred B. Schermerhorn, second.

Pairs of carriage horses, over 15 hands 2 inches, conformation and quality to count 50 per cent., action and style of going 50 per cent. Won by Prince, blk. g., and Victor, blk. g., owned by S. McConnell; Chorister, br. g., and Bonnie Lass, br. m., owned by J. Stevens Ulman, second; Thunder, b. g., and Storm, b. g., owned by Mrs. Charles Steele, third.

Saddle horses, up to carrying 180 pounds. Won by Lady Constance, blk. m., owned by Harry T. Peters; Croyzette, b. m., owned by Miss Elizabeth A. Morton, second; Phyllis, blk. m., owned by George C. Clark, third.

Carriage horses, 14 hands 3 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, suitable for a lady's vehicle.—Won by Golden Dawn, ch. g., owned by Mrs. G. W. Curtis; Duchess, br. m., owned by Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, second; Shamrock, ch. g., owned by Mrs. Wyckoff, third.

Jumpers, horses up to carrying 190 pounds, shown over six jumps 4 feet 6 inches high.—Won by Agawam, b. g., owned by Charles Coster; Innwood, b. g., owned by the Essex Hunt, second; Coronet, ch. g., owned by C. T. Barney, third.

Combination saddle and harness horses, shown to an appropriate vehicle and unharnessed in the ring and judged under saddle. Won by Lady Constance, blk. m., owned by Harry T. Peters; Hero, b. g., owned by Mrs. W. A. Engeman, second; Kitty Winks, ch. m., owned by Miss Helen Morris, third.

Polo ponies, shown with mallet and ball. Won by Finesse, br. m., owned by R. L. Stevens; Sport, b. g., owned by C. D. Barnes, second; Northumberland, blk. g., owned by B. V. H. Vingut, third.

Tandems, wheeler to be any height. Won by Radiant, ch. g., and chestnut gelding unnamed, owned by Mrs. G. W. Curtis; Foxey, ch. g., and Gamester, ch. g., owned by Stephen H. P. Pell, second.

ENGLISH GOLFERS IN NEW YORK

Oxford-Cambridge Players Arrive from the West and Will See Yacht Race To-day.

The Oxford and Cambridge Society's representative team arrived in this city last night from Chicago, accompanied by G. Herbert Windeler, President of the United States Golf Association. They are very much pleased with the golf courses they have thus far visited in America. As the guests of the New York Yacht Club they will attend the race to-day on the Monmouth, the steamer chartered for members and guests of the club.

The Englishmen have not been beaten since their arrival in this country. They have played four matches, winning three and halving the other. The men have been steadily improving in their play ever since their arrival. Some of the golf they played in the West was simply phenomenal. The new record of 71 for the Chicago Golf Club links at Wheaton, made by Norman Hunter, is likely to stand for some time to come. The previous amateur record was 77, and the professional record 74, held by Harry Vardon. At Homewood on Thursday A. J. T. Bramston won first prize in a special tournament, making a new record for the course of 75. Their first match in this vicinity will be played on Monday at Garden City, with the representative team of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

A proposition was made by the Chicago golfers to establish an international cup, either for team or individual matches or both, as may be arranged in the near future, the first match to be held while the Oxford and Cambridge team is in this country, and the following annual matches on a course to be selected by the winners of the trophy. President Windeler is very favorably impressed with the project, and will lay the matter before the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association. If the scheme is favorably considered, as in all probability it will be, the first match will doubtless be played for the proposed international cup when the Oxford and Cambridge team meets the United States Golf Association team Sept. 7 at the Nassau Country Club links. Such a competition would arouse great interest in golfing in this country.

The Oxford and Cambridge team will remain about New York till about the middle of September, and the admirers of the sport will have ample opportunity of seeing them play the game in a scientific manner.

Women Golf Experts to Meet.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Miss "Johnny" Carpenter to-day won her match with Mrs. W. A. Alexander on the fourteenth green, 5 up and 4 to play, and earned the right to contest to-morrow in the finals of the Onwentsia Golf Club tournament for the Onwentsia Cup with her old rival, Miss Bessie Anthony. Miss Anthony won her match with Mrs. A. T. H. Brower of the Chicago Golf Club, 8 up and 7 to play.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK. Long Island.

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Saratoga Springs. SARATOGA SPRINGS. THE KENSINGTON. NOW OPEN. H. A. BANG, Proprietor.

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Atlantic City. Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL. Passing Through Lakewood. Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. daily, except Sundays. Saturday Special 1:00 P. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

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Miscellaneous. TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

Final in Woman's Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—Miss E. C. McLane defeated Mrs. J. T. Bowen in the final match of the woman's golf tournament this afternoon, 2 up and 2 to go.

C. C. Cox Is New Roque Champion.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—C. C. Cox of Malden, Mass., is the new roque champion of the Twenty-second annual tournament of the National Association, which is nearly finished after a week's play in this city. Cox has been leading all the week. In the last game of his schedule, played with Hogeland of Philadelphia this afternoon, he was shut out, the Quaker City expert playing brilliantly. Marr of Washington, who, by reason of Hogeland's win from Cox, had the opportunity of tying Cox for the championship, lost to Strong of New London, and is now tied with Hogeland for the second medal. Marr and Hogeland play their deciding game to-morrow, and the winner takes the second place.

The result in the second division is also forecasted, although a few games remain to be played. D. A. Mitchell of Philadelphia, who has not been beaten, will take the first medal. The winner of the third division is yet uncertain. Davenport of Northampton, Kidd of Bridgeport, and Davenport of New York being tied. The meeting to have been held this evening to act upon the plan of holding the next tournament at the St. Louis Exposition was postponed until to-morrow morning.

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RUSSIA IN TURKEY.

The fiery indignation of Russia over the killing of her blackguard of a Consul at Monastir by an overwrought and insulted Turkish policeman is now seen to have been very good business. There need be no doubt of the sincerity of the Turkish regret. The Sultan must have been moved to have put to death, on his own account and of his own accord, the maladroit patriot who has brought all this trouble upon him. To avert Russian wrath he would doubtless have sent the head of the policeman to St. Petersburg on a charger. But that was by no means what Russia wanted. Mere revenge is not business. But to get a finger in the Turkish pie, to interfere in the internal concerns of the Ottoman Empire and to organize them in her own interest—this was distinctly business, and it is a stroke of business that Russia seems to have accomplished by a judicious mixture of intrigue and intimidation.

Things have turned out very luckily for her. What she had to fear was, of course, the concert of Europe. And the concert of Europe has been disarmed by precisely the same means by which it was disarmed twenty-five years ago, when the reports of Turkish atrocities committed upon the Christian subjects of the Sultan so inflamed all Europe that Governments were induced to give Russia a free hand in cleansing house for Turkey. That is just what is happening now. Turkey has provided a pretext for Russian interference in the killing of the Russian Consul, and set the Russian fleet in motion from the Black Sea toward the Dardanelles. But this would not have availed had not Europe already been moved to indignation and disgust by the reports of the massacres and outrages. Of course, these atrocities lost nothing in the reporting. The Macedonian and Bulgarian "committees" know their business. At the same time, there is no reason to suppose that the atrocities stood in need of being exaggerated for political effect. The rapacity and cruelty of the Turkish officials and of the Turkish troops are too well established to be doubtful. There is no atrocity which is not credible when reported of them. And there is no more reason for doubting the reports now than when like atrocities were certified to Europe by much more reputable and responsible reporters.

The plain fact is that the southeast of Europe contains about as rascally a population as any equal tract of the earth's surface. Ever since the treaty of Berlin went into effect the people of the Balkan States have had the opportunity of showing what they could do toward working out their own political and social salvation. That opportunity has not been improved. Almost every one of them has since been the seat of some noisome and chronic scandal. The awful tragedy of Belgrade, of which King Peter is the beneficiary, is the natural culmination of the kind of "politics" of which Servia has been the theatre, and it would be rash to say that any one of the Balkan States is entirely free from danger of a similar catastrophe. It is perhaps no wonder that some observers, considering the so-called Christians of the Balkans, should hold that the Turk, however unspeakable, does not suffer by comparison with his neighbors. And yet it is distinctly untrue that the inhabitants of the countries freed from the Turkish yoke by the treaty of Berlin are as ill off as if they had remained under it. The condition of the subject of any one of these countries, of the peaceable and hard-working peasant who must make up the bulk of the adult male population, is by no means as bad as that of the same sort of person who is the inhabitant of a Turkish vilayet, and who is not a Turk. The condition of this latter is intolerable. It has been shown to the world to be intolerable. And whoever goes to work to make an end of it will, to the extent to which he succeeds in doing so, receive and be entitled to the good-will of the world, by whatever ulterior motives he may be actuated.

Russia has taken another skillful step toward disarming the opposition of the Powers. That is the securing for her operations the co-operation of Austria. Any settlement of any question affecting Southeastern Europe which suits Austria and Russia no other Power has any very evident interest in opposing. Moreover, the acquiescence of Austria should involve the acquiescence of Germany and Italy, while the acquiescence of Russia should imply the acquiescence of France. The Dreibund and the Zweibund being thus both muzzled, it is not to be supposed that the one remaining great Power, Great Britain, would feel justified in resisting the settlement, or that, even if she should do so, her resistance would be effectual. It is interesting to note that the German Emperor, in spite of that effusion for the Sultan which seemed, at the time when the Eastern question came up in the acute form of the Cretan crisis, to be rather a disaffection for the Emperor's own sister than an affection for the unspeakable Turk, does not seem to be concerning himself about the present recrudescence. He has apparently reverted to the sensible view of BISMARCK that the whole business is not, so far as German interests are concerned, "worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier." Trying as it must be to him to have any European situation arise which does not find him at the centre of the stage and in the full glare of the footlights, he seems to have reconciled himself, upon this occasion, to remaining in the wings. Our own aloofness from the situation, in the present or in any possible future phase of it, may of course be taken for granted. For such trifling National interests as we have at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, a single gunboat, armed with instructions to observe and report, will amply suffice.

OUR INCREASING IMPORTS.

The last summary of exports and imports issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor invites attention not only to the gratifying increase of both imports and exports during the first seven months of 1903 and also during the twelve calendar months, but to the persistency of the imports to assume importance relatively to the exports that they have not in recent years shown. During the seven months of 1903 ending July 31 the imports amounted to $594,048,965, being an increase over the value of the imports for the first seven months of 1902 of $59,-458,969, or a little more than 11 per cent. Our exports during the same period increased $61,488,470, or somewhat more than 8 per cent. The figures for the twelve months period indicate that the imports for the fiscal year will again reach considerably above the billion mark and that the exports will go about $500,000,000 higher.

This showing of increasing imports is found to be made up to a large extent by what are called "manufacturers' materials," but these materials and a great many dutiable luxuries are imported without any manifest reluctance to do without them because they are dutiable or are in the nature of luxuries that we could produce and therefore should patriotically decline to purchase of foreign producers. The imports of dutiable articles for manufacturers' uses have increased to a slightly greater extent than our imports of articles wholly manufactured and ready for use, but the increase in quantity and value of articles that enter into consumption without the addition of domestic labor, including all those articles described as luxuries, continues to show an ability and inclination to indulge the taste or fancy that is at all events an indication of a comfortable National pocketbook. If we are selling some things to our foreign customers cheaper than we can buy them at home, and at prices showing a rather persistent tendency to drop, the explanation that competition makes this necessary will be accepted as reasonable, if not convincing, to the American consumer.

THE WATER PROBLEMS OF NEW YORK.

The citizens of what our friends of the Board of Aldermen are pleased to designate whenever opportunity offers as "this imperial city," have cause for satisfaction in the fact that the Department of Water Supply is well managed, that its Commissioner is as intelligent as he is conscientious, and that what he has accomplished and is accomplishing are conspicuous evidences of practical municipal reform since the passing of Tammany.

In the report of Commissioner MONSON to the Mayor, summarizing the work of his department during 1902, there is much to set the taxpayer thinking and to show him as the result of the thinking thus induced that the management of the business of the city on business principles pays good interest on the cost of overthrowing the highly organized machinery of misrule. Mr. J. HAMPTON DOUGHERTY did good work during the brief period of his official life, chiefly in organizing the department and setting its useful agencies in motion. His successor, the present Commissioner, has utilized this initial dead work to the best advantage and built upon it in many ways, greatly to the public interest. Of the results accomplished perhaps the least important is that which will first attract public notice, an increase in the city's revenues from water rents of $808,720. This is a present advantage and represents the termination of some elements of the "graft." The steps by which this increase has been effected are described as follows:

Overdue accounts have been taken up and payments secured. Meter readings have been taken more frequently and at shorter intervals, and inspections have been more systematic. Frauds have been detected through which the city was being deprived of substantial revenue. Good service has also been rendered to the many owners of small properties by establishing and maintaining the custom of sending bills promptly, thus giving full notice and opportunity to avoid the addition of penalties. The metering for large consumers has also been extended. There is, of course, much additional work to do, but the actual results so far are extremely satisfactory.

There is absolutely nothing spectacular about work of this kind. It is not playing to the galleries, and even when modestly mentioned may very well escape the amount of attention which it merits. If these are results due to the elimination of politics from the administration of one of the most important executive departments of the City Government they would appear to outweigh a great many of the trivial objections which the opponents of Mayor Low have urged against him on the ground of "offensive partisanship." He certainly has not carried partisanship into his official work nor permitted it to warp his official judgment of men or results.

Some statements of Commissioner MONSON relative to the present water supply of New York are very suggestive, and should be remembered by those who take part in the discussion of our municipal water problems:

The storage capacity of all the reservoirs now upon the Croton watershed amounts to 41,000,000,000 gallons, which is supplemented by storage reservoirs of 3,500,000,000 gallons capacity for the Bronx and Byram watersheds. The average rainfall upon the 338 square miles of the Croton watershed was fifty-three and one-half inches for the year 1902, which is five inches higher than the average yearly rainfall for the thirty-five years preceding. Owing to the fact that the rainfall was above the normal and distributed throughout the year, at no time was the draft upon the storage reservoirs sufficient to threaten a curtailment of the full supply. The gauges at the gatehouse at Croton Lake indicated that there was withdrawn for consumption during the past year an average of 262,000,000 gallons a day. From the two small contiguous watersheds of the Byram (eight square miles) and the Bronx (fourteen square miles) an average of 18,000,000 gallons a day was taken, making the total average daily supply for Manhattan and the Bronx 280,000,-000 gallons, an increased consumption of 8,000,000 gallons a day over the year 1901. The surplus flow over the Croton Dam during and immediately following heavy rains amounted to over 100,000,000,000 gallons, or about as much as was actually drawn for consumption.

In the matter of waste in distribution the investigations of the department are not yet completed. Partial results gained from the study of districts have already been discussed in these columns, and the more thorough study of main leakage now in progress will be awaited with great interest. Excellent work has also been done in safeguarding the sanitary condition of the Croton and other watersheds, and an intimation is given that in another year the proposition of a filtration plant will be made, if this is found cheaper than purchasing the land needed for the elimination of all sources of contamination. The work in the Bronx has been along the lines of wise foresight and a clear recognition of the conditions existing and imminent in that borough. We regret that we cannot find space to review it in detail. For the consideration of what has been accomplished in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond we must also await a more convenient opportunity.

Commissioner MONSON is too much in earnest to have any disposition or leisure to pat himself on the back or festoon his report with garlands woven from the "flowers of rhetoric." It is business from beginning to end, and in every sentence reflects credit upon his department and upon the reform administration which made its present organization possible. Public documents of that character should give the taxpayer a great deal of satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS AS A RIVAL.

Grain circles in this city are represented as regarding with concern the figures showing the exports of wheat and corn from this port and from New Orleans for the year 1903 as compared with those of the previous year, and also with those of a succession of fiscal years, which show—and particularly in the latest comparison—that New York is in danger of losing its distinction as the leading point of export for those breadstuffs. There may be some satisfaction to be derived from the fact that the loss of position is as yet only a menace, and that when all classes of breadstuffs are considered New York is still the port from which the exportation of those products is greatest. But during the fiscal year the exports of wheat and corn together from New Orleans amounted to 32,257,278 bushels, while the aggregate of those two articles exported from New York was 31,150,068.

This is not the result of whim or accident, but the response to an energetic effort to build up New Orleans as a port of export for corn and wheat. In order that the city may become a local grain port as well as one through which grain passes on through bills of lading, New Orleans is to establish a market for grain futures. In order to enjoy the benefits of the experience of other ports a committee of representative business men is about to visit a number of cities, including New York, with the object of making a report that may be used as a basis for a grain futures market in New Orleans. The concern excited by this information proceeds from the fact that a very large part of the grain business of New Orleans is now conducted through New York. With a substantial backing the opening of New Orleans as a grain futures market might be expected to still further increase its importance in the statistical tables.

Whatever may be the result of this new venture by the business men of New Orleans, it ought to have the effect upon New York of stimulating the development of all the advantages that nature has lavished upon this port to make it the leading market for both exports and imports. It is not without good reasons that the shippers favor New Orleans. If the Empire State, by lessening its terminal charges, decreasing at every practicable point the expense of moving breadstuffs and other products, can meet this menace from New Orleans, its business men ought to find the ways to meet it. Undoubtedly one of the ways by which New York can be made more attractive to shippers of breadstuffs and provisions is the improvement of the Erie Canal. With that improvement effected, there is reason to believe that New Orleans, Baltimore, Galveston, Philadelphia, and Boston would resume the relation of importance to New York which they occupied until a very recent period.

THE DUTY ON ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.

Those who felt moved of the spirit to comment adversely upon our remarks on the absurd ruling of the Board of United States General Appraisers, classing artificial rubies as natural rubies for purposes of assessment of duties, will be interested to learn that Mr. ARMSTRONG, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has directed that an appeal be taken from that decision. Mr. ARMSTRONG, in his order to the Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis, says: "Inasmuch as it appears that the artificial rubies covered by the said decision of the board differ materially in essential particulars from rubies found in their natural state, you are hereby directed to file an application for review of the said decision of the board, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890."

We fear the Assistant Secretary has no sense of humor. It may be official good form to take quite seriously such a decision as that of the Board of General Appraisers, but it must also be trying to one who has any appreciation of the ridiculous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In many respects has Sir THOMAS LIPTON reminded us of a hero in comic opera, even in addition to the fact that he has had a comic opera written about him, and that he has lately been Hobsonized by the lips of an entire chorus. But in one way he is superior to such. The potentate of comic opera is accustomed to have an official whose pleasant duty it is to provide excuses, and otherwise to insure his august master's cheerfulness of mood, even as the Court physician insures his bodily health. Sir THOMAS is not only cheerful in himself, but he is the cause of cheerfulness in others. And as for excuses—! "While the wind held," he remarked, with a smile almost hilarious, "while there was any real race, Shamrock held her own." He did not stop to explain what he regarded as "her own." But from his demeanor it was gathered that if "her own" was not the cup, it was something touchin' on an' appertainin' to the cup. "It will be recalled," he pursued, "that the last time I was here the Shamrock was leading in every race which was called off because of the impossibility of finishing within the time limit, and that the Shamrock won none of the races. When this race was called off the Reliance was leading." From which the conclusion is obvious that in every race that is a race Shamrock is bound to win. We do not grudge Sir THOMAS the exultation of such reflections, but we do hold that to be Mikado and Pooh Bah rolled into one is a usurpation of the offices of the Kingdom of Comic Opera which a comic opera world has a right to resent as tyrannous.

—Manager CONRIED's devotion to the voice of his newly engaged tenor, the Italian ENRICO CARUSO, as so touchingly described in our report of yesterday, bespeaks an appreciation for song that has, so far as our experience goes, been paralleled only once. A lady in Chicago, whose previous experience had been in other lines of culture, went by chance with her son and niece to a social musicale. To most of the programme she was indifferent; but one number pleased her unerring taste and aroused her enthusiasm. She asked her youngers what it was. It was HANDEL's "Largo," and they told her so. "It is perfectly beautiful," she exclaimed. "Why don't you get it and play it on your banjo and guitar." Beyond question Manager CONRIED's taste is as inerrant as that of this lady, and in one respect he is even more fortunate. The son and niece refused to do anything but make merry over the request of their elder. Manager CONRIED took matters into his own hands, and immediately procured two gramophone records of songs by CARUSO. No sooner had he touched the dock, according to our authentic relation of yesterday, than he procured a gramophone and feasted his soul on the dulcet tones of his new favorite. To be sure a gramophone at best is even more suggestive of the proverbial tin pan than a banjo, but that only emphasizes the more sharply Manager CONRIED's devotion to music.

—An ancient "night owl" street car conductor in Chicago has observed that in the last twenty years, so far as concerns his nocturnal passengers, drunkenness has greatly declined, and The Record-Herald substantiates the observation in general from its own experience. A similar observation is just as regards other cities. Yet during this period, The Record-Herald remarks, the number of saloons and the sale of drink have notably increased. The cause of this change it finds in public opinion. "Society no longer regards with amiable indulgence the man who drinks more than is good for him, while in business there is absolutely no toleration of drunkenness. The tippling lawyer can no longer hold his clients, the physician who drinks to excess might as well take down his sign, the employé in any line of business knows that drunkenness means dismissal. With these reasons for sobriety it is natural that the number of drunkards should be diminishing." This is the truth, but only half the truth. It is further to be observed that in proportion as society has become intolerant of drunkards and drunkenness, it has become tolerant of drinkers and drinking. Twenty years ago the Puritan idea still mainly prevailed that drinking in any measure and in any place was a sin not only social but moral. It followed that when pent-up human nature asserted itself, the result was disastrous. Men resorted to strange places for their cups, and indulged in them to strange excess. Public drunkards have always been an accompaniment of a régime of puritanical "temperance," and they have not infrequently included the most human and lovable members of the community. It was because of their human virtues, no doubt, that in the old days they were tolerated. Nowadays wine is not unfamiliar in American homes, and the multiplication of clubs affords a convenient and ample means for what MILTON calls "mirth that no repentance draws." The public drunkard is less apt to be a good fellow and more apt to be a bum. In other words (words it is to be feared that still contain a diabolical paradox in the minds of the Women's Christian Temperance Union) an increase in the amount of alcoholic drink consumed per capita has brought an increase both of essential temperance and of the standard of manly conduct as regards drink.

—The occasion of the American visit of Lord ROBERTS and his staff, which was announced yesterday by cable from London, has been made public in The Boston Post. Two years ago Col. GEORGE E. PENNY, founder of the British Veteran Corps of Boston, called on Lord ROBERTS in London and told the chief how much they thought of him in Boston. Lord ROBERTS was moved to express the heartfelt desire that he might some day visit 'his boys' in Boston in their own quarters. Subsequently he declared that he actually intended to come. There had been hope of a visit this year, but it was recently dispelled by a letter from Lord ROBERTS; so that the telegram that he has booked passage for himself and staff came as a pleasant surprise. Lord ROBERTS is not as vigorous as most of the visitors, and the opinion of the officers of the association is that he will not join in the itinerary of the Ancients across the continent, but will spend some little time in Boston, and leisurely wend his way to Washington.

CONDITION OF MAIL STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those of us who have frequent occasion to utilize the streets and crossings near the New York Post Office the condition of Mail Street in the rear of that edifice has for some months past been a matter of very serious complaint and condemnation.

It would seem almost incredible that a condition causing such grave and continual annoyance to the public and such severe and needless injury to horses and numerous vehicles could so long remain uncorrected. Whether the responsibility for the present notorious and deplorable state of this thoroughfare lies with the Department of Streets or with the contractor for the subway is unknown to me. It certainly rests with the city, however, to see that the public ways are in a condition that does not threaten serious loss to the property and well-being of those who use them.

That this is not the case on Mail Street is clearly shown by the fact that very recently a cab driven through this thoroughfare was completely overturned in one of its many gulleys and the driver was thrown out and seriously injured. How many lesser accidents of this character have occurred can only be imagined. It is certainly high time that the street was put in proper shape for the immense traffic, both of ordinary business and the National mails.

OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1903.

SMOKED IN WRONG CAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Riding to town this morning on the 8:46 Long Island Railroad express train from Jamaica to the City Hall, Brooklyn, I sat in a rear seat of the car reserved for women and non-smokers, and was annoyed to have the man in front of me start puffing at the butt end of an ill-smelling cigar. The rest of the journey was thus made very unpleasant to me, although I realized I had a remedy. However, knowing that inconsiderate people are, as a rule, the quickest to take offense, and hating a scene, I suppressed my feelings and concluded to relieve them in a quieter and possibly less exciting manner.

When I am in need of a real good dose of tobacco smoke I repair to my chess club, where, I regret to say, most of the members indulge in the weed. If I do not feel equal to the ordeal, I remain away. When I am traveling in public I am entitled to all the fresh air there is to be had, without being needlessly inconvenienced by smokers who stray from the quarters allotted to them. Do you not think that the railroads (and ferryboats) which make ample provision for the pleasure of our smoking fellow-travelers, should see to it that their employes are charged with the careful protection of the comfort of the majority of their passengers?

The gentleman who figured in this incident was, like myself, reading THE TIMES, and I trust that you will give him the opportunity of seeing this mild protest.

CHARLES KNIGHT.

Huntington, L. I., Aug. 21, 1903.

THE LATE MRS. ENOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Mrs. De Witt Clinton Enos at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday recalls her devotion to her venerable father, Alanson Trask, whose picturesque figure was ever so familiar and dear to the visitors to Yaddo, and all who remember him will remember his devoted daughter, who gave twenty years of her life to him in beautiful daughterly fidelity.

Mrs. Enos was one of New England's pattern matrons, true to the "kindred fruits of heaven and home." She had the intelligence, the poise, the Christian spirit, the education, the modesty, and the virtue of those invaluable women "who have made the State," and all who shall recall those delightful birthday dinners of her gifted sister-in-law at Yaddo will regret that they shall see her face no more. She had children and grandchildren to live for, a lovely home on the beautiful grounds of lordly Yaddo, she was devoted to her brother, but all felt that when that venerable figure, her father, passed away his daughter loosed her hold on life. It was a supreme affection. Blessed and happy lives. May the two so united on earth meet in heaven.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Trying to Keep Up.

Si Punkinton (to leader of orchestra)—Say, we wanter be up to date, so can't you play that St. Vitus dance they talk about up to taown?—Chicago News.

His Day.

Composer—Yes, my opera will be sung when the works of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, and Wagner are forgotten.

She—Yes, but not until then.—Indianapolis Journal.

Their Due.

"It looks as if the people were getting onto us at last," said the first crooked official. "What will we do?"

"Time, I'm afraid," replied the other, hopelessly.—Philadelphia Press.

Poor but Proud.

"Wyndham boasts that what he doesn't know about his business wouldn't fill a book."

"Well, I notice that what he does know hasn't filled his pocketbook."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Satisfactory Division.

The old farmer and his wife had agreed to separate. They had only one child.

"Everything friendly?" inquired a neighbor.

"Oh, yes," replied the old man, carelessly.

"No trouble about making a fair division of the property?"

"Oh, no. She gits the kid an' the canned fruit an' I git the pig an' the apples. That's even enough, ain't it?"—Chicago Post.

THE OLD CHURCH.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

The quaint old church of long ago
Stands now, forsaken, on the hill,
A warder to the pass below
That nevermore may cross the sill;
For olden belle and olden beau
Have bowed before the Maker's will.

Within the church a shadow gray
The pews and aisles has overcast—
A shadow that will ever stay
So long as the old church shall last—
The shadow that upon to-day
Is thrown from out the dreaming past.

Across the shadow sometimes drift
Live memories that somehow trace
A picture, with a motion swift—
The picture of a saintly face;
The face of one who joyed to lift
The songs and melodies of grace.

And then they troop adown the aisles—
The men, the matrons, and the maids;
And rustling ribands, seemly smiles,
Come with the whisper of the shades;
And then—like all the afterwhiles—
The picture of the old time fades.

The quaint old church of long ago
With roses clambering its sides!
Ah, who can tell, and who may know
The joy and sorrow that it hides—
The memory of clinging woe,
And buoyant happiness of brides?

Sometimes, at eve, when all is still,
And all about the church is calm,
And twilight settles on the hill
With something of a hallowed balm,
The zephyrs come, and croon and fill
The silence with an olden psalm.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN TYPICAL AMERICAN CITIES

V.—NEW ELEMENT GAINING CONTROL IN PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 15.—The city government of Portland is as an inexperienced engineer in charge of an exquisite modern engine, an amateur chauffeur with the most perfect model of automobile. There are breakdowns at unexpected times and in unexpected places, and the man at the lever has to do the tinkering as best he may. Portland is but reaping the harvest of long years of neglect. Sufficient experience cannot be gained in a few months properly to use the new charter, which is so valuable and will be so serviceable.

From the days when $500,000 in gold came into the city daily from the Oro Fino mines to the pinching times of 1893 the city government was left to run itself as best it might, without a word from the solid citizens. In early days the abuse in municipal affairs went forth from the Oro Fino saloon. The real citizens of the city were too busy making money, taking toll from the stream of gold, buying real estate, and selling again at profits of 20, 50, and 100 per cent. Taxes were paid without a question, and no attention was given to the disposition of the money. Professional politicians alone had to do with the charters.

But the awakening came with the pinch of hard times. The Sheriff of the county used the county funds to bolster rotten banks, and when the crash came $800,000 went in a flash. The city, apparently, was more fortunate. Its banked funds, left from one set of covetous hands, were not so large. Its loss, therefore, did not appear so great.

Indignation gave rise to the Committee of One Hundred. For two or three years reports of its sessions were published to the world every Sunday morning and read by eager readers. For it was the labor of the pioneer, the clearing away of wrecks, the awakening of interest in civic work.

The Municipal League followed with the work of reconstruction, and now there is the Taxpayers' League. Special organizations are not of so much service now, for Portland has her charter. This is the product of the best intelligence and skill. The Legislature had far too much to do with the old Municipal Government. Even after the awakening, when new charters were before the Legislature, they were used as a subject of barter. The member from Yamhill County and Tillamook and the member from Clackamas had to be approached and the pet measures of each given all consideration. A commission of Portland's best citizens, without regard to politics, prepared the latest charter. All data that would be of use was obtained, all suggestions from whatever source were carefully considered. Prepared by Portland citizens for Portland citizens, it is really Portland's first charter.

Fearing a repetition of previous fiascos, a special provision was incorporated binding the Legislature to adopt as a whole or reject as a whole. To the credit of the State's lawmakers, the city's wishes were respected.

Undoubtedly the document is a model. Supreme power is concentrated in the Mayor. Legislation and appropriation are the province of the Council. Employes are under civil service rules. Municipal elections are held in "off" years, so that national politics will not have influence. Full power is maintained over all public service franchises—street railways and kindred institutions. Stringent rules govern these; accounts are kept of earnings and a ratable portion turned into the city treasury. The lives of all franchises expire in twenty-five years and the city may take over the property at the end of such period. In short, the city's business is conducted as an individual would carry on his own affairs.

Under these rules for business prepared by the citizens, and now at the end of a six months' trial, the strictly business end of the city government is run like a bank. Estimates are prepared for the city's expenses for the ensuing year. A tax is levied sufficient to produce the necessary funds. Each department is then allowed so much and the expenditures are kept within the appropriation.

In most departments matters run very smoothly. The water works system, started when the civic conscience was but partially awakened, is a monument to the commission that had its construction in charge. This despite the fact that $800,000 of the $3,000,000 spent was lost by poor engineering in construction of reservoirs that would not hold water. The best water in the world is brought thirty miles from a mountain stream whose watershed is absolutely free from contamination and will always remain so, for a large reserve covers the headwaters and down to the intake pipes.

There is but one real park, a tract of forty-eight acres, purchased at $1,000 an acre—believed by many an exorbitant price at the time. The land in town lots would easily bring $18,000 an acre now. There are several minor tracts of a few acres each, but not cultivated as is the City Park.

Lighting privileges are in private hands. Power is furnished by the near-by Willamette Falls. After the city woke up, a hint of a municipal plant brought the cost of illumination from approximately $80,000 to about $50,000, with a larger city and greater service.

The Fire Department has had, generally speaking, good management. Politics have cut little figure.

There has not been until recently any definite plan in the sewer system, but the general contour of the ground, sloping toward the river flowing through the centre of the city, has given a natural bent to the work and the new plans will fit in with little change.

Portland in all its history has never had a police department. What has been termed such is an anomaly—a producer of political plums for the machine, of private plums for the hangers-on. Gambling is the great evil. The present Mayor, a good man, many of whose eighty years have been spent in the service of his country in filling offices of honor and trust with efficiency, came in with the new charter, and the words of his first message were clear and to the point. He said:

"I want to see a stop put to professional gambling at places into which the young, inexperienced and unwary are enticed to be robbed and frequently ruined. There is a current rumor in this city that certain persons connected with the Police Department have received money from gamblers and others to overlook their violation of the law. I do not attach much value to mere rumor, but if any one has any reliable evidence of such official misconduct I should like to have that evidence submitted to me."

Gambling ceased. But not for long, for "pressure" was brought to bear and the old condition again exists. Fifteen Chinese joints, twenty-five poker games, five "big" games—places at which faro, roulette and other devices are employed—run openly in the second stories of buildings, and the fines paid in amount to about $4,000 a month.

This yielding of those in authority has brought demoralization throughout the Police Department. When a city enters into partnership with statutory crime, what can be expected of its police officials?

The city takes a share from the gamblers, but for every dollar paid into the treasury five goes into the hands of individuals. Officers line their pockets not only at the expense of the gamblers, but from the pittance gained from fallen women, for the city has not got so low as to enter into partnership with these unfortunates. Much of the ill-gotten money from the women of ill-repute is levied in the form of fee protection—so much a month for the supervision of special officers, whose duty is supposed to be the care of premises after business hours.

This feebleness in execution of law, this partnership with crime, has brought a horde of thugs from far and near. For gambling has been shut down in Washington, and many of the lawless class, not necessarily employed in gaming houses, have made for the "open" town. Robberies and hold-ups have become so numerous and bold as to arouse the greatest public indignation. There will be an explosion some day. Portland has made a bedfellow of crime, and now crime wants all the covers.

The detective force has not escaped the general demoralization. With the example of the city's sharing the profits of crime, some officers seem to think it their privilege to make terms with criminals for the return of stolen goods. There is a case pending in the court in which a late Chief of Police has refused to give up pilfered goods unless the "fence" is refunded the amount alleged to have been paid the purloiners, thus insuring the "fence" in any case.

But the most flagrant instance of police connivance with criminals, perhaps, is that in which a one-thousand-dollar bill was taken from a visitor in the Bad Lands. It is stated on good authority that the paper, too large to be broken without exciting comment, was sent to several Northwestern cities, going as far as Butte, Mon. The reputed best detective on the force proposed to return half the amount to the city provided further search for the criminal was discontinued, the bill being in the possession of some one connected with the City Government.

The awakened public conscience will not much longer bear with this condition of things. The next uprising will turn the gamblers out, and Portland can then boast not only of a perfect engine, but of its perfect working.

The present city administration has inaugurated what is distinctly a clean-up epoch. Though the ordinances as to the use of the streets are still repeatedly disobeyed, much improvement in that line has been noticed by every citizen during the past year. The rapidly approaching opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition is largely responsible for the slowly awakening spirit of public pride now manifested. Portland has been freely characterized by strangers as "the good town with the bum streets." Forty miles of cement sidewalk have been laid during the past year, and $1,000,000 will be paid out in street improvements in the next twelve months.

The element which is opposing the march of progressive improvement is found in the members of the long-established and wealthy families, who, having an income abundantly sufficient to supply their conservative needs, resent any expenditure. Gradually the newer element is gaining power, however, and the old fight against taxes and assessments is being abandoned.

The cost of maintenance of the City Government of Portland is less than in almost any city in the United States. The basis upon which property of all kinds is assessed in Portland is also remarkably below the average. Fifty cities out of a list of 137, ranging in size from New York to Joliet, Ill., base their taxes on an assessment of 100 per cent. of the value. In Portland real and personal property is assessed at 30 per cent. of its value. In Chicago it is 20 per cent. Out of 42 cities, Portland, the forty-second, is the lowest in this respect, except Chicago. The tax levy consequently is high.

To escape the taxes every piece of property is held by its owner at far below its actual value. One large manufacturing firm here pays taxes upon a stock of $100,-000, though the same stock is insured for $600,000. This is simply an example of a trait of the town and its people.

J. L. T.

NEGROES TO MAKE SILK.

Secretary Wilson to Teach Them—Steps Taken to Develop the Industry in America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Wilson exhibited on his desk in the Agricultural Department to-day the first hank of silk reeled from the silk-reeling machines recently purchased by the department. There are three of these machines, though only one of them has been put in operation, the intention being to send one of the two remaining machines to Tuskegee, and the other to some other place where sufficient interest may be shown to learn how to operate it. Cocoons have been purchased from all over the country, and two expert female French operatives have been brought to Washington to teach the operation of the machines.

It is Secretary Wilson's desire to have the people of the South, and especially colored persons, learn the business, because of the comparative cheapness of that labor. Arrangements already have been made to have some girls come to Washington to learn the machines, and they are expected daily. Secretary Wilson says that the department is prepared to do everything possible to encourage the industry, and that silkworm eggs, as well as young mulberry trees, will be supplied to persons desiring to engage in the business.

The department at present is buying cocoons wherever offered, but reeling centres will be established as fast as possible, and each of these will be a cocoon market. The silk produced is of a very fine quality. The department is prepared at present to turn out about twelve hanks per day.

"We hope soon to have enough to make a flag for the President," said Secretary Wilson. "The United States imports $70,-000,000 worth of silk annually, and it behooves us to do all we can to establish the industry."

COD LIVER OIL SCARCITY.

Attributed to Poor Food Supply in Waters Where the Fish Gather.

According to experts the reports that the prevailing scarcity of Norwegian cod liver oil is due to a corner in the market and that the available supply is being held by speculators at an exorbitant figure are erroneous. While the cod liver oil supply is far short of the normal amount, the scarcity, it is explained, is due entirely to natural causes, and not to any corner in the market.

There appear to be a number of reasons for the failure of the last crop of Norwegian oil, notably the poor quality of the food supply in the waters where the fish gather. It is claimed that the extremely cold weather last season affected the vegetation upon which the fish feed to such an extent that it afforded very little, if any, nourishment. Coupled with this was the fact that the crustaceous animals, which form an important item in the food of the cod, did not visit the Norwegian waters in the numbers they usually do. The result has been that while as many fish were caught as in former years, the livers yielded less than 10 per cent. of the usual amount of oil.

BALKAN SITUATION GRAVE

A Rising in Adrianople Vallyyet Causes Great Alarm.

It Is Near the Bulgarian Frontier, and a Clash Between the Principality's Troops and the Turks Is Feared.

SOFIA, Aug. 21.—All the dispatches received here to-day indicate that the revolution in Macedonia is spreading. The situation is causing intense anxiety in official circles.

The most alarming news relates to an outbreak covering a considerable area in the eastern part of Adrianople Vallyyet, where the insurgents captured the town of Vasiliko, which they burned completely. They took the chief Turkish officials prisoners and brought them to the Bulgarian frontier, where they liberated them. The Turkish officials, fearing to return to Vasiliko, sought refuge of the Bulgarian authorities, who sent them to a hotel in Burgas, where they are at liberty to remain or depart.

The Bulgarian officials arrested the insurgents who brought the Turks to the frontier.

The insurgents burned twelve villages near Vasiliko and attacked a Turkish military post at the Monastery of Elijah, south of Tirnovo.

Severe fighting is reported to be proceeding near Gehgele, with heavy losses on both sides.

The eastern part of the Adrianople Vallyyet is a mountainous region, and the villages are few and scattered. The strength of the insurgents is unknown. It is thought that the outbreak is not an organized movement, but that it is intended as a diversion to draw the Turkish troops from the other districts.

The peculiar danger of the latest outbreak lies in its proximity to the Bulgarian frontier, thus creating a situation long foreseen and dreaded by the Sofia Government. The Turks are now certain to send a considerable force to this territory to suppress the outbreak, which will also necessitate the strengthening of the Bulgarian troops along the frontier. With the two armies close to each other, under the present strained relations, the situation becomes extremely delicate. The Bulgarian Government is taking every possible step to prevent a calamity, but the officials express the greatest concern.

In addition to the danger of a collision between the military forces, there is the equal danger of popular excitement in Bulgaria getting beyond control and forcing the Government to adopt a belligerent attitude.

The Sofia Dnevnik declares that all the vallyyets of Macedonia will be in full revolt on Aug. 28, and that the revolution is spreading from Salonika into the districts toward Seres. Several new bands have appeared in the district of Voden, southeast of Monastir. A general panic prevails in the vallyyet of Uskub, where the inhabitants are hiding their property. The Turkish and Christian inhabitants at Kumanovo have agreed mutually to support each other in the event of an attack either by insurgent bands or Turkish soldiers.

At Kratovo half of the Turkish garrison has deserted, the men saying that they had enough to do at home. The Turkish authorities have mobilized their whole forces in Macedonia. A large body of Asiatic troops is ready to move. Twenty-four regiments are only awaiting marching orders.

The Macedonian revolutionary organizations are preparing to make heavy assessments on the rich Macedonians resident in Bulgaria. They have drawn up a complete list of names with the amount to be demanded from each person.

Meanwhile the country remains quiet, even the Macedonian part of the population showing no particular anxiety or enthusiasm. The current rumors of the approaching mobilization of the Bulgarian Army are semi-officially denied.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—It is reiterated that Bulgaria has decided to mobilize two army divisions on the pretext of preventing volunteers from joining insurgent bands in Macedonia.

Officials here, however, are still hopeful that peace will not be seriously endangered. They base this opinion on the facts that the Austro-Russian agreement remains unshaken, and that Great Britain is maintaining her peaceful intentions, and is supporting Austria and Russia. King Edward's coming visit to Vienna is welcomed as a fresh opportunity to show the world that a complete understanding exists between these three powers.

DIPLOMATS ARE ALARMED.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Balkan crisis, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, inspires increasing concern in well-informed diplomatic circles.

The correspondent says that the insurgents, having occupied a number of villages and small towns, seem bent on seizing a large town, where they would, it is supposed, fortify themselves and refuse to surrender. Then would come that wholesale massacre by the Turks which Sarafof announced that the Macedonian leaders desired in order to arouse general indignation and force the hands of the powers.

GERMAN ATTACKS ON BRITAIN.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that some of the German press speculations in regard to Great Britain's attitude in the Balkan crisis are somewhat inconsequent. On the one hand it is maintained that Great Britain has lost interest in Constantinople, and on the other hand it is said that she is at the bottom of the present trouble, which she has secretly fostered in order to provide Russia with occupation.

These arguments may be found in juxtaposition, and it does not seem to occur to those using them that they neutralize one another. But, says the correspondent, the German press knows its public and knows that statements detrimental to Great Britain are not likely to be examined critically.

ONE OF RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Among the Russian demands on Turkey, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, is the concession of the Black Sea cable, now held by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

RUSSIA MAY WITHDRAW SHIPS.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Official advices say the Russian squadron off Iniada is likely to leave Turkish waters within the next few days, as the Turkish Government has given adequate assurances that it will meet all the Russian demands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy is verbally supporting Russia's latest demands regarding the administration of the Macedonian vallyyets. The Embassy officials take the position that Russia's naval demonstration was the outcome of the murder of M. Rostkowsky, the Consul at Monastir, a settlement of which incident is entirely Russia's affair.

By order of the Sultan a vessel sailed for Iniada to-day, taking a telegraph operator, and it is stated that a large quantity of provisions of various kinds was sent by the Sultan for the use of the crews of the vessels forming the Russian squadron.

SOFIA, Aug. 21.—Russia's move in sending warships to Turkish waters has caused surprise in diplomatic circles and disapproval and regret in Government quarters. The feeling expressed here is that it can only do harm in inclining the insurgents, who are ignorant of the complications of European politics, to the belief that Russia is supporting their cause against the Turks.

It is also conjectured that, Russia having apparently acted without first consulting Austria, some rift has occurred in the concert of the powers. Whatever may be the true explanation, the feeling here is that Russia's move can only have the effect of giving a great impetus to the revolutionary movement.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The presence of the Russian fleet in Turkish waters has thoroughly frightened the Sultan, says a Constantinople dispatch to The Times.

The Odessa correspondent of The Standard affirms that immediately the Russian squadron left Sevastopol for Turkey orders were issued to Vice Admiral Skrydloff to hold the remainder of the Black Sea squadron in readiness for active service in case of need.

THE MASSACRE AT KRUSHEVO.

Three Hundred Bulgarians Slain, Besides Innocent Greeks and Vlachs —8,000 People Starving.

SALONIKA, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of The Associated Press at Monastir sends the following dispatch under yesterday's date:

"When the Bulgarian bands entered Krushevo they occupied the Greek quarter, hoisting their flag over a Greek house. The Turkish troops arrived on Aug. 12. All the Komitajis had already gone, except about 400 local men. Although no shot was fired from the town, the Turks commenced a bombardment, which was continued throughout Aug. 13. The shells destroyed 360 houses, 215 shops, and all the fine large Greek and Vlach (Wallachian) houses. The Greek church and school were destroyed. The Bulgarian quarter escaped.

"The Turks entered the town on Aug. 14, pillaged all the houses, assaulted many of the women, stripped many persons naked, and killed about 300 local Bulgarians, and also some 60 innocent Greeks and Vlachs.

"About 8,000 people are homeless and starving.

"The material damage done amounts to several million francs.

"The Turks on Aug. 10 massacred 200 Bulgarians who surrendered at a village near Monastir."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Turkish Government is sending 10,000 kilograms of flour for the relief of the sufferers at Krushevo.

THE POWERS' NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Turkish Ambassador called at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon to make inquiries regarding the report that it was the intention of the powers to make a joint naval demonstration in Turkish waters and to enter a protest if anything of the kind was contemplated.

The Foreign Office officials made it clear to the Ambassador that Great Britain has taken no action of this character, and it appears as if Italy will also refrain from carrying out her intention to dispatch warships to Turkey, as the Italian Embassy says no report of their departure has yet been received. This is taken by the Embassy to indicate that there have been developments making the step inadvisable or unnecessary at the present moment, perhaps due to the Turkish acceptance of the Russian demands, the report of which was confirmed at the Turkish Embassy.

The negotiations respecting Macedonia are conducted on the Continent, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and most of the Ambassadors being away from London. The Turkish Ambassador leaves London to-day for the country, where he will remain for some days.

The diplomats point out that the scheme for a settlement of the Macedonian question outlined by The Independance Belge on Thursday could not be approved by the powers, as it is evident that Turkey would never submit to a peaceful occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. A Turkish official said this could only be done after fighting.

SOME SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—Among the sensational reports circulating here it is stated that all the guardhouses along the Monastir-Salonika Railroad line have been destroyed; that 20,000 Turks, under Marshal Omerrushti Pasha, have surrounded and annihilated 1,200 insurgents in the Monastir district, and that at Constantinople on Thursday a Turkish soldier insulted and attacked an official of the Russian Post Office, who was severely wounded, and had to be taken to the Italian hospital.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—According to a Belgrade dispatch to The Daily Mail, the Turkish troops, under the pretext of pursuing revolutionary bands, have destroyed the villages of Armanska, Strebeni, Letschani, Peckopanje, Nelkani, Zelinich, Patele, and Banitsa, massacring the women and children.

The male inhabitants, it is added, fled to the mountains and joined the insurgents, who are especially numerous in the Cheganl mountain range, where there are also many women under the leadership of a female teacher named Lenkanaimof.

SERVIANS FEAR ALBANIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Servian Chargé d'Affaires has called the attention of the Porte to the danger of the withdrawal of the troops from Upper Albania, thus leaving the Servians of Old Servia exposed to the persecution of the Albanians.

King Peter's Threats to Abdicate.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—From a Russian official source at Belgrade it is asserted that King Peter twice within ten days has threatened to abdicate, not only personally, but on behalf of the Karageorgevitch dynasty, if the present distracting situation in the Servian capital continues.

CONGRATULATE JOHN REDMOND.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that certain Nationalists at Melbourne have telegraphed to John Redmond, M. P., as follows: "Methods of agitation are justified by the Land bill concessions. Congratulations from Irish Victoria."

HUMBERT TRIAL NEARLY ENDED

It Is Expected That a Verdict Will Be Reached To-day—Labori Attacks the Department of Justice.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Public interest is growing more intense as the Humbert trial is nearing its close, and the crowds at the Palace of Justice were much augmented to-day. Among those who had reserved places near the Judges was Señora Castro, wife of the President of Venezuela, who was accompanied by the Venezuelan Minister.

Maitre Labori continued his address for the defense, urging that the larger creditors had acted through attorneys, who should be held responsible, while the small creditors would have been paid if the Rente Viagère had not been wrecked through the premature prosecution of the Humberts.

Maitre Labori caused a considerable sensation by a bitter denunciation of M. Cattaui, the money lender, for prosecuting the Humberts, and by incidentally mentioning M. Waldeck-Rousseau's and M. Vallé's part in the prosecution. He declared that the leaders of the political parties had become degenerate. M. Vallé, he pointed out, first acted as attorney against the Humberts and afterward became Minister of Justice, supervising their prosecution. M. Cattaui, he asserted, belonged to that class which was bringing dishonor on France and was seeking to gain all through the use of money, thus corrupting the public administration.

The charges of Maitre Labori, although avoiding specific accusations, reflected severely on the chief personages in the system of the administration of justice. He reasserted the existence of the Crawfords and maintained that the prosecution had failed to establish that they and the millions did not exist.

Counsel made an eloquent appeal to the jury to render impartial justice, and closed by reading an extract from Voltaire's "Truth," declaring that jurors who had responsive consciences and were honest men would acquit.

Advocate Clunet followed in defense of Emile Daurignac.

The trial was adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected that a verdict will be reached.

LORD SALISBURY IS A SHADE BETTER

But the Improvement Is Regarded as Only a Last Flicker.

Family Assembled at Hatfield House—King Edward Telegraphs for Information.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A bulletin issued at Hatfield House at 9:45 o'clock last night said:

"There is a slight improvement in Lord Salisbury's condition, which, however, is still very serious."

The gates of Hatfield House were closed at midnight with the announcement that there had been no change in the patient's condition since early in the evening and that no other bulletin was expected until morning.

Newspaper correspondents representing the whole press of the United Kingdom are gathered at Hatfield, anxiously awaiting further news. The general belief is that Lord Salisbury will last through the night, but there is little expectation that the improvement shown last evening will prove more than a last flicker.

Since the bulletin was issued on Thursday night announcing that the condition of Lord Salisbury was critical, the members of his family have gathered near the sickroom, awaiting the final call. Those at Hatfield House include Viscount Cranborne, Lord Arthur Cecil, Lord Robert Cecil, the Rev. Lord Rupert William Cecil, Lady Gwendolen Cecil, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, and Premier Balfour. The last named arrived from Scotland last evening.

It is realized that death is inevitable, though the patient is making a wonderful struggle. For the past twenty-four hours he has been fighting for every breath, helped by a continual supply of oxygen. The heart weakness, which has been the most dangerous feature since the patient's last seizure, is hourly becoming accentuated, and the Marquis is gradually sinking. He does not suffer much pain.

The Associated Press correspondent is able to confirm from the best source at Hatfield The Lancet's statement that Lord Salisbury is suffering from Bright's disease. The ex-Premier has been suffering from this malady for years, and has been practically dying since Whitsuntide. His condition was aggravated by the recent fall from his chair. He has been practically unconscious for the past twenty-four hours, a brief interval of sensibility forming the basis for last night's not unfavorable bulletin.

Telegrams poured in all day yesterday from notable men throughout the world. Late in the afternoon King Edward telegraphed for additional information, though his Majesty has been kept informed of the bulletins. There was a continual stream of callers in carriages and on foot.

Hatfield House, the family seat, where the ex-Premier lies dying, is a gloomy structure, though one of the most magnificent remaining specimens of Elizabethan architecture. It is situated in a splendid park, which skirts the quaint town of which Lord Salisbury is practically the owner. He has always been regarded there as the type of England's great nobles, and he retained the love and respect of his tenants and neighbors, which he reciprocated in many kindly ways, especially by opening Hatfield Park completely for the use of the townspeople and residents in the vicinity, reserving only a small portion for his own use. Yesterday afternoon while the statesman lay dying boys were playing cricket in the brilliant sunshine on the smooth lawn within earshot of the unpretentious room occupied by the patient. This, his favorite room, overlooks the old-fashioned and historic gardens where Queen Elizabeth walked, and where, it is said, she received the first announcement that she was Queen of England.

While on one side the cricketers laughed and chaffed each other, on the other side, and almost equi-distant from the house, was an ominous contrast, for there the workmen were finishing the grave of the Countess of Galloway, Lord Salisbury's half-sister, in the family burying ground. The Countess died a few days ago, but it is understood that Lord Salisbury was not informed of her demise. Her funeral will take place at Hatfield at noon to-day.

THE MANCHURIAN OPEN DOOR.

Official Notification of China's Purpose Made—Statement by Minister Liang-Cheng.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Official notification of the purpose of China to open two ports in Manchuria on Oct. 8, the date on which Russia is expected to evacuate that country, was given to the State Department to-day by Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister. In conveying this notification to Assistant Secretary Adee, Minister Liang-Cheng expressed great gratification over the outcome of the open-door contention made by the United States.

Subsequently Sir Chentung talked freely about the attitude of his Government during the negotiations, and explained the difficulties that beset Prince Ching in dealing with the question. In the course of conversation Sir Chentung said:

"I am very much gratified at the happy outcome of the negotiations between China and the United States relative to the opening of the Manchurian ports. It is a victory for the United States and for Prince Ching, and the benefits that will accrue to China as a result will be inestimable. Now, that it is all over, I feel that I can speak freely about the difficulties of the situation, which, I think, were greater than is generally known here.

"Press dispatches from Peking have contained severe criticism of Prince Ching's attitude in the matter. It was said that he did all he could to get out of signing a pledge to the United States binding China to make a treaty opening the Manchurian ports upon Russia's evacuation. These statements, which have been the basis of editorial comment by American newspapers containing harsh criticism of China, have annoyed me exceedingly because of their injustice. I took a small part in the negotiations and urged my Government to sign the pledge requested by the United States. I have been in close touch with the situation throughout, and I know how delicate it was.

"Russia's promise to evacuate Manchuria on Oct. 8 contains the proviso 'if circumstances permit.' Suppose Prince Ching had signed a treaty, not a pledge to sign a treaty, declaring the Manchurian ports open upon the date of Russia's evacuation. That would have been 'a circumstance' which would doubtless have given Russia an excuse to stay. If Russia failed to evacuate on Oct. 8 Prince Ching would have been held responsible by millions of ignorant Chinese for the continuance of Russia's occupancy. Prince Ching knew this. He was pressed by America on the one side and by China on the other, with other forces pressing from another quarter. In the meantime the situation was made known to the United States, to Great Britain, and to Japan. The fact that they are all aware of the actual conditions will have a strong moral effect upon Russia, and I look for Russian evacuation of Manchuria on Oct. 8, followed immediately by the opening of the two Manchurian ports.

"In some of the American papers statements have been made lately to the effect that China was not to be relied upon to live up to treaty obligations. I defy any one to name an instance when China violated a treaty obligation, except the guarantee of safety to foreigners in China. That foreigners have been murdered in the rural districts is true, but we hear frequently of mob violence in this country, resulting in loss of life through the inability of the officers of the law to prevent it. In China the inefficiency of the police is responsible.

"But, leaving this question out, China has always stood by her treaty obligations. In fact, if other powers had stood by their agreements to China as well as China has stood by hers to the powers, much trouble might have been averted."

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—After a fortnight's interval, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, the American Treaty Commission again met yesterday.

Neither the American nor the Chinese Commissioners have received instructions in regard to China's alleged promise to open ports in Manchuria, upon the settlement of which question the conclusion of the treaty mainly depends.

Four Chinese Reformers Freed.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says it is reported that the four reformers whose arrest was mentioned in a dispatch of Aug. 18 have been released on security being furnished by American missionaries.

The four reformers referred to were arrested last Monday near Shanghai by order of the Taotai of that city. They were charged with delivering public lectures contrary to the orders of the Government.

A FRANK RUSSIAN PAPER.

Moscow Viedomosti Wants Proper Steps Taken "Lastingly to Acquire" Territories Now Held Indirectly.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times's Russian correspondents quote an article in the Moscow Viedomosti which declares that Vice Admiral Alexieff's appointment to the Viceroyalty of the Far East is immensely important. The Viedomosti says:

"Spheres of Russian indirect possession are being created, and every delay in taking the steps necessary for their development must be fraught with the most injurious consequences. It is precisely on the strength of this indirect possession that our ability lastingly to acquire territories formally belonging to us under treaty or at the present moment under our guardianship or supervision really rests. * * *

"The will and purpose of the Czar have been provided with a new instrument, and no delay or vacillation in taking any steps deemed expedient can now arise."

LONDON SUBWAY PRECAUTION.

Mr. Yerkes Provides for Equipment of Trains with the Multiple Unit Control System.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times says that Charles T. Yerkes has just placed a contract with the British Thomson-Houston Company for the equipment of all the Metropolitan District Company's new trains with the Sprague-Thomson-Houston system of multiple unit train control, which was recently adopted by the Central London Railway and by the authorities of the New York rapid transit subway. There will be three motor cars in each Metropolitan District train.

Since the recent accident on the Paris subway the Paris authorities have sent to London for particulars of the Central London's system of fire-proof steel partitions between the motor and the passenger parts of the car.

The Great Northern and City Railway and the Newcastle lines of the North Eastern Railway have adopted the Sprague-Thomson-Houston apparatus.

VENEZUELA ARBITRATION HITCH

BERNE, Aug. 21.—Dr. Lardy, the Swiss Minister at Paris, has declined to serve as an arbitrator in the Venezuela case on the ground that Switzerland has claims against Venezuela which she proposes to submit to arbitration, and, therefore under the Washington protocol he, as a citizen of a creditor nation, is unable to act.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Federal Council of Switzerland advised Dr. Lardy that it did not desire him to act as an arbitrator in the Venezuelan case as Switzerland had interests similar to those of the other powers, which had been committed to the German representative at The Hague Court.

Wayne MacVeagh, senior counsel of the United States in the Venezuelan arbitration, was not surprised at Switzerland's action in the case of Dr. Lardy, but he expressed regret because it might put off the organization of the court so long that its assembling on Sept. 1 would be impossible. However, all hope of a meeting on that date is not yet given up.

TO RELIEVE THE DISCOVERY.

DUNDEE, Scotland, Aug. 21.—The auxiliary relief ship Terra Nova, formerly a Newfoundland steam whaler, sailed this morning for the Antarctic regions to relieve the British exploring vessel Discovery.

The Terra Nova has been fitted out by the British Government, acting independently of the scientific societies which fathered the Discovery expedition. Premier Balfour in the House of Commons last May criticised the action of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society in sending out the Discovery expedition without being fully prepared to safeguard it.

The Terra Nova in material and design is admirably fitted to force her way through the ice. She will proceed to McMurdo Bay, where the Discovery was left last February by the relief ship Morning. The Discovery had then been frozen in for eleven months at the foot of Mount Erebus, in south latitude 77.50, east longitude 166.42. The Morning transferred provisions to her by sledges over the ice. The Terra Nova will carry gun cotton, which will be used to blast out a channel, but if the Discovery cannot be extricated her officers and men will be transferred to the Terra Nova and the Discovery will be abandoned.

SENTENCED FOR LESE MAJESTE.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Konrad von Fielitz, an actor, was to-day sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on a charge of lèse majesté in libeling the German Emperor in his jokes at the theatre.

Fielitz was engaged at the German Theatre at The Hague at the time when the Emperor was honoring Field Marshal Lord Roberts in Berlin. He sang couplets voicing the feeling among the Dutch against Emperor William. After the performances there were festive gatherings at which Fielitz indulged in pleasantries which two Germans present considered insulting to Emperor William and reported to Berlin.

On Fielitz's return to Berlin he was arrested. The Public Prosecutor asked for a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Again to-day the Cup race. The greater number of those who are attending them have stopped in town and the restaurants and hotels present quite a gay appearance. A few persons have opened their houses for the short season, and others are stopping very near town. Parties will be given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould on the Emerald, August Belmont on the Satellite, with Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont who were also his guests on Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds on the Noma; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on the Narada; Eugene Higgins on the Varuna; Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., on the Surf; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cass Ledyard on the Rambler and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener on the Josephine.

Among those who are in town for a few days from Newport are Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks.

The marriage of Miss Anna Rice Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine N. Lawrence, of Flushing, and Randall H. Hagner of Washington, D. C., will take place on Nov. 28.

The engagement of Miss Marie Louise Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, and Morgan Goetchius, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Goetchius, of this city, is announced. Miss Gibson is a debutante of last winter.

Mrs. Frederick Edey, who has been visiting in New York, returned yesterday to her country home near Bellport, L. I.

Major and Mrs. Charles Hall, who are now in town, will sail for Europe on Sept. 16.

There were many persons in town yesterday lunching and dining at the fashionable restaurants. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss May Goelet and the Duke of Roxburghe had luncheon at Delmonico's. Others seen at midday were Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Kortright, Miss Therese Iselin, Mrs. Van Ingen, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Charles Hall, and many others.

Mrs. Charles A. Peabody and her daughter, Miss Anita Peabody, are booked to sail to-day on the Vaderland for Antwerp.

J. Pierpont Morgan gave a dinner to several men friends last night at Sherry's.

Mrs. William Travers gave a small dinner at Sherry's last night in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt.

DRESSED AS BOYS AND GIRLS.

"Baby Party" Given at the Point Judith Country Club—Other Narragansett News.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 21.—This has been a red-letter day socially for Narragansett. With the Baptist Church Fair at the Imperial this afternoon, and a hop at the Gladstone, vaudeville at the Mathewson, and a "baby party" at the Point Judith Country Club to-night, society has had a variety of entertainments.

Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker gave a house party at Bass Rock Farm, after which she and her guests attended the juvenile party at the Country Club. About forty of the cottagers attended the gayety at the Country Club to-night, all attired as children. Blouses of blue and white, with knee breeches, were worn by the men, while the women were gowned in pinafores and short skirts with fancy stockings and high heeled shoes. There was dancing in the club house ballroom till midnight, when a "good night" supper was enjoyed on the green, which was gay with the lights of Japanese lanterns. Among those present were:

P. S. P. Randolph, Alexander Brown, Charles Welsh, Mr. Norris, Edward Conner, Alexander Benson, Howard Richmond, Dr. Monroe Hopkins, Russell Perkins, K. Winchester, Mrs. Mary Hooker, Mrs. T. B. Wanamaker, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Ethel Lewis, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Miss Evelyn Howell, Miss Marie Featherstone, Mrs. Thomas Robb, Mrs. P. S. P. Randolph, Miss Shannon, Miss Katharine Smith, Mrs. Edward Conner, Miss Eleanor Terry, Miss Marie Vyse, W. H. Kemble, Miss May Cooke, H. W. Harrison, Benjamin Clew and P. F. Collier.

Arrivals at the Imperial are: J. S. Hawley and Mrs. John C. Tomlinson of New York, and S. O. Edwards of Providence.

Timothie Adamowski of Boston is registered at the Gladstone.

Dr. C. M. Derwin, J. H. Burrill, C. D. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott, Mrs. M. Goodwin, Mrs. M. Frye, Antonio Carmona, Francis Carmon, New York; F. K. Barbour, Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bradlee, Boston, are at the Mathewson.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—The entries for the Newport horse show are coming in in large numbers, and the prospects are that the show will be the largest outdoor show ever held in this country. The Summer residents are entering their horses more generally than ever before, the entries already made including those of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, W. Payne Thompson, P. F. Collier, R. J. Collier, Miss Edith Colford, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Miss Gerry, Mrs. Burke Roche, Peter Goelet Gerry, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, William B. Carter, R. L. Agassiz, James Stillman, Stanley Mortimer, William Woodward, Lawrence M. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, and Peter D. Martin.

The classes for ponies in harness will be filled not only by a number of outside exhibitors, but many entries will be made by Newport residents, as there are more ponies here this year than ever before. The tandem classes also promise to be an important feature.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Luncheons and dinners were numerous to-day. The Hon. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Miss Georgianna G. King, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., and Mrs. William H. Osgood gave luncheons.

Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury gave a dinner for eighteen guests at the Gibbs Cottage, the table decorations being the new red cactus dahlia.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained sixteen guests at dinner at the Train villa, the decorations being American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Alice Blight gave a dinner for ten at her father's cottage, using American Beauty roses for the table decorations, with jessamine for the bowls.

Mrs. W. Starr Miller also gave a dinner at her villa on Ocean Avenue, the table decorations being American Beauty, Liberty, and Victoria roses, and jessamine for the finger bowls.

Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave at the Shields villa the first of a series of three dinners.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. George S. Haven, and Mrs. Florence Lyman also gave dinners.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt gave last evening their first entertainment at Sandy Point Farm, the guests at the dance including those at the dinner given by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Eugene Higgins arrived here to-day on the steam yacht Varuna, coming ashore to visit the Casino during the tennis game and taking luncheon with his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. He went to New York to-night and will return here in time for the marriage of his niece, Miss Gladys Brooks.

Mrs. Francis O. French arrived to-night and went to her villa "Harbourview" which she will open for the remainder of the season.

M. Watts Sherman, Stanley Mortimer, Ogden Mills, Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Miss Gerry, Miss Mill, and Mrs. J. M. Forbes returned this evening from New York, where they attended the yacht race Thursday.

Charles E. Greenough is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt at "The Breakers," returned to Lenox to-day.

O. Delancy Coster of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands at Tower Top.

Miss Leda Paget is the guest of Miss Annie Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson and Mrs. Henry Clews left to-day to see to-morrow's yacht race.

Louis S. Bruguiere and Oliver S. Campbell will give dinners at the Casino grill rooms Sunday evening.

R. F. Doherty, the English tennis player, who has been the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, will visit P. F. Collier at the Coates villa after to-morrow.

S. S. Thompson, R. F. Preston, Mrs. Charles P. Sinnickson, Miss Freeman, John G. Dates and O. Delancy Coster are registered at the Casino.

IN THE SHOPS.

A novelty in fans is being shown in one of the smart shops. They are made of natural wood painted with flowers and are called autograph fans. There are eighteen sticks held together at the base by the usual fastener, and at the top by narrow ribbons strung through the oval tips. On the back of each stick is the place for the autograph. The pencil to write it with is a tiny one in natural wood, with its ivory end showing at the top of one of the end sticks, in which a hole is bored far enough down to form a case for it. The front of each stick is finished at the top with a flower, and from it droop painted garlands of smaller flowers of the same variety as the large one. Forget-me-nots and roses were used on two of the fans. These fans can be put in a small-sized handbag, as they are not more than six inches long, and at the same time they give a good breeze. They are pretty for cotillion favors, and cost only $1 each.

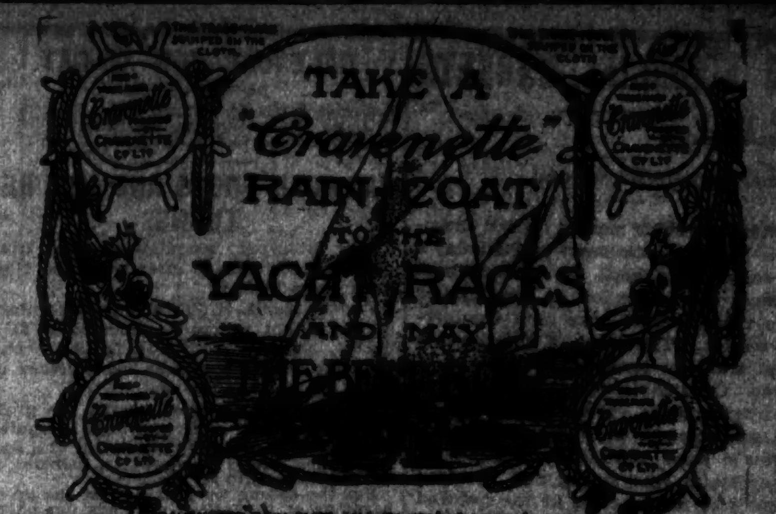
Many of the new toques and small hats shown in the department stores for Fall and outing wear are made up in silk plushes. Some of them are white, with dashes of black. Other ecru-tinted plushes have dark-brown spots. In all cases the plush is draped on in soft folds, and usually extends over the brim at the left and ends on the crown. There is the point where the wings, or other ornamentation may be applied. They are most of them light in weight, and therefore an agreeable contrast to the heavy felt and velvet chapeaus.

One of the stores is offering Reliance souvenirs. They are small tin plates, some seven inches across. In the centre and body of the plate is the Reliance, and the sides slanting up to the rim are black, with tiny anchors and ropes here and there. The American eagle screams at the top of the plate or plaque's rim, and a border formed of the burgees of the various yacht clubs covers the rest of the rim. They cost a few cents only, and take the eyes of the little people.

The new copper is being much used in combination with burnished silver for desk ornaments. A charming top for a blotter is of the polished copper, and has a silver handle, while one silver flower and its long curving stem in repoussé appear at one side. The copper clasps to finish the large desk blotters show three plain copper corners, and one with a tiny flower in repoussé, matching that of the small blotter, is used on the upper right-hand corner. Paper clips in dull silver are Indian heads with the spreading feather headdress done in silver, and flat, so as to cover the clip fastener.

Many of the new ready-made coats for Fall and Winter wear hark back to the fashions of several years ago. They have plain coat sleeves finished with bias bands attached like cuffs; shaped backs and box fronts, with convenient little pockets at each side below the waist line. They extend some six inches below the waist line, are lined with black satin, and the coat collars have the upper half faced with black silk. They are $12.50.

Some of the short, light covert coats for Autumn wear are cut to hang straight in both back and front, and have plain coat sleeves, but much wider sleeves than those on the black jackets. Their price is about the same. These are all said to be imported wraps.



CRAVENETTE RAIN COATS SOLD BY MEN'S & WOMEN'S OUTFITTERS

Esterbrook
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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Ellsler.

John Ellsler, the veteran actor-manager, died yesterday morning at his home in this city, 479 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, of heart disease, after an illness of two days.

Mr. Ellsler, who was eighty-two years old, had been steadily connected with the stage since boyhood, and during this period of more than half a century he started in their careers Clara Morris, Joseph Haworth, James O'Neil, his own daughter, Mrs. Effie Ellsler Weston, the original Hazel Kirke, and several other well-known actors and actresses.

Born in September, 1821, he went to Philadelphia in 1846, where he began his career with William G. Burton, taking comedy and character parts. A short time afterward he went into a venture with Joseph Jefferson and they took a company through the Southern circuit for two or three years. Maggie Mitchell and other celebrities of the day contributed to the success of the tour.

Mr. Ellsler went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1855 and remained there for thirty years, managing theatres in that city, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Columbia. It was at the Academy of Music of Cleveland, of which he was manager for twenty-one years, that he brought out Clara Morris, Joseph Haworth, and his daughter. For a number of years prior to his death he had lived in New York and away from any active connection with the theatrical business.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters—Mrs. Weston and Miss Annie May Ellsler—and two sons, John J. and William C. Ellsler. The body will be removed to Cleveland for burial.

Dr. P. C. Barker.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 21.—After an illness of ten days Dr. P. C. Barker, founder of Morristown Memorial Hospital, and dean of the medical profession in this city, died here to-day. Dr. Barker was sixty-eight years old and came to Morristown about forty years ago. He at once became the leading physician in this city and kept the station over all others ever since. About twelve years ago he founded a society called the Morristown Memorial Hospital Association, which built the Morristown Hospital, the finest institution of its kind in Northern New Jersey. Every day of his life up to a week ago Dr. Barker made a visit to the hospital.

Dr. Barker has held many political positions in the City Government. He is survived by a widow.

George M. Guild.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—George M. Guild, one of the most widely known pianoforte manufacturers in the United States, is dead. In the course of his career as a manufacturer he sold 45,000 pianos. Three times he met great financial losses by reason of disastrous fires which destroyed his places of business. Eighteen years ago he began work on an invention known to the musical world as the "American action" for pianos, and twelve years ago he began to give it his exclusive attention. His hopes were realized a few weeks ago, and on the day of his death the mail brought to him the first royalties.

Mr. Guild was born in Dedham in 1831, a descendant of an old English family. In 1857 he married Miss Nellie Adams, a member of the old Massachusetts family bearing the name. He was related to Lieut. Gov. Guild and to Morse, the inventor of the telegraph system. For half a century his brother, Ruben A. Guild, was librarian of Brown University.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC L. HUNTINGTON, aged ninety-three, one of the founders of the village of Theresa, N. Y., died at his home in Watertown yesterday.

DR. FINLEY VERELEAN CLARK, President of the Saratoga Sprudel Spring Salts and Natural Carbonic Acid Gas Company, who was stricken with paralysis early in July, died yesterday at his home in Saratoga. He was born at Toronto, Canada, in 18[illegible], and is survived by his widow.

MRS. CATHERINE WATKINS MULFORD HALL, a descendant of Capt. Thomas Mulford, who fought at the battle of Springfield in the Revolutionary War, is dead at her home, 21 Garside Street, Newark, aged eighty-four years. She was the widow of James W. Hall, and is survived by a son and three daughters.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, editor of The Washington Chronicle, a weekly publication, died yesterday in Washington, aged sixty-four years. He was a native of Indiana. A generation ago he was well known as a political writer and traveling correspondent, having at various times written for The Chicago Times, The New York Tribune, The Cincinnati Commercial, and other papers.

LEVI VAN BUSKIRK, Town Treasurer of West Orange, N. J., died yesterday morning at his residence, 19 Freeman Street, West Orange, after an illness of about a year. Mr. Van Buskirk was born in Perry Lane, West Orange, on Nov. 3, 1844, and had lived in West Orange practically all his life. When a young man he was engaged in the shoe business, and later was an undertaker. His term as Town Treasurer has extended over several years, he having been chosen repeatedly without any opposition. He was once a member of the old Township Committee. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, and two sons.

DIED.

BARKER.—At Morristown, N. J., Friday, Aug. 21st, Phanett C. Barker, M. D., in his 69th year.
Funeral services at his late residence in Morristown, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock.

BIRD.—At Westfield, N. J., suddenly, on Aug. 19, Isaac Bird of New York City, aged 72 years.
Friends, also members of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. and A. M., and friends in Produce Exchange, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, near 8th Av., Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BOWNE.—Aug. 20, Mabel L., only daughter of Benjamin F. and Margaret A. Bowne.
Services Saturday, at 2 P. M., at 67 East 131st St. Friends invited.

ELTING.—On Friday, August 21, 1903, Cornelius W. H. Elting.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 2,095 Fifth Av., Monday, August 24, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Interment private.

LYNCH.—On Aug. 20, at his late residence, 353 West 140th St., Thomas Lynch.
Requiem mass at Church of St. Charles Borromeo, 212 West 141st St., August 22, at 9 A. M. Funeral private.

MOVIUS.—At Berlin, Germany, Aug. 17, Joseph Movius of this city.

O'NEILL.—Lillian, beloved wife of Peter F. O'Neill of Yonkers, N. Y., in her twenty-third year, at Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.
Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Leo's Church, East 28th St., city.

ROBINSON.—At Clinton Corners, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 21, 1903, Cora Wright Robinson, in the 67th year of her age.
Services at the residence of her son, Russell Van Ness, 173 West 81st St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILSON.—Entered into rest Thursday, August 20th, 1903, at her residence, Eastbourne Place, Bridgewater, N. H., Lavinia, widow of Capt. John Wall Wilson and daughter of the late Edward Simpson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 21.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AIATO, W., 130 Leonard St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
AUSTIN, Andrew, 2,364 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ADLER, Solomon, 30 Hester St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARONOVITZ, Hale, 69 Eldridge St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANCHAR, Jacques, 29 Norfolk St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANDERSON, Grace D., 350 West End Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERNARDINO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BALDWIN, J. W., 96 King St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BELLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRAUN, Anna B., 404 W. 57th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BATTINI, Marguerita, 104 Bedford	[illegible]	[illegible]
CAHILL, Mary, 253 W. 22d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLANCY, Terence, 540 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRISPINI, Maggie, 340 E. 117th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COYNE, Patrick, 1,050 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOELL, Louis A., 324 E. 14th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOLEY, Lizzie, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDBLATT, Leo, 160 Stanton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRIFFITH, Jane, 364 W. 127th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GASSER, Mary, 72 E. 114th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDBERG, Bertha, 770 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAMILTON, Mary J., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOCHHAUSER, Fannie, 745 8th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HECKROTH, Robert, 639 W. 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HINSTADT, Mathilde, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAARBAUER, Barbara, St. Francis Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEGARTY, John, 330 E. 23d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARDY, Evelyn, 25 Grove St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARTING, Maria, 186 Allen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ISAACS, Lawrence, 155 E. 118th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JACUNTO, Mary, [illegible] Macdougal St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KUTSCH, Grace A., 142 Macdougal St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, Tessie, 68 W. 106th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KANTAROWITZ, Jacob, 37 Bayard St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KENNEY, William F., 229 E. 96th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEVINTHAL, Mary, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIND, John P., 200 E. 32d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULHARE, William, 308 E. 33d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORRIS, Margaret M. A., 300 E. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAUS, Anna E., 504 E. 88th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McBRIDE, James, 141 E. 13th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCLELLAND, Matthew, 333 E. 17th	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGOVERN, Margaret, 3 Perry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FUCCIARELLI, Francesco, 50 Mulberry Street	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUINN, Patrick, 331 W. 46th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUZZA, Francesco, 367 Canal St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REISSMANN, M., 5 Livingston Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIZZIO, Louisa, 315 E. 112th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSE, Mary, 8 Vandam St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPAULDING, Agnes, 275 W. 114th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SANTOPIETRO, Vincenzo, 82 Oliver	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTT, Elizabeth, 345 W. 48th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPROTTE, Sophie, 1,300 Avenue A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STUART, Edward M., 58 W. 132d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SANDIRK, Viola, 301 W. 151st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STAHLMANN, Lizzie, [illegible] 9th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TONKEY, Mary T., 105 E. 129th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THIRIET, Mabel, 139 Avenue A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOVAGLIARI, Francesco, 306 E. 106th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THOMPSON, John, 2,762 8th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WATROTZKE, Mamie, 185 Bedford St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOLF, Alexander, 44 Orchard St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEINES, Harry, 308 E. 106th St.	6	[illegible]
WINKLER, William, 316 E. 7th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WITTMANN, John, 430 E. 87th St.	74	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
BALLON, Catherine, 538 E. 134th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BESSERER, Louise, 701 E. 138th.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLARKE, Anna, 907 E. 163d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CUMMINGS, Clara, Boston Post Road, Eastchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
DI TULIS, J., St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HERALD, John, 432 E. 148th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOFF, Martin P., St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McBRIDE, Michael, 755 E. 156th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, William J., 791 E. 171st.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSSETTI, P., 1,221 Intervale Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ABRAMS, Mary A., 474 Clermont Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANGEL, William, Convent of Mercy	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIRCH, Alfred, Norwegian Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BODINE, Mary, L. I. C. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BONURA, William, [illegible] Bath Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURNS, Florence, L. I. C. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASPARET, Adolph, 74 Boerum St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHAPMAN, Henry A., 760 Quincy St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CICONE, Silvestre, 200 21st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DALTON, Helen, 87 Amity St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DANIELS, Loretta, Convent of Mercy	[illegible]	[illegible]
DENNIS, Robert J., 4th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DENTON, Israel, Gravesend	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONOHUE, R., 1,048 Bergen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNHAM, Maggie A., 350 11th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNN, Stella, St. John's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EILENS, Gustav, Norwegian Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALLAGHER, Margaret, 215 Front St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GHEFKEN, Dietrich, St. Cath. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLASSEY, Samuel, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOPDZESKA, S., Kingston Av. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRADY, Bridget, 105 Court St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANT, Anne, Home for Aged	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRESSLY, William T., 1,136 Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
HACKETT, W., St. Peter's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARRISON, C., 66 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JABQUISS, H., St. John's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KIHLE, K. M., 175 Meserole Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEE, Mildred, 176 Stagg St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOCKE, T., 36 Joralemon St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LONGLAND, Jane A., 397 Putnam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MATHEWS, J., 676 Jefferson Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILLER, S. C., 148 Grove St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONTEMARANO, G., 326 Rockaway Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGOWAN, Anne, 365 Park Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGOWAN, Elizabeth, 99 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McFIGHE, Grace F., 313 Van Buren	[illegible]	[illegible]
OLSEN, Harold C., 55A 3d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'ROURKE, Kate M., 544 7th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARESE, Rincline, 48 Main St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PAYNE, Elizabeth L., 1,452 Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
RASSCH, H., 684 Pacific St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RICHARDT, Louise, 182 Irving Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROPER, Terebod, Coney Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUGGERO, Annelia, 62 Atlantic Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAILOR, Enos, 1,736 Atlantic Av.	70	[illegible]
SHERMAN, Adelaine, N. Y. C. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHULBREICH, Shelfie, 36 Debevoise	[illegible]	[illegible]
STARR, Mary E., 10 Snediker Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRAUSS, Adelaide, 93 Berry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TREADWELL, C., 367 Chauncey St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VOGT, John, 322 Melrose St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WADE, Florence, St. Catharine's Hos.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WANDERLIN, E. J., 493 Classon Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEDLER, J., 130 St. Nicholas Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WULF, Emma, 30 Ryerson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Money easy, 1¼@2 per cent.

Yesterday's stock market opened cheerfully. With a continuance of Thursday's late rally and a good list of fractional advances from London in the earlier hours there seemed hope of a comfortable session. The news of the day afforded scantiest basis for the change of temper. Crop advices were of the recent encouraging tenor. Monetary conditions were undisturbed, and forecasts of to-morrow's bank statement were good. Copper metal was strong and the iron market was more active at the reduced prices. Among the business announced was an order for 50,000 tons of rails for the Baltimore and Ohio, while there were many orders for Southern pig in lots of several thousand tons each. In the cotton market there was a little flurry. The bulls who were said to have closed their deal and cashed their profits for some reason bought 7,000 bales and created a sensation which was scantily reflected in prices, August promptly relapsing and closing at 1 point decline, with other options a few points up. Sterling was rather firm, but no especial significance attaches to this at the present moment.

Altogether there was nothing disturbing or stimulating in the day's developments outside the room, but inside a rather sharp selling movement sprang up. The ostensible cause was the pressure to sell United States Realty, which carried it down to new low records—6½ for the common and 38 for the preferred. Both reacted upon failure to discover any authority or basis for the sundry rumors. One was that the dividend would be passed, although the dividend date is too distant to warrant any present action regarding paying or passing it. Other gossip was connected with dullness of business resulting from the strike and warmed-over discussion of the last report. These were plainly afterthoughts springing from the selling rather than causing it, the best bear card being selling by a broker who argumentatively was an "insider." Although Realty reacted, it did not regain all its loss, and other stocks were used to deepen the impression upon the general list. As already said, it was not selling upon conditions, either new or old, but simply good business done by those who profit by sales when they discover relaxing prices. Steel fell, for instance, despite better reports regarding the iron trade than were current yesterday, and the strong metal market was only worth ¼ advance to Amalgamated. There was no pretense of reason in Pennsylvania's fall, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical advanced despite adverse comment upon its affairs. The advance in Consolidated Gas was not connected with its affairs, but with its excessive decline on Thursday. This sort of thing interests professionals, and signifies nothing to any one else. The volume was as narrow as the tone was weak. The bond market also was narrow at relaxing prices, but merely fractional changes.

There were the usual guesses at the week's movement of money and its effect on the bank statement, but there were also expressions at last that disappointment need not be taken too seriously. Last week the banks lost about as much money as they were reckoned to have gained. If that rule of construction were applied, the result would be more serious, for this week's gain is estimated larger. Still, this time expectations may be realized, and perhaps bettered, through the belated effect of receipts which certainly went into the banks, however the movement was clouded by other currents of cash. Nobody ventures to guess anything about the loans; past experience has been too chastening. If the increase of cash should suffice to increase the reserve so that the present surplus should not be reduced in total or in ratio, that would be a good showing for this season, even if the loans should show some increase. Snap judgments based on the first line to come over the tape are worse than worthless. The statement should be judged as a whole, good and bad entries being taken together. The total of the loans, or deposits, or their relation to each other, are not so important as the relation of the reserve to deposits. If loans and reserve increase together nobody will be the worse. Judging from the past there is about an equal chance of decrease in the reserve during the weeks now current. But the Street, which cannot remember a week, cannot reasonably be expected to remember a whole year.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locom. pf.	1	Kan. City South. pf.	1⅜
Am. Smelting pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Butterick Co.	3	North American	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Consolidated Gas	2⅝	United Rys. Inv. pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2¼	Wisconsin Central	½
Int. Power	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Met. St. Ry.	1
Am. Malting pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Smelting	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Am. Sugar	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	⅝	National Biscuit	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Norfolk & Western	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	2	Rock Island	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Detroit Southern	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Detroit South. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Distillers Sec.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	U. S. Realty	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Realty pf.	2¼
General Electric	1	U. S. Steel	¾
Illinois Central	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	5	Wabash	⅞
Louisville & Nashv.	⅞	Wabash pf.	⅞
Manhattan	½		
Met. Securities	1⅛		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	3	Sherman, S. & S. 1st	5⅛
Col. Fuel & I. conv. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1⅛	Geo. & Ala. 1st con. 5s	1
Chi. & N. W., Mich. div. 6s	1½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 21	591,964
To date this year	169,500,446
Corresponding date last year	118,060,173

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 21	$1,164,000
To date this year	$441,683,950
Corresponding date last year	$592,868,900

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.
Chicago Great Western Railway.
Standard Rope and Twine Co.

RAILROAD GROSS AND NET RETURNS.

The following compilations are from official reports made directly to the New York News Bureau:

For the month of July the gross earnings of eighty-four railroads amounted to $73,979,061, against $65,772,254 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $8,206,807, or 12.47 per cent.

For the first week of August the gross earnings of forty-seven railroads amounted to $8,896,056, against $7,726,505 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $1,169,551, or 15.13 per cent.

For the second week of August the gross earnings of thirty-five railroads amounted to $8,068,078, against $7,229,299 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $838,779, or 11.46 per cent.

From July 1 to Aug. 14 the gross earnings of thirty-five railroads amounted to $50,089,211, against $43,850,890 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $6,238,321, or 14.22 per cent.

"LEAD TRUST" ACTIVITY.

It was announced by a Wall Street news agency yesterday that the new United Lead Company, heretofore called the lead trust, was ready at last to begin business. The statement was to the effect that the United actually had completed the purchase of about a dozen lead plants throughout the country.

Among the concerns named were the Chadwick Boston Company of Boston, the Markell Lead Company of St. Louis, the American Shot and Lead Company of Chicago, the Raymond Lead Company of Chicago, the Gibson and Price Company of Cleveland, the McDougall Company of Buffalo, the Union Lead and Oil Company of Brooklyn, the Raymond and Blatchford Company of Chicago, the Hoyt Metal Company of St. Louis, the Pitcher Lead Company of Joplin and Tatham Brothers of this city. The combination was incorporated some time ago, placing its capital at $27,000,000, of which $12,000,000 was to be represented by bonds and $15,000,000 by common stock. At that time it was stated that the intention was to unite all the great lead plants of the United States.

An official of the National Lead Company of 100 William Street was asked what effect the combination would have on the lead industry. He said:

"The companies named as forming the new combination represent a majority of the sheet and pig lead plants of the country, but still a large proportion is not included. This company, for instance remains perfectly independent. I do not see how the combination will affect prices, and you may be sure no one will be forced to buy lead from a trust."

THE WEEK'S CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $3,506,800 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $5,100,200 and sent to the interior $2,972,400, in which is included $275,000 transferred to New Orleans through the Sub-Treasury.

Receipts of new gold were $3,625,100, of which $628,700 was on New York Assay Office checks, $2,724,700 was on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $571,700 was on Seattle Assay Office checks. Of the San Francisco items $2,380,000 represented Australian gold, and most of the balance, and the Seattle checks represented Klondike gold.

The ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $18,148,900; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $20,755,000; the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,606,100.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $6,112,900; deducting the loss of $2,606,100 on Sub-Treasury operations proper the net gain was $3,506,800.

The first indication of the beginning of the crop movement came this week in the transfer through the Sub-Treasury of $275,000 to New Orleans, the direct shipment of nearly half a million to St. Louis, and of about $200,000 to other points in the South.

The loss of $2,606,100 on Sub-Treasury operations was due chiefly to the transfers of internal revenue collections at the interior to the Sub-Treasury by drafts upon the New York correspondents of the depository banks. This is equivalent to the shipment of an equal amount of currency.

But for these transfers the loss on Sub-Treasury operations would have been light, for pension payments for the week were $2,587,000, comparing with $1,743,000 in the preceding week.

Collections of customs were $3,938,900, a daily average of $659,800, comparing with a daily average of $603,000 for the week ending Aug. 13.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,136,000 mutilated currency.—Dow, Jones & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

Reports of Dun's and Bradstreet's Upon the Trade Situation and Outlook.

Bradstreet's of to-day says:

"Weather and crop conditions are still the keynotes to Fall trade. In the Northwest, Southwest, and South, buyers are taking hold energetically, and reports as a whole are as good or better than a year ago. In the East Fall jobbing has started in well, though perhaps not so active as hoped for. Some soft spots are, however, noted in the Central West, sections in which crop yields were lighter than hoped for buying conservatively. Retail trade is seasonably quiet, and collections are reported backward in a number of instances. Crop developments on the whole are favorable, improvement being noted especially in cotton, Spring wheat, and, to a smaller extent, in corn. A long spell of hot, dry weather is, however, most urgently needed in the latter instance. Cereal prices reflect a freer movement to market as well as improvement in crop conditions, but the underlying strength has not been materially impaired.

"Among the great industries few important changes are noted. One of the notable developments is the general softening of pig iron prices following the heavy buying of two weeks past. Fewer industrial operatives are on strike now than for months past, but the idleness of cotton mill operatives tends rather to increase. The lumber trade is active West and North, but in the East it has not as yet recovered from the depression induced by labor troubles, now about drawing to a close. Shoe manufacturing is notably active the country over, and Eastern shipments are breaking all records. A scarcity of labor in this line is noted at manufacturing centres in Massachusetts, the only relief noted being in textile centres, where idleness or short time allows of replenishing the ranks of labor. Stock market influences are less noticeable on trade than for some time past. Time money tends toward firmness, though the lateness of the crops postpones the flow of money to the country. Railway earnings for the first half of August continue to show good gains. The movement of Winter wheat is larger, especially to Northwestern mills, and complaints of car congestion are growing, being most acute in the Missouri River district, but likewise complained of at Eastern and Southern iron centres. Anthracite coal, after an unexampled spell of activity, is rather less active in demand, supply apparently beginning to overtake it. The dead-lock in cotton prices continues and is a bar to activity in this line. The Eastern jewelry trade is rather quiet for the season, and the labor situation is not a very clear one.

"The cut of $1.50 per ton in Southern foundry pig iron this week was merely the recognition of conditions known to exist previously; that is, the association price was being steadily cut. Weakness in Southern foundry pig iron is noted at Eastern markets, and Bessemer pig iron is reported offered $1 per ton lower at Pittsburg than a week ago, with supplies for immediate delivery more in evidence. Large buying of pig iron is less noticeable than it was one or two weeks ago, but quite a number of small orders have been booked. Steel billets are less active, but fairly firm. Merchant bars, sheets, and plates in finished products are reported in much better call, but the demand for structural material is light, probably reflecting recent labor troubles. A feature this week has been the sale to the leading interest of the last remaining large area of iron ore lands in the Northwest, hitherto unplaced. Copper was marked up this week, partially, it is thought, to affect stock market quotations, but some large sales below the official price are reported."

Business is well maintained, aside from the quieting influence of the vacation season which somewhat restricts trade and retards collections. Making due allowance for the period, there is no cause for complaint. The adverse factors that have been operating against prosperity in recent preceding weeks are no longer as potent, normal influences gradually prevailing. Labor controversies still exist, curtailing the output of a few products and the consumption of all the necessaries of life. Crops are not going to market as freely as usual, although the agricultural outlook is distinctly favorable. In spite of several obvious reasons for expecting a check to freight traffic, earnings of railways thus far reported in August show an average gain of 9.6 per cent. over last year and 18.2 per cent. over 1901. Complaints are beginning to be heard regarding the inadequate facilities of the railways, and it now appears that inconvenience and loss must again be experienced notwithstanding the extensive improvements. Sensational stories of the large number of buyers now at this centre and the fabulous sums that they spend cannot be accepted as statistically accurate, but it is probable that an increase over all previous years is actually occurring, despite the demoralization in cotton goods caused by speculation in the raw material. Sanguine sentiments are expressed in the dispatch from Philadelphia, where the textile plants are again busy, and especial strength is reported in lumber and building materials. Merchandise is in good demand at Boston, business in some quarters is above the average for August, and the footwear industry continues fully occupied. Building operations are large, and a healthy tone is evident in wholesale trade at Baltimore, while the Fall outlook is unusually bright. Bank exchanges at New York for the last week were 16.5 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding week a year ago, but showed a gain of 11.6 per cent. over 1901. At other leading cities there were increases of 2.8 and 8.2 per cent., respectively.

As July is usually the month of smallest exports, there is nothing disappointing in last month's official return, which shows that the value of all merchandise sent abroad was only $81,582,400, a decrease of $3,683,446 compared with June, while there was a gain of $2,748,773 over the same month last year. As there was a small loss in farm products, it follows that shipments of manufactured articles were considerably heavier than a year previous. Domestic producing capacity has been enlarged even more than home consumption and consequently foreign markets will receive more attention. Imports were slightly larger than in the preceding month and $2,032,513 more than in July, 1902, making a total gain in foreign commerce of $4,781,286 over the same month last year. The net balance on merchandise account was only $9,359,013, while exports of specie surpassed imports nearly $5,000,000, making an increase in credits abroad of $14,296,768 aside from the unknown factors of freight, insurance, tourists' expenses, etc.—Dun's Review.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Dispatches to Dun's Review show the business situation in Canada to be favorable on the whole, particularly as to crop prospects. St. John, N. B., reports trade brisk for the season, builders' supplies being in especially good demand, and tourist travel has improved of late, while Fall prospects are considered favorable. Wholesale trade is well maintained for August at Montreal, and there is special activity in metals and hardware. Heavy rain has affected hay, but pasturage is abundant and the yield of dairy products large at good prices. Weather has been less favorable for harvesting in the vicinity of Quebec, but city retail trade has benefited from tourist travel, which is heavy. Collections are satisfactory. Harvesting will be general at Winnipeg about Aug. 25, and crop prospects are fully up to the average, with trade conditions favorable. Trade is satisfactory at Vancouver, and northern business is active. Retail trade is quiet, although stimulated by good weather. Scarcity of fish threatens a short salmon pack. Collections are fair.

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS' CO.

In his semi-annual report on the condition of the Associated Merchants' Company, President John Claflin shows that there has been an increase in net earnings up to Aug. 1, and that this means a dividend of 4.77 on the common stock for the half year. The report summarizes as follows:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Net earnings	$514,023	$512,788	$1,235
Six mos. int. 1st pf.	123,231	124,963	*1,732
Balance	$390,792	$387,825	$2,967
Six mos. int. 2d pf.	151,702	150,045	1,657
Balance	$239,090	$237,780	$1,310
Com. dividends	175,473	......	175,473
Surplus	$63,617	$237,780	*$174,163
Surplus Feb. 1	701,539	283,098	418,441
Total surplus	$765,156	$520,878	$244,278

The general balance sheet for Aug. 1 shows:

ASSETS.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Cash	$1,788,068	$1,543,796	$244,272
Jas. McCreery & Co. 12,000 preferred of Adams Dry Goods Company	3,000,000	3,000,000	......
Stewart & Co., Baltimore	1,000,000	1,000,000	......
45,000 shares H. B. Claflin Company	5,000,000	5,000,000	......
Contracts, leases, &c. of Asso. Mer. Co. 6,000 com. Adams Dry Goods Co. and 2,000 shs. com. of C. G. Gunther's Sons	5,000,000	5,000,000	......
Total	$15,788,068	$15,543,796	$244,272

LIABILITIES.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
First pfd. stock	$4,927,500	$4,998,000	*$70,500
Second pfd. stock	5,058,500	5,002,000	56,500
Common stock	5,014,000	5,000,000	14,000
Int. accrued on 1st and 2d preferred	22,912	22,917	*5
Surplus	765,156	520,879	244,276
Total	$15,788,068	$15,543,796	$244,272

*Decrease.

Mr. Claflin reports further that thirty-five shares of first preferred stock were converted into second preferred and ten shares of first preferred into common during the six months. Among the successful negotiations of the officers was the one that resulted in a profit now invested in 2,000 shares of C. G. Gunther's Sons' stock. The company has no indebtedness, and the plant of H. O'Neill & Co., it is stated, is being improved so that it will be ready to transact business under most favorable conditions by next Winter.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

In the report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, Treasurer Thomas A. Doe says that the profit available for dividend amounts to $1,870,005. The excess of current assets over current liabilities was increased over last year by $584,127, and the company, because it now owns the Peace River Phosphate Mining Company, controls its own source of supply of crude phosphate. The general balance sheet contains these figures:

ASSETS.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Real estate, plant, equipment, &c.	$26,311,526	$25,163,722	$1,147,804
Treasury stock	5,151,300	6,479,800	*1,328,500
Insur'ce & taxes	95,103	75,639	19,464
Current assets	13,039,590	10,750,894	2,288,696
Total	$44,597,519	$42,470,056	$2,127,463

LIABILITIES.

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Capital stock	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	
Reserve balances	567,251	464,551	$102,800
Current liabilities	2,681,030	976,463	1,704,567
Profit and loss surplus	1,249,137	1,029,042	220,095
Total	$44,597,518	$42,470,056	$2,127,462

*Decrease.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Confirmation of the reported sale of the Star Soap factory at Zanesville to Procter & Gamble.

Chicago advices that the Pneumatic Tool Company has closed a contract to supply the Japanese Navy with its manufactures.

National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, Va., said to be negotiating for the purchase of the City National Bank of that city.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches stating that the Cleveland and Sharon Electric Railway Company has awarded a contract for the construction of a line from Middlefield to Sharon, a distance of forty-five miles.

Statement that the United Sheet and Tin Plate Company, recently incorporated with $1,000,000 capital to combine certain independent steel and tin plate plants, mostly in Ohio, has been permanently organized.

According to Memphis (Tenn.) dispatches it is proposed to hold a meeting in that city on Sept. 8 for the purpose of organizing a National association of cotton buyers.

Philadelphia advices that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company intends to construct at Sayre one of the largest locomotive repair shops in the country.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Increase of $75,956 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $35,661 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Baltimore dispatches stating that the plans for utilizing the falls of the Susquehanna River for the development of electrical power to be used in the operation of the railway lines in Baltimore and for the operation of other business enterprises are said to be progressing favorably.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1¼@2 per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¾@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $181,637,261; balances, $7,588,735; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,298,682.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼; demand, $4.85⅞; cables, $4.86¼. Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 @40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 15c discount; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was more abundant yesterday and short bills were in keener demand.

The Stock Exchange was more cheerful, though business was on a small scale. Prices hardened in all departments in sympathy with consols, which were bought by bears and advanced ⅛ to 90⅝ for cash and 90 13-16 for the account. Home rails were firmer.

American rails opened strong on the New York closing prices on Thursday, but small offerings of stock soon produced a decline. Quotations did not fluctuate more than half a dollar, and there was no noticeable feature. Canadian Pacific rose 1.

Foreigns were firmer, the more favorable political news causing a few Continental purchases. The general mining market was lifeless.

One hundred thousand sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Silver was steady, the price of bars remaining at 25½d. per ounce spot and 25⅝d. forward.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Money in the market to-day was obtainable practically on borrowers' terms.

Business on the Stock Exchange was reduced to a minimum, and there was little disposition to expand in view of to-morrow's holiday and the nearness of the settlement. The tendency, however, was firm. Consols hardened, and home rails sympathised with them.

Americans at first reflected the irregularity in Wall Street, but afterward became more lively and firmer on local buying, and closed easier. Kafirs improved. Rio Tintos were strong, owing to copper advancing on good buying orders.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 90⅝; consols for account, 90 13-16; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 63⅞; Atchison preferred, 92½; Baltimore and Ohio, 85¾; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34¼; Chicago Great Western, 17¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 147; De Beers, 19¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 25¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79¼; Erie, 30¼; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 53¾; Illinois Central, 137½; Louisville and Nashville, 109; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20¼; New York Central, 127; Norfolk and Western, 65; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88½; Ontario and Western, 24¼; Pennsylvania, 64⅝; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 28⅜; Reading first preferred, 41¼; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 22⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 46⅝; Union Pacific, 77⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 23⅝; United States Steel preferred, 73¼; Wabash, 23¼; Wabash preferred, 36⅝.

Bar silver firm, 25½d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@1 13-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.60; Lisbon, 23.

Bullion amounting to £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was moderately active. The tone improved on Oriental advices, which steadied internationals. At the close prices were firm throughout.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Business on the Boerse to-day was generally firm and trading had a better tone.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—New York exchange was 10 cents discount before and 5 cents after clearings. Time and cash loans, 4½@6 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange trading was only fairly active, and at rather steady prices. West Chicago was sold in small amounts at 50. Can preferred tried to show improvement above 42 and Biscuit near 38, but the trend was lower.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,970	American Can	4½	4	4½
1,100	American Can pf.	42¼	40⅝	40⅞
200	Am. Shipbuilding com.	38	37⅞	37⅞
25	Chic. Title & Trust	94	93½	94
150	Diamond Match	134	134	134
20	Metropolitan L.	25	25	25
957	National Biscuit	37½	37⅛	37⅛
9	National Biscuit pf.	100¼	100	100
61	Swift & Co.	104½	104⅛	104⅛
1,200	Box Board pf.	19	18½	18½
10	West Chicago	50	50	50

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The stock market has relapsed into the featureless dullness which prevailed so persistently about a month ago. Price changes were mixed to-day, but they were all fractional.

Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 466 shares of stock and $22,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Seaboard Ry. com.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
200	Seaboard Ry. pf.	35	35	35
11	Northern Central	100	100	100
100	Consolidated Gas	65	65	65
50	G. B. S. Brewing com.	10	10	10
100	Union	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
	BONDS.			
$4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
8,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. incs.	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝
2,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	40⅛	40	40
3,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in cash securities yesterday was about the smallest in several weeks, with the greater number of issues showing declines, while 1 per cent. was the largest gain recorded, and this took place in Standard Oil. The small trading done can be appreciated when it is noted that only 400 shares of Northern Securities sold from 90 down to 89⅝, an advance of ⅝. The greatest loss occurred in American Can preferred, which was moderately active, with weakness displayed throughout the session. The first sale was made at 42⅝, and after selling as high as 43, the price declined to 41¼, and was offered there at the close, after transactions in less than 1,800 shares, with a loss of 1⅝. About 1,000 common sold from 5 to 4⅛, an advance of ⅛. Consolidated Lake Superior displayed still further weakness, the preferred scoring a loss of 1, after a sale of 500 shares, down to 7, with a recovery to 7¼. The common eased off to 2⅜, with a loss of ¼. Seaboard Air Line preferred was weak, selling from 36 to 34⅝, with a recovery to 35, which price shows a drop of ½. Only 350 common sold at an advance of ⅛. Greene Consolidated Copper was practically neglected, with 300 shares selling at 19⅜ and 19¼ up to a few minutes before 3 o'clock, when 300 more shares sold at 19¼, an advance of ⅛.

STANDARD OIL sold ex dividend of 5 per cent., with regular lots selling at 606 and an odd lot of two shares at 610. The former price showed an advance of 1. Twenty shares sold for "cash" at 615, a gain of 5.

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD 4 per cent. preferred stock was yesterday traded in for the first time, a lot of 200 shares selling at 90.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can	5	4⅛	4⅛
1,250	American Can pf.	43	41¼	41¾
10	American Chicle	110	110	110
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼
7,400	Bay State Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Buff. & Susq. R. R. pf.	90	90	90
350	Con. Gas rights, w. i.	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
610	Con. Lake Superior	*2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
500	Con. Lake Superior pf.	7½	7	7¼
100	Electric Boat pf.	45	45	45
200	Electric Lead Reduc.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Electric Vehicle	6	6	6
100	Electro-Pneumatic	5-16	5-16	5-16
600	Greene Con. Copper	19⅜	19¼	19¼
300	Hackensack Meadows	6½	6½	6½
140	Interbor. Rapid Tran.	*99	98½	*99
300	Int. M. M., sell. 15 flat	4½	4½	4½
110	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	*17½	17	17
100	Light, Fuel & Power	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
900	Manhattan Transit	2⅝	2½	2½
1,325	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	⅞	¾	¾
400	Northern Securities	90	89⅝	89⅝
10	Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	1	1
350	Seaboard Air Line	22⅜	22¼	22¼
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	36	34⅝	35
10	Standard Oil, ex div.	*610	606	*610
20	Standard Oil, cash	615	615	615
200	Tennessee Copper	29½	29	29½
100	United Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	72¾	72½	72⅝

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Aug. 21. Bid	Asked	Aug. 20. Bid	Asked
American Banknote	50	55	50	55
American Can	4	4¼	4⅛	5
American Can pf.	41⅛	41¾	42	42¼
American Chicle	105	111	105	111
American Chicle pf.	84	87	84	87
American De Forest	2	7	2	7
American Diesel Engine	15	17	15	17
American Elevated	..	¼	..	¼
American Malting 6s	95	98	95	98
American Typefounders	29½	32½	29½	32½
Amer. Typefounders pf.	87½	92½	87	92
Amer. Writing Paper	..	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	15	16	15	17
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	70	72½	70	72
Bamberger De Lamar	..	9⅛	9¼	9½
Borden's Cond. Milk	113	118	112	117
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	106	108	106	108
British Columbia Copper	3	3½	3	3½
Buf. & Susque. RR. pf.	85	95	..	..
California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	⅛	¼	..	..
Casein Co. of America	..	10	..	10
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	..	65	..	65
Central Fireworks	20⅝	25	20⅝	25
Central Fireworks pf.	60	67	62	67
Central Foundry	⅜	2	⅜	2
Central Foundry pf.	8	11	8	11
Central Foundry 6s	50	55	50	55
Compressed Air	..	1¼	..	1¼
Con. Refrigerating	3	3½	3¼	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8	..	8	..
Detroit & Mackinac	30	34	30	34
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	78	83	78	83
Dominion Securities	..	5	..	20
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	..	17	..	17
Electric Boat pf.	40	48	40	48
Electric Lead Reduction	1⅜	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1	3	1	3
Electric Vehicle	5¼	7	5	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	8½	10	9	11
Electro-Pneumatic	..	..	..	..
Empire Steel	..	11	..	11
Empire Steel pf.	..	48	..	48
Erie Con. 4s	86½	88	85	88
Fuel Oil Power	..	10	..	10
Gold Hill Copper	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Greene Cons. Copper	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19⅜
Gugg'h'm Ex. 60% paid	102	110	102	110
Guggenheim Exploration	110	120	110	120
Hackensack Meadows	6¾	7	6	8½
Hall Signal	..	..	..	..
Havana Tobacco	22	28	24	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	50	35	45
Houston Oil	4	6	4	6
Houston Oil pf.	30	35	30	35
Inter Rapid Transit	98	100	97	99
Inter. Mer. Marine	4	4½	4¼	4¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	16	18	16	20
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	97¼	100	97½	100
International Salt	9½	10	9	10
International Salt 5s	39	42	39	42
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	..	90	..	90
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	80	..	80
Inter. Silver	..	3½	..	3½
Inter. Silver pf.	30	..	30	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	½	⅛	½
Lackaw. Steel, 60% paid	..	80	65	80
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	..	80	65	80
Lack. Steel 5s, 75% paid	94¼	96	94¼	95¾
Lanston Monotype	7¾	8¼	7⅝	8
Maine Steamship	18	21	18	21
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Marconi Wireless of Can.	3	6¾	3	4½
Mex. Central new deb.	70	79	76	79
Mex. Nat. C., $15 pd. off.	5½	6¼	5⅛	6¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	13-16	⅞	13-16	15-16
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	23	48	23	48
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	75	65	75
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5½	4⅞	5¾
North Am. L. & Pulp	..	¾	..	..
Oppenheimer Institute	..	20	..	20
Oppenheimer Institute pf.	..	90	..	90
Otis Elevator	33	35	33	35
Otis Elevator pf.	90	93	90	94
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¼	1	¼	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	101	99	101
Safety Car Heating	160	170	160	170
Seaboard Air Line	22	22¼	22⅛	22⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	34⅝	35	35	35½
Seminole Mining	..	1	..	1
Simpson-Crawford	..	35	..	35
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	81	..	81
South Elberon Land 5s	..	85	..	85
Standard Coupler	28½	34	25	34
Standard Coupler pf.	120	140	120	134
Standard Milling	3¼	5	3¼	5
Standard Milling pf.	16	22	16	22
Standard Milling 5s	..	70	..	70
Standard Oil, ex div.	605	615	610	615
Storage Power	..	¾	..	¾
Tennessee Copper	27	30	28	30
Tonopah Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Trenton Potteries	13½	16	13½	16
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Union Typewriter	100	106	100	106
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	108	114	108	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	108	114	108	114
United Box Board	2½	3	2½	3
United Box Board pf.	16	17½	16	17½
United Copper	14	17	14	17
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	63	..	63
U. S. Cotton Duck	1	4	1½	3
U. S. Light & Heat	5¼	6¼	5½	6¼
Universal Tobacco	..	1½	..	1½
Universal Tobacco pf.	..	3	..	3
Virginia & Southwestern	25	31	20	30
White Knob Copper	10⅛	11½	10⅛	11½
White Knob Cop. com. 6s	110	130	110	130

Street Railways.

	Aug. 21. Bid	Asked	Aug. 20. Bid	Asked
Broadway & 7th Av.	238	245	238	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st 5s	98	100	98	100
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	98½	100¼	98½	100¼
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	239	237	240
Brook. R. Tr. new 4s	..	78½	..	78¼
Central Park, N. & E. R.	190	200	190	200
Con. Traction of N. J.	60	64	60	64
Con. Traction 5s	103⅞	104¼	103½	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	405	390	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	105	108	105	108
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	95	100	95	100
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	40	45	40	45
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	85
Jersey City, H. & P.	18	19	18	19
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	72	74	72	74
Nassau Electric 4s	78	80	78	80
New Orleans Rys.	10	12	..	12
New Orleans Rys. pf.	36	40	36	40
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	81½	83	81½	83
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	17	20	17	20
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	73	76	73	76
St. Louis Transit	18	19½	18	20
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	94¼	96	94¼	96
Second Av. R. R. cons.	111	114	111	114
Sixth Avenue R. R.	165	175	165	175
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	28	30	28	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	73	78	73	78
28th and 29th St. 5s	108½	110½	108½	110½
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	115	112	115
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	67	70	68	70
United Traction, Prov.	95	99	97	100
United Traction, bonds	107	111	106	111
Wash. Ry. & Electric	8½	9⅝	8⅝	10
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	38	40	38	39
Wash. Ry. Elec. 4s	71¾	72½	71½	72½

Gas Companies.

	Aug. 21. Bid	Asked	Aug. 20. Bid	Asked
Amer. Light & Traction	57	64	57	64
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	89	93	89	93
Bay State Gas	3-32	¼	3-32	¼
Buffalo Gas	4¼	5¼	4	5
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	105	108	105	108
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87	90	87	90
Con. Gas of N. Y. rights	2⅜	2½	2	2⅜
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	103	100	103
Denver Gas	20	22	20	22
Denver Gas 5s	80	85	80	85
Denver Gas 6s	80	83	80	83
Indianapolis Gas	..	85	..	85
Indianapolis Gas 6s	104½	..	104½	106¼
Mutual Gas	280	310	280	285
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105	106	102	106
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	105	106	106	108
Northern Union Gas 5s	105	106¼	105	106½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	93	90	93
St. Paul Gas 5s	87	90	87	90
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	94	96	94	96
Un. Gas & El. w. i. (Bay State Gas)	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜

Ferry Companies.

	Aug. 21. Bid	Asked	Aug. 20. Bid	Asked
Brooklyn Ferry	3	6	3	6
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	80	85	80	85
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	104	108	104	106
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	102	104	102	104
Union Ferry	25	27	25	27
Union Ferry 5s	90	95	92	95

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The money market remains firm and rates are certainly no easier. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans, on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4½ per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents' discount. Clearings, $19,063,297; balances, $1,342,158. The foreign exchange market has grown decidedly firmer. Rates have been advanced ⅛c all around.

To-day's stock market activity was directed chiefly to Copper Range and Amalgamated. Copper Range was particularly irregular. The talk of the Boston board was largely on the movement in Copper Range and explanations of it are eagerly sought. The story most commonly told is that Copper Range and Tri-Mountain are to be combined and that the united company will soon fall into the hands of the Amalgamated interests.

An advance of a point in American Telephone, to 135, with a subsequent trifling reaction, and a continued good demand for Massachusetts Gas, which lifted its price to 36, were the only noteworthy features of the general list. The trading as a whole was rather slow and price changes for the most part were of insignificant proportions. The market temper continued quite confident throughout the day, but the closing showed a deal of weakness at points.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
191	Atchison	62¼	60¾	61½
8	*Atchison pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
23	Boston Elevated	137	137	137
7	Boston & Albany	249	249	249
60	Massachusetts Electric	22½	22	22
10	Mass. Electric pf.	80	79	80
3	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	197	197	197
5	Old Colony	201	201	201
1	Pere Marquette pf.	74	74	74
420	Union Pacific	76	74¾	74¾
1	West End	89	89	89
	TELEPHONES.			
542	American	135	134	135
46	Western pf.	82	82	82
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
525	Am. Agricult. Chemical	15	14	14
246	American Sugar	116⅛	115¼	115⅛
18	American Sugar pf.	118	118	118
60	American Woolen	10	9⅞	10
10	American Woolen pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼
110	Dominion Iron & Steel	9¾	9¼	9¾
5	Edison	238	238	238
60	General Electric	165	163½	163½
1,205	Massachusetts Gas	36	34⅞	35⅝
130	Massachusetts Gas pf.	79⅞	79½	79⅞
5	Pullman	218	218	218
3	Swift & Co.	104	104	104
425	Un. Land & Copper	3	2⅝	3
100	United Fruit	95¾	95½	95¾
135	United Shoe Machine	40¼	40	40
30	United States Rubber pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1,451	United States Steel	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝
219	United States Steel pf.	71¼	69⅞	70⅝
	MINING.			
110	†Adventure	6⅝	6	6⅛
5	Allouez	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛
9,425	*Amalgamated	48⅛	46⅛	47⅛
315	Arcadian	1⅞	1½	1⅞
100	Bingham	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
1	Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
3,035	Centennial	21	19⅜	19⅜
30	Consolidated Mercur	1½	1⅛	1⅛
28,207	Copper Range	54¾	50½	52½
235	Daly-West	40	40	40
123	Dominion Coal	51	50¼	50⅞
50	Elm River	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Franklin	8	8	8
500	Granby	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
50	Isle Royale	7⅞	7½	7½
170	Mass	6	5⅝	6
110	Mayflower	1 1-16	1	1
15	Michigan	8¼	8	8
431	Mohawk	43½	41	41
200	Mont. & Boston	100	98¾	100
10	Old Dominion	10	10	10
167	Osceola	62	58	60
480	Parrot	21	20	20
120	Phoenix	5⅛	5	5
15	Quincy	95	95	95
110	Rhode Island	2	1⅞	2
600	Shannon	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
250	Tri-Mountain	82½	80	80
150	Trinity	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
110	U. S. Coal & Oil	11⅝	11½	11⅝
1,056	United States	20¾	19⅝	20
645	Utah	28	27	27
50	Victoria	4	4	4
205	Winona	9⅛	9	9

British Columbia, 3 bid, 4 asked.
*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Trading in the stock market had two conspicuous features—the stimulation of Philadelphia Electric and the depression of Consolidated Lake Superior issues. There was a great demand for the former in the early trading, pushing the price up to 6 9-16, the highest price reached since May. A good deal of stock came out, however, and the price reacted to 6¼, with small business in the final hour. The company's 4 per cent. bonds touched 65 and the 5s 98½. There were rumors that the United Gas Improvement Company interests had been the heaviest recent buyers. The present outward friendliness of the political-financial leaders naturally revived the old-time reports of the consolidation of United Gas, Philadelphia Electric, and Rapid Transit, and this gave the Street something novel and interesting to talk about. Philadelphia Electric's advance was 3-16, while Rapid Transit advanced on small sales to 13⅝ and United States Gas sold sparingly at 84.

On the other hand, the feeling concerning Consolidated Lake Superior was quite blue again, and the stocks under fresh liquidation sold down—the common 11-16 to 1 15-16 and the preferred 1⅝ to 7 with about the lowest figures quoted at the close after considerable transactions. The remainder of the market was mostly under New York control, with the arbitrage railroad stocks contributing the bulk of the business.

Total sales of stocks, 39,985 shares and $67,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Railways Co.	46½	46⅛	46½
85	American Cement	7	7	7
100	Atchison	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
630	Cambria Steel	22	21⅝	21⅞
4,910	Con. Lake Superior	2⅝	1 15-16	1 15-16
1,826	Con. Lake Superior pf.	8⅝	7	7
177	Elec. Co. of America	8⅝	8 3-16	8¼
3,450	Erie	30⅛	29	29⅛
25	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24	24
15	Investment Co.	67¾	67½	67½
170	Lehigh Valley	40½	40½	40½
100	Lehigh Navigation	60	60	60
100	New Haven Steel	3⅞	3¼	3½
1,136	Pennsylvania R. R.	62⅛	61 13-16	61⅞
3,870	Philadelphia Electric	6 9-16	6¼	6¼
905	Philadelphia Company	40⅛	39¾	39⅞
850	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜
10,125	Reading	28 3-16	27⅞	27⅞
335	Reading 1st pf.	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
700	Rock Island	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝
800	Southern Railway	22⅞	21⅞	22
50	Union Pacific	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
29	United Gas Imp. Co.	94⅛	94	94
1	United Gas rcts.	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
463	Union Traction	44	44	44
9,130	United States Steel	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝
510	United States Steel pf.	70⅞	70	70

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Crucible Steel	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10	Crucible Steel pf.	72½	72¼	72½
140	United States	22	22	22
440	United States pf.	71⅜	69⅞	70
30	West. Electric 1st	84	84	84
125	West. Electric 2d	83⅛	82⅝	82⅝
1,425	Pittsburg Coal	20⅝	20	20⅛
111	Pittsburg Coal pf.	83⅛	83	83⅛
520	Manufacturers' L. & H.	34¾	34	34
225	Pittsburg Brew	22¼	22	22
129	National Fireproof pf.	33⅝	33	33
25	Ohio Fuel Supply	40	40	40
275	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40
8	Westinghouse A. Brake	148	148	148
5	Mon. River Coal pf.	37½	37½	37½
10	Merchants' & Trust	60	60	60
25	Home Trust	128	128	128
55	Federal National Bank	149	147	149
6	Monongahela Incline	63	63	63
$2,000	Mon. River bonds	112¼	..	..

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 21, 1903.

Bond	Amount	Price
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	5,000	99⅝
	2,500	99⅝
	2,000	99⅝
Balt & O gold 4s	2,000	100
	20,000	99½
	500	100¼
	20,000	99⅝
B'klyn Un El 1st	5,000	98
	3,000	97½
Canada South 2d	1,000	106⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s	5,000	104¼
2d inc 5s	5,000	29⅝
	15,000	30
	30,000	30¼
	5,000	31
3d inc 5s	4,000	19⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered	1,000	127
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000	97⅛
	30,000	97
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	500	86
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	40,000	90⅝
	4,000	90⅝
	5,000	90⅝
	48,000	90⅝
	4,000	90⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	1,000	114
Chi, M & St Paul, S Minn div 6s	3,000	110⅝
Chi & N W'n deb 5s, 1909	2,000	104¼
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	1,000	74⅝
	11,000	75
	3,000	74⅞
	48,000	74½
	7,000	74⅝
	15,000	74
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s	3,000	76⅝
	2,000	76
	7,000	75⅝
	14,000	75⅝
Chi Term Tran 4s	1,000	73
C & Pitts gtd, Ser A	10,000	108⅝
C, C, C & I gen 6s	2,000	127½
C, C, C & St L reg 4s	4,000	96
Col F & I conv 5s	10,000	81
Col & South 1st 4s	5,000	84
Consol Tobacco 4s	12,000	57¼
	2,000	57½
	5,000	57⅝
	17,000	57¼
	5,000	57⅛
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s	2,000	98
Erie 1st con 4s	2,000	96⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s	1,000	82⅝
	2,000	82⅞
	10,000s10F	82⅝
Ft W & R G 1st	3,000	80
Georgia & Ala 1st con 5s	10,000	106¼
Gulf & Ship I 5s	5,000	106⅝
Int & G N 2d 5s	4,000	96
	2,000	96¼
K C, Ft S & M 4s	2,000	79⅞
Lacka Steel 5s	2,000	95⅞
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s	10,000	86
Lo, N A & Chi 1st	2,000	107⅝
Manhattan con 4s	1,000	101⅝
	1,000	101¾
Mex Cent 4½s	3,000	98¼
Mex Cent con 4s	10,000	73
Mex Cent 1st inc	25,000	18½
Mex Cent 2d inc	10,000	10⅞
	25,000	10½
Mil, L Shore & W, Mich div 6s	2,000	128¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	10,000	96⅝
	5,000	96⅝
	10,000	96½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	2,000	78
	5,000s20F	77⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s	10,000	101½
	1,000	101⅝
	1,000	101
Nat Starch 6s	10,000	70
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	20,000	80⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s	5,000	102⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	5,000	86⅝
N Y, Lack & West 1st 6s	2,000	129⅝
Norfolk & West, Pocah C & C 4s	1,000	89
North Pac 4s	1,000	102⅝
	5,000	102⅝
North Pac gen 3s	5,000	70⅝
Penn conv 3½s	1,000	95
Peoria & E 1st 4s	5,000	95
Reading gen 4s	26,000	94⅝
	2,000	95
	12,000	94⅝
	2,000	95
St L, I M & South gen 5s	1,000	111
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	2,000	82⅝
St L S W'n con 4s	3,000	67½
San A & A P 4s	4,000	75
Sher, S & S 5s	4,000	105½
	5,000	105⅝
	1,000	106
South Pac 4s	1,000	88½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	3,000	114½
Third Av con 4s	25,000	93
	2,000	93⅛
	5,000	93⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s	1,000	99⅝
	25,000	99⅝
	2,000	99⅝
Union Pac conv 4s	7,000	94⅝
	10,000	94⅝
	2,000	94⅝
	10,000	94⅝
	1,000	94⅝
	2,000	94½
	10,000	94¼
	5,000	94
	15,000	94¼
	5,000	94⅛
United Railroads of San Fran 4s	10,000	77⅝
	36,000	77½
	5,000	77⅝
	14,000	77½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	24,000	79⅝
	2,000	79
	1,000	79⅛
	15,000	79
	5,000	78⅞
	10,000	78⅝
	20,000	78⅝
	47,000	78½
Registered	3,000	79⅝
	1,500	79⅝
Va I, C & C 5s	2,000	76
Va & S'w'n 5s	2,000	101
Wabash deb B	15,000	60
	2,000	60¼
	10,000	60
	10,000	59½
	5,000	59½
	10,000	59
	5,000	58⅝
	10,000	58½
	15,000	59
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	5,000	90
Wis Cent gen 4s	2,000	90

Total sales $1,164,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¼	107
2s, c., 1930	106⅝	107
3s, r., 1918	106½	107½
3s, c., 1918	106½	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	106¼	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	109	110
4s, r., 1925	134	134¾
4s, c., 1925	134	135
5s, r., 1904	101½	102½
5s, c., 1904	101½	102½
D. C. 3-65s	120	..
Adams Ex.	222	..
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Allis-Chalm.	11½	13½
Allis-Ch. pf.	..	50
Am. Ag. Ch.	13	15
A. A. C. pf.	..	80
Am. B. Sug.	25	33
A. B. S. pf.	..	80
Am. Bicycle	..	⅛
Am. Bic. pf.	⅛	1
*Am. Coal	83	85
Am. Coal, ex div.	195	250
Am. C. Oil	30	30½
A. C. O. pf.	86	90
Am. D. Tel.	24	30
Am. Express	180	188
A. H. & L.	4	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	15	17
A. L. Co. pf.	25	26
Am. L. Co.	9⅛	10½
A. L. Co. pf.	22	36
Am. M. Co.	3	5
Am. Snuff	90	100
Am. Sn. pf.	..	88
Am. S. F. pf.	45	60
A. T. & C.	79	82
Am. Tob. pf.	135	150
Am. W. Co.	8	12
A. W. Co. pf.	68	73
Ann Arbor	28	32
Ann A. pf.	57	60
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
Atl. C. L.	..	120
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas	190	200
Bruns. City	6⅛	7
B., R. & P.	138	135
B., R. & P. pf.	140	160
C. & S. A. T.	94	99
C. R. R. of N. J.	159	163
C., B. & Q.	..	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	140
C. Gt. W. pf. A	72½	74½
C. G. W. deb.	84½	86
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	128
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	150	170
C. U. Tr. pf.	30	35
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	110
C., L. & W.	55	75
C., L. & W. pf.	74½	80
Cleve. & P.	181	190
C. F. & I. pf.	95	..
Col. S. 1st pf.	51	53
C. & H. Coal & Iron	14½	16
Com. Cable	165	167
Consol. Coal	60	80
C. P. Co.	28	28½
C. P. Co. pf.	76	78½
D., L. & W.	235	245
D. & R. W.	..	10
D. & R. W. pf.	8	10
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	18½
D. Un. Ry.	68½	69⅝
Dia. Match	134	135
D., S. S. & A.	10	12½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	72	82
*G. C. Co.	65	67
G. C. Co. pf.	98	100
Gt. N. pf.	165	180
Hock. Val.	69½	71
Hock. V. pf.	79	81
Homestake	55	60
Ill. Cent. l. l.	100	106
Int. Power	39	41
I. S. P. pf.	72½	75
Iowa Cent.	21	22
Joliet & Chi.	150	..
Kan. & M.	29½	..
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	67	69
Kan. City S.	20⅝	21
K. & D. M.	26	30
K. & D. M. pf.	44	55
Lacl. G. pf.	85	..
L. E. & W.	26	38
L. E. & W. pf.	95	110
Long Island	60	66
Man. Beach	8	11
Md. Coal pf.	95	125
M. W. S. E. Chi.	21	26
M. W. S. E. Chi. pf.	59	66
Mich. Cent.	125	135
M. & E. pf.	96½	100
N. C. & St. L.	92	100
Nat. B. pf.	99⅝	100¼
Nat. Lead	15	16½
Nat. Lead pf.	81½	85
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	23	25½
New C. Coal	47	50
N. Y., B. & M'n. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	196	199
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. D. Co.	15	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	44½	65
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	150	158
N. & W. pf.	88	90
Ont. Mining	4	..
P. C. 1st pf.	85	105
P. C. 2d pf.	53	58
Peo. & East.	21	23
P., C., C. & St. L.	62½	68
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	99
P., Ft. W. & C.	181	183
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	180	..
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksil. pf.	3⅛	7
R. R. S. Il. C. st. ctfs.	70	90
Ry. S. Sp.	23½	24
Ry. S. S. pf.	78	82½
Read. 2d pf.	69¼	69½
Rens. & Sar.	202	..
R., W. & O.	130	..
R. G. Mfg. Co. pf.	68½	70
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	40
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	16
S. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	160	162
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	107	124
S. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	90½	91
S. E. & T.	2½	3
Third Av.	114	118
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. Rys. & L.	25	35
T., St. L. & W. pf.	29½	30½
Twin C. R. T.	..	106
U. Rys. Inv.	14	16
U. S. Ex.	105	112
U. S. Rubber	12	12⅝
U. S. R. pf.	40	42
Wells-F. Ex.	200	220
W. U. Tel.	83½	84
Westingh. es.	165	170
West. 1st pf.	170	175
W. & L. E.	16	16½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	48
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	27	30
Wis. C. pf.	39	40

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25½d per ounce and in New York at 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alta sold at .05, 100 Best & Belcher at 1.60, 9,000 Brunswick at .08, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 300 Consolidated Imperial at .05, 200 Horn Silver at 1.00, 200 Occidental at .40, 400 Potosi at .14, 200 Phoenix Lead at .04, 100 Silver Hill at .75, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .58.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,614,468, as against $2,538,900 for the previous week and $2,650,517 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,691,949, as against $2,593,891 for the previous week and $2,717,466 for the corresponding week last year.

General Chemical Co. Dividend.

The General Chemical Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its common stock.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 21, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	47½	68,570	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	48	48½	46⅞	47½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,570	Am. Car & F. Co.	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	260	*Am. Ice Co.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	[illegible]
15	17	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	15	15	15	15	[illegible]
[illegible]	44½	1,800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45	45¼	44½	44½	[illegible]
[illegible]	90½	110	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	[illegible]
9	10	100	Am. Steel Foundr.	10	10	10	10	[illegible]
[illegible]	115½	2,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116½	116½	115	115	[illegible]
[illegible]	118½	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	77	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	76	76	76	76	[illegible]
[illegible]	61⅝	48,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	62⅞	62⅞	60⅝	61⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	89	1,910	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	82⅞	10,860	Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	87	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	[illegible]
45	45⅛	4,640	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	45⅝	46	44	44⅞	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	100	*Butterick Co.	43	43	43	43	[illegible]
60½	61	700	Canada Southern	60	60½	60	60½	[illegible]
124½	125	2,200	Canadian Pacific	125½	125½	124¼	124½	[illegible]
[illegible]	33⅝	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	33⅞	[illegible]	33	33	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	64	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	17	2,050	Chi. Gt. West.	17¼	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	30	30	30	30	[illegible]
141½	141⅝	24,850	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	142⅝	143½	140½	141⅝	[illegible]
171½	173	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
168	[illegible]	1,000	Chi. & Northw.	168	[illegible]	168	168	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	[illegible]	201	201	201	[illegible]
11	11½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	11½	11½	11½	11½	[illegible]
19½	20	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6	100	Chicago Union Trac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	75	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	74½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14½	950	Colorado & Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	22½	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	22	[illegible]
177½	179½	370	Consolidated Gas	179	179	178	178	[illegible]
[illegible]	104	700	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	104	104½	104	104½	[illegible]
[illegible]	165½	900	Delaware & Hudson	165½	165½	164½	164½	[illegible]
[illegible]	25	200	Denver & R. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	77	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	[illegible]
10	11	300	Detroit Southern	11	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	19	200	Detroit Southern pf.	18½	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	23	140	*Distillers Securities	22½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	14	14	14	14	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	62,870	Erie	[illegible]	30½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	Erie 1st pf.	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Erie 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Evans. & T. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	163	700	General Electric	163	163	163	163	[illegible]
[illegible]	132½	300	Illinois Central	133	133	132½	132½	[illegible]
[illegible]	13	700	Internat. Paper	13	13	12½	12½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Internat. Paper pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	37	100	Internat. Steam Pump	34½	34½	34½	34½	[illegible]
[illegible]	40	100	Iowa Central pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	30½	200	Kansas City South. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104½	104¾	1,900	Louisville & Nashville	105½	105½	104	104	[illegible]
[illegible]	134½	1,270	Manhattan Elevated	134½	134½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	78	100	*Met. Securities	78	78	78	78	[illegible]
113	114½	300	*Met. Street Railway	113½	114	113	113	[illegible]
[illegible]	15½	6,200	Mexican Central	15½	15½	15	15	[illegible]
[illegible]	62	200	Minn. & St. Louis	61½	61½	61½	61½	[illegible]
[illegible]	92	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58½	60	8,850	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58½	[illegible]
123	129	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	123	123	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	20	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	19½	19½	19½	19½	[illegible]
[illegible]	42½	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	26,300	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	37½	420	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	37½	37½	37½	37½	[illegible]
40	40½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	40	40	40	40	[illegible]
124	126	100	*N. Y. Air Brake	126	126	126	126	[illegible]
122⅝	123	1,650	New York Central	123½	123⅝	122	122	[illegible]
[illegible]	28	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	62	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	23	2,620	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23⅞	23⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	62½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	63	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	76	800	North American	78	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	48	100	Pacific Coast	48	48	48	48	[illegible]
[illegible]	22	200	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	[illegible]
123½	123⅝	16,196	Pennsylvania R. R.	124½	125½	123½	123½	[illegible]
[illegible]	94	750	People's Gas, Chicago	94½	94½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	45	200	Pressed Steel Car	43	43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	82	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	[illegible]
218	220	100	Pullman Company	218	218	218	218	[illegible]
55	55½	40,000	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55½	[illegible]
[illegible]	81	266	Reading 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11½	11⅞	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	11½	11½	11½	11½	[illegible]
[illegible]	65	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	27⅞	43,840	Rock Island Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14½	14¾	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	[illegible]
60	60½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60½	[illegible]
16	16½	610	St. Louis Southw.	16	16½	16	16	[illegible]
[illegible]	34½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	34½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	34	34	34	34	[illegible]
44½	44⅝	14,750	Southern Pacific	45½	45½	[illegible]	44⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	22½	6,900	Southern Ry. ctf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Southern Ry. pf. ctf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41½	42	2,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	42½	[illegible]	[illegible]	41½	[illegible]
26½	26⅞	3,700	Texas & Pacific	27	27½	[illegible]	26⅝	[illegible]
22	30	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	29	29	29	29	[illegible]
22	24	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	22½	22½	22½	22½	[illegible]
92½	95	300	Twin City R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	75⅝	85,700	Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45½	46	500	United Rys. Invest. pf.	[illegible]	45½	45	45½	[illegible]
7½	8¼	1,800	*U. S. Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	8	[illegible]
80	81	400	*U. S. Leather pf.	81	81½	80½	80½	[illegible]
6¾	7	16,957	U. S. Realty & Con.	7¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40½	40⅞	22,128	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	44	44	38	40⅞	[illegible]
21⅞	22	41,050	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	21½	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	70¼	17,460	U. S. Steel pf.	71½	71½	[illegible]	70	[illegible]
24½	24⅝	2,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	96	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	95	95	95	95	[illegible]
21⅞	22	500	Wabash	22½	[illegible]	21⅞	21⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	34⅝	5,000	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	19	100	Wisconsin Central	19½	19½	19½	19½	[illegible]

Sales...591,964 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Aug. 21, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	Amal. Copper	47½	49	46⅞	47½
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
[illegible]	Am. Sugar	116½	116½	114¾	115
11,600	A., T. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	60⅞	61⅝
[illegible]	Balt. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brook. R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Can. Pacific	125½	125½	124½	124½
[illegible]	Ches. & Ohio	34	[illegible]	32⅞	32⅞
[illegible]	Chi. Gt. West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	C., M. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Col. Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Col. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,050	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Louis. & Nash.	105½	105½	104	104½
[illegible]	Manhattan	135	135	133¾	133¾
140	Met. Street	114	116	113¾	113¾
1,000	Mexican Central	15⅜	15⅜	15	15
[illegible]	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	M., K. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	19¼	19¼
[illegible]	M., K. & T. pf.	42½	[illegible]	42¼	42¼
2,600	Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
450	N. Y. Central	123½	123¾	121⅞	122
180	N. Y., O. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Norfolk & West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,650	Pennsylvania	124¼	125½	123¼	123⅜
[illegible]	People's Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,250	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,610	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,200	Southern Pac.	[illegible]	45⅛	44⅜	44⅝
300	Southern Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22⅞
1,610	Tenn. C. & I.	[illegible]	42½	41⅛	41⅝
300	Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Twin City R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,680	Union Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	74⅜	[illegible]
200	U. S. Leather	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
10	U. S. Leath. pf.	81	81	81	81
26,850	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	21⅜	[illegible]
2,850	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Va.-Car. Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

165,810

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,[illegible]
Gold	101,[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]
United States notes	11,174,[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
National banknotes	17,[illegible]
Total receipts this day	1,[illegible]
Total receipts this month	35,671,[illegible]
Total receipts this year	84,[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	2,290,000
Total expenditures this month	[illegible]
Total expenditures this year	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	156,[illegible]
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	1,176,[illegible]
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	[illegible]
Silver dollars	[illegible]
Silver dollars of 1890	[illegible]
Silver bullion of 1890	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Silver certificates outstanding	[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	[illegible]
Gold certificates	[illegible]
Silver coin and bullion	[illegible]
Silver certificates	[illegible]
United States notes	11,117,[illegible]
Other assets	[illegible]
Total in Treasury	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Current liabilities	[illegible]
Available cash balance	[illegible]

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
2d week Aug.	$110,410	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st week Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
From July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To List More Railroad Securities.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company applied to the Stock Exchange yesterday to list $[illegible] additional general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of 1992 and $[illegible] additional common stock.

The Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company applied to list $50,000 additional first [illegible] 5 per cent. bonds of 1941.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06
Andes	.16	.16
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	1.75	1.65
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.99	1.05
Challenge Consolidated	.28	.30
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	[illegible]	1.30
Consolidated Imperial	[illegible]	.03
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	.32
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	.33
Julia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Justice	[illegible]	.11
Kentucky Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.06
Mexican	1.05	1.10
Occidental Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ophir	1.65	1.70
Overman	[illegible]	.30
Potosi	[illegible]	.15
Savage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seg Belcher	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	.64
Standard	[illegible]	.04
St. Louis	[illegible]	.14
Union Consolidated	[illegible]	.74
Utah Consolidated	[illegible]	.24
Yellow Jacket	.56	.56
Silver bars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican dollars	.42½	.42½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Benedict & MacFarlane Company, New York, (advertising business;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Harry L. Benedict, Syracuse; F. H. MacFarlane and A. G. Thorn, New York.

H. Huenneke Company, New York, (to manufacture building materials;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Heinrich Huenneke, L. F. Kwiatkowski, and A. L. Livermore, New York.

Waydell & Co., New York, (to manufacture cooperage stock;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. H. Waydell and Francis Gottsberger, New York; E. H. Warner, Whitesborough.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. C. Bennett, Emma J. Bennett, and Lawrence Roth, New York.

P. J. Lynch Company, New York, (groceries and provisions;) capital, $1,500. Directors—P. J. Lynch, Mary E. Lynch, and Mary E. Prunty, New York.

New York and Nassau Gas Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—John H. Summerfield, Arverne; Ellen Jackson, New York; E. K. Fuller, Brooklyn.

American Bankers' Protective Association, New York; capital, $500. Directors—H. F. Leonard, C. A. Barslow, and Alfred Lehmann, New York.

Tyson-McBride-Pullman Company, New York, (to deal in accommodations for theatrical, musical, and other entertainments;) capital, $2,000. Directors—W. M. McBride, James Butler, and C. R. Gessner, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Fort Pequit Society, to buy, sell, and develop real estate, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James Blackman, Joseph M. Vos, and George E. Clymer.

Eisenberg & Co., paper hangers, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Henry B. Eisenberg, Samuel Siegel, Joseph Huberman, Harris Kraemer, Abram Schaefer, Philip T. Schotland.

The Universal Cash Register Company, Trenton; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—E. C. Coughlan, Warren M. Akers, and Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Eastern Illinois Independent Telephone Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, Le Grand Bouker, W. Monde Greene.

The Burn Iron Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Richard P. Tully, William C. Sherwood, T. W. B. Middleton.

The Port Arthur, Texas, Transatlantic Line, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Mountford Mills, George H. Hargrave, and Grant Notman.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Non-Refillable Bottle Company of New York City, to make and sell non-refillable bottles; capital, $100,000.

Kimalenolo Company of New York, to manufacture medicine and medical compounds; capital, $25,000.

Increased its Capital to $30,000,000.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 21.—The Federal Mining and Smeltering Company of New York filed an amendment to its certificate of incorporation to-day, increasing its capital to $30,000,000. When the company filed its certificate of incorporation its capital was $3,000.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.

BANKERS.

54 William St., New York

Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

POST & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Up-Town Office 1286 Broadway.

Philadelphia, Baltimore.

31 South Fifth St. 12 South Street.

Washington Office, 1301 F St., N. W.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,

60 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

National Bank of Commerce Rights

DEALT IN BY

P. J. GOODHART & CO.,

57 BROADWAY.

Telephone 0000 Cortlandt.

S. H. P. PELL. ROBT. M. THOMPSON.
CHAS. A. KITTLE. Special.
HOWLAND PELL-HAGGERTY.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

7 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members New York Cotton Exchange.
Members New York Metal Exchange.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends, and do a general commission business.

LEHMAN BROS.,

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.

Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

NEW PITTSBURG MERGER.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Sheet and Tin Plate Companies Unite.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—By the merging of a number of sheet and tin plate companies in the Pittsburg district an independent combine has been formed. The United Sheet and Tin Plate Company, with headquarters in Pittsburg and Columbus, has just been organized, absorbing the following companies:

Marietta Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Marietta, Ohio; Tin Dipping Branch of the American Tin and Terne Plate Company, Philadelphia; Tuscora Steel Company, with rolling mill and galvanizing plant, at Newcomerstown, Ohio; Cambridge-Byesville Sheet Company, now building a fifty-ton open-hearth steel furnace, with blooming and billet mills at Byesville, Ohio; the Byesville Coal Company, Byesville, and the Tucker Steel Roofing Company, Newark, Ohio, also owning natural gas wells at Marietta and Byesville, Ohio.

The estimated output annually of the company will be 40,000 to 50,000 tons of billets, sheet, and tin plate bars; 30,000 tons of black sheet and tin plate and galvanized iron, some of which will be in the shape of corrugated iron conductor pipe and steel ceilings.

M. F. Straus of Philadelphia is President of the new combine.

Bull Leaders Buy Cotton.

Brown & Haynes, the leaders of the bulls in cotton, took an active part in the trading on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. They bid 12.20 to 12.25 for August cotton and bought it in big lots, taking 5,500 bales from Riordan, supposedly representing a Philadelphia spot house, and later a fifteen-hundred-bale lot from the same source.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, Fourth Cavalry, will report in person, on the expiration of his leave of absence, to Col. Thomas W. Symons, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, for duty.

First Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Preble, to take effect upon the completion of the army and navy manoeuvres, and will report at Fort McKinley for duty.

First Lieut. Robert L. Carswell, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands on transport to sail Sept. 1.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, Paymaster, is appointed an Acting Quartermaster for the purpose of attending to the shipment of paymasters' funds at Chattanooga.

Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon, is relieved from duty in charge of the medical supply depot at St. Louis, to take effect upon the expiration of his leave of absence, and will then proceed to Fort Riley for duty, to relieve Major Paul Shillock, Surgeon, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Meade, and report for duty.

Contract Surgeon Randolph Harmer will proceed to his home for annulment of contract.

Second Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, Sixteenth Infantry, will report at Fort McPherson, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, Sixth Infantry, will report at Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.

Major John V. White, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco Sept. 1.

Major Samuel Reber is detailed as Secretary of the Army War College.

Second Lieut. George R. Somerville, Fifth Cavalry, is transferred to the Fourteenth Cavalry, Troop F, and will proceed to join that troop.

First Lieut. William M. Smart, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed without delay to Vancouver Barracks, and report for duty.

First Lieut. Jay R. Shook, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and from temporary duty at Fort Brown, and will proceed to Fort Myer and report for duty.

Navy.

Medical Inspector S. H. Dickson is detached from the Chicago and ordered home to wait orders.

Surgeon E. G. Huntington, when discharged from treatment at the Naval Hospital at New York, will have sick leave for three months.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan will report at the Navy Yard at Mare Island Sept. 4, for examination for retirement, then home to await orders.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment for a period of six months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Arrivals—Hannibal and Stewart at New London; Truxtun, Vixen, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

25 Broad Street,
New York, August 10, 1903.

To the Holders of

First Consolidated Income Bonds
Second Consolidated Income Bonds
Registered Income Bonds

of

Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited:

For and on behalf of Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. hereby make the following offer to any and all of the holders of the above income bonds:

Provided that bonds of the above issues to an amount satisfactory to Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, be deposited in accordance with the terms hereof, Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, will deliver through the undersigned in exchange for the bonds deposited hereunder its Five-Year Gold Collateral Trust Debenture Certificates of 1903, bearing interest from October 1, 1903, payable semi-annually at the rate of 3% per annum for three years, and at the rate of 4% per annum for two years thereafter, and redeemable at the option of the Railway Company on any interest date at par on thirty days' notice, as follows:

For each First Consolidated Income Bond of the par value of $1,000 so deposited, two hundred and thirty dollars ($230) par value in the Debenture Certificates.

For each Second Consolidated Income Bond of the par value of $1,000 so deposited, one hundred and forty dollars ($140) par value in the Debenture Certificates, and for each Registered Income Bond of the par value of $1,000 so deposited, one hundred and forty dollars ($140) par value in the Debenture Certificates.

The Debenture Certificates, if the plan outlined be effected, are (subject to the right of exchange and substitution hereinbelow set forth) to be secured by the income bonds deposited under this offer, and in such event they shall be delivered to the Trust Company, named as Trustee in, and are to be thereafter held by it subject to, the provisions of a Collateral Trust Agreement, to be approved as to form by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and as to legality by their counsel.

Each depositing bondholder authorizes the Railway Company at its election, to exchange and substitute bonds of the Railway Company of other existing classes, for second consolidated income and registered income bonds when deposited under the Collateral Trust Agreement upon such a ratio of exchange as Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. may approve. The Collateral Trust Agreement may contain provisions to this effect.

All coupons appertaining to each bond deposited hereunder, and not heretofore surrendered, must be attached thereto or deposited with the depositary at the same time as the bond. In any particular case bonds with missing coupons may be received by the depositaries on terms approved by the Railway Company. Registered Bonds deposited hereunder must bear or be accompanied with a suitable power of attorney insuring their transferability by delivery.

Debenture Certificates will be issued only in the denomination of one hundred dollars ($100) each. Non-interest bearing scrip will be issued for fractional amounts, convertible on or before January 1, 1904, into Debenture Certificates when amounts sufficient to make a whole Debenture Certificate are presented for exchange.

Application will be made in due time to list the Debenture Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Any holder of the above bonds desiring to accept this offer must deposit his bonds to the order of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., with **The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 23 Nassau Street, New York City,** or with the **Old Colony Trust Company, Boston;** or with the **Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis,** or with **Messrs. J. Henry Schröder & Co., No. 145 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., England,** before the close of business on SEPTEMBER 4, 1903, unless the Railway Company shall elect, upon such terms as it may see fit, to extend the time for deposit under this offer.

Each depositor shall receive for his deposited bonds a deposit receipt, in form approved by the undersigned, transferable by delivery, entitling the holder, on the surrender thereof, at such date as the Railway may fix by newspaper notice published in New York, Boston, St. Louis and London, to the delivery of Debenture Certificates as herein above provided for, or temporary certificates therefor, or at the option of the Railway Company, to the return of the securities represented by said deposit receipt.

For MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited,

LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

100 shs. American Chicle Co. pfd.
100 shs. American Chicle Co. common.
375 shs. National Wall Paper Co. Deb. stock.
25 shs. United States Steel Corp'n pfd.
100 shs. Union Bag & Paper Co. common.
$1,000 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Fund Bond.
25 shs. Golf Land Co. of Essex Co., N. J.
$1,000 Essex County (N. J.) Country Club 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Musical Hall Assn. Orange, N. J.
25 shs. American Trading Co. pfd.
25 shs. American Trading Co. common.
25 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.

For Account of Whom it May Concern.

1 sh. Lackawanna Steel Co.
2 shs. Pullman Co.
10 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
10 shs. Southern R'way Co. pfd.
5 shs. Leather Manfrs. Nat'l Bank.
12 shs. United States Trust Co.
24 shs. American Cable Co.
4 shs. Central & South American Telegraph Co.
4 shs. Joliet & Chicago R'way.
50 shs. Missouri Pacific R'way.
25 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
25 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Hall Signal Co.
25 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
$5,000 Central Union Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$2,000 N. Y., Ohio & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
3 shs. The Life Assn. of America.
100 shs. United Copper Co. pfd.
50 shs. United States Leather Co. common.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Fourth Nat'l Bank.
3 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
$490 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, 1906.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,

66 BROADWAY.

New York, Aug. 8th, 1903.

THE UNDERSIGNED, the trustee under the Mortgage executed by The Bates Advertising Company, bearing date August 1st, 1902, upon all the real and personal property, franchises, privileges, and immunities of said company, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the said The Bates Advertising Company, pursuant to Section 4, in the said Mortgage providing for the redemption of the bonds secured by said Mortgage, has paid to this Company the installment of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) due on July 1st, 1903, and accrued interest thereon to September 1st, 1903, and that the undersigned did, on the 7th day of August, 1903, at its office in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot, so many of the said bonds equal at par to the amount of said payment of Ten Thousand Dollars by drawing the same by lot from among the whole number of bonds outstanding, and that the following bonds were so drawn for payment, viz:

1 5 7 23 25 34 36 40 42 48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned as Trustee, at its office in the City of New York on the 1st day of September, 1903, with accrued interest thereon to said date, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice Pres.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL............$1,000,000.00

(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)

SURPLUS and Undivided Profits $1,930,749.62

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Hosmer B. Parsons,
Frank H. Platt, Albert G. Jennings,
George R. Sheldon, George W. Perkins,
Edward Eyre, Eugene Kelly,
Peter Doelger, Charles W. Morse,
William Halls, Jr., Elverton R. Chapman,
James D. Layng, Charles V. Fornes,
William R. Grace, Frank R. Lawrence,
Hugh Kelly, Albert R. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Jas. Ross Curran.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

MALLETT & WYCKOFF

Ten Wall Street, New York.

Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Fractional lots and up at the ½ Com- mission fifty-share lots ½ mission and over.

Moderate Margins. Interest 5 Per Cent

Whipple, Worden, Lawrence, Hartford, Topeka, and Nina at Rockland; Chesapeake at New London.

Sailings—Indiana, Massachusetts, Potomac, and Lebanon from Frenchman Bay for Tompkinsville.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Aug. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Antonie Gruneweld and Alberta Forrester.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Goldmore vs. Scidmore—J. Alexander Smith.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. [illegible] have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage given by The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, dated April 1, 1900, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the First day of October, 1903, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, July 16, 1903.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York.

Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.

By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co

(Nashville, Tennessee.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1893, to The Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee, securing the above bonds, we hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 3, 201, 308, 309, and 324, have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds so drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1903, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.

METROPOLITAN TRUST CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Successor to Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee.

By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

Dated July 17, 1903.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1903.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 10, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the closing of transfer books on August 24, 1903. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 24, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 11, 1903.

READING COMPANY,
By W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
August 5, 1903.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on August 24, 1903, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 11, 1903. On September 10, 1903, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES.

74 B'way, New York, August 18, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable Sept. 1, 1903, was declared payable to the Stockholders of record at the close of business upon August 24th, 1903.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Corporation will be closed upon August 24th, 1903, and reopened September 10, 1903.

F. E. PATTERSON, Secy. & Treas.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25, 1903. The transfer books will close in New York on August 14 at 3:00 P. M. and will reopen August 26, 1903, at 10:00 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, August 21st, 1903.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid Sept. 1st, 1903, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Aug. 22d. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 22d to Sept. 2d.

JAMES J. MORGAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, September 26th, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, the 1st of September, 1903, and reopened on Monday, the 28th day of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

Aug. 18, 1903.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders of New York Lubricating Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 59 Water Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 8th, at 12 M.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WITHERSPOON Building, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1903.—Sealed proposals for constructing wooden, single screw, suction dredge for Key West Harbor, Fla., will be received here until 12 noon, Sept. 21, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. J. C. SANFORD, Capt., Engrs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 reward, no questions asked, for return of black jet lace gown which disappeared Thursday night between Mrs. Osborn's and Madison Square Theatre. Louise Bates, Madison Square Theatre.

Lost—At Far Rockaway or Lawrence, Sunday, a small horseshoe scarfpin, with guard attached; liberal reward for return. Louis Wiley, N. Y. Times.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 288,369, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Transactions Narrowed and Unimportant—Resale of a Church Property—Auction Sale.

Abram Bachrach has bought 231, 233, and 235 East Fifty-sixth Street, three five-story tenements, each 25 by 100.5.

B. Fellman has resold to John Lever for H. G. Peake the St. Stephen's Church, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Station Street, King's Bridge City, 70.6 by 78.6.

Isaac Cohen has sold for Louis J. Marx to L. Goldstein the new building 319 and 321 West Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 98.9. This broker effected the sale of the unimproved land to the seller, and the loan on this building was negotiated and effected by Mr. Cohen.

The purchasers on Thursday of 4 West Sixteenth Street were M. L. and C. Ernst, who in part payment gave the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues, on which are two frame dwellings, 147 by 50 by 156.5 by 51. The property will be improved by the erection of an elevator apartment house.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Mrs. Lilly Cornish 2,115 Arthur Avenue, a three-story three-family frame flathouse.

The Broadway Reliance Realty Company has bought from Daniel E. Seybel a plot on the north side of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, 100.7 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 150 by 99.11.

J. J. Magarety has sold for William H. Taubert to George W. Holland, a two-family house on a full lot at 1,081 Washington Avenue, The Bronx.

Bryan S. Kennelly has sold to Thomas Healey for James Butler 119 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story high-stoop brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 100.

Julius Friend reports the following leases: For William H. Flattau to William Hecht, 15,000 square feet in the building now in course of construction, known as the Flattau Building, University Place and Thirteenth Street, for a term of years; for A. H. Benoit to Lewinson & Caspary, 10,000 square feet in the building 20, 22, and 24 East Twentieth Street, for a term of years, and for the John H. Parker Company to Bert Elsasser 10,000 square feet in 326 Broadway, for a long term.

Tobias Krakower has sold to Jacob Bluestone for Cohen & Glauber 140 and 142 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, an old building, 33 by 100.11.

Result at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

319 and 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 102.2, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, H. H. Jackson....... $47,905

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a two-story brick store, 50.4 by 90; estate of J. D. Phelps, 2,253 Seventh Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

Junction of Minetta Lane and Carmine Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 37.3 by 96; J. Cohen, 96 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Nos. 91 to 97 Manhattan Street, for a three-story brick stable, with offices, 101.7 by 90.5; McDermott, Bunger, Davis Co., 525 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner; J. H. McGuire of 42 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 111 West Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling with store; J. Baker, owner; D. W. King of 51 Greenwich Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Spruce and Nassau Street, northeast corner, to an eleven-story brick office building; Tribune Association of 154 Nassau Street, owner; D'Oench & Yost and L. Thouvard of 158 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $250,000.

Nos. 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, to a five-story brick office, with stores; Mutual Life Insurance Company of 34 Nassau Street, owner; R. F. Lyons of 31 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 13 and 15 Dutch Street, to two four and six story brick lofts, with stores; C. Nasthing of 113 Fulton Street, owner; J. R. Smither, Jr., of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 281 East Broadway, to a two and a half story brick dwelling; M. Suwansky of 74 Canal Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $800.

No. 176 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a one-story brick shed; R. Huson, owner; G. H. Chamberlain of 1,151 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

THE WESTMINSTER LEASED.

A. W. Eager Takes Property in Irving Place for Twenty Years.

A. W. Eager has taken a twenty years' lease of the Westminster Hotel, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, from the owners, J. F. Hollingsworth & Co., 135 Broadway. One hundred thousand dollars has been expended in improvements, and it now contains 250 rooms, with seventy new baths. Possession will be taken on Sept. 1.

Mr. Eager is also proprietor of the Hotel Wellington, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 21, 1903.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, corner of 180th St, runs s 148x e 51x w 157.10x n 46.11; Frederick D. Fricke to Morris L. Ernst and another.... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 749, e s, 25x90; John Caplees and another to William C. Caplees and another, (mtge $27,500,) other consideration and.... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 745, e s, 25x90; William C. Caplees and another to John Caplees, (mtge $27,500,) other consideration and.... 100

AVENUE D, e s, 42 ft s w of 6th St, 25x100; Jacob Margovitz and another to Morris H. Feder and another, (mtge $40,000,) other consideration and.... 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 375 ft n of 180th St, 54x25.7; Edward J. McGean, referee, to Henry C. Friedlich, (mtge $5,000).... 1,000

BROADWAY, e s, 85 ft n of 109th St, 50.10x100; Clara J. McDonald to George L. Slawson and another, (mtge $20,000,) other consideration and.... 100

BROOME ST, 33, s s, 25x75; Jeanette Evans and another, by guardian, to Elizabeth Downes, all title.... 1,071

BROOME ST, 33, s s, 25x75; Elizabeth Downes to Lawrence Rooney.... 6,500

CRESTON AV, w s, 366.8 ft s of 190th St, 150x100.4; Creston Av, w s, 291.9 ft n of 190th St, 50x100.4; George F. Bruckner, referee, to John F. Stevens, (mtge $[illegible])... 1,500

FRONT ST, n s, 132.5 ft w of Jackson St, 18x70; Max Rosenblum to David Rosenblum, (mtge $4,000).... Nom.

JACKSON AV, w s, 66.10 ft s of 165th St, 18x75; Ralph C. Bullard to Alonzo Jackson, (mtge $40,000).... 2,400

JEROME AV, e s, 190.5 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, 20.7x110.8x20x106.10; Edward W. Doty to Hugh C. Munday, (mtge $4,750).... Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, 190.5 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, 20.7x110.8x20x106.10; Hugh C. Munday to Frederick W. Brooker.... Nom.

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 151.1 ft s of Quarry Road, runs w 86.8x s 24.1x e 110.8x n 25; Maurice P. Davidson, referee, to Moses Hess.... 1,500

LOTS 1,254, 1,255, and 1,256, map of Wakefield; Charles Johnson to L. V. Rourke, quitclaim.... Nom.

MADISON ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 26.6x93.8x26.7x95.4; Samuel Farber to Hyman Shapiro and another, (mtge $44,000,) other consideration and.... 100

NELSON AV, e s, 200.8 ft n of 168th St, 15.10x96.1x15.10x96.3; John H. Osters to Mamie Schmidt, (mtge $3,500).... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x80; Henry Grossman to Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company, (mtge $37,000,) other consideration and.... 100

SOUTH ST, 9, 32.6x100x34.7x100; Sarah A. Hadley to Herman H. Fajen and another.... 35,000

SOUTH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Jackson St, extends to Catharine J. Maxwell to Emanuel G. Bach.... Nom.

WALTON AV, w s, 112.5 ft s of Fordham Road, 137.11x80x116.10x80; Daniel T. Kimball, referee, to Rebecca K. Foster, (mtge $17,000).... 8,300

WAVERLEY PLACE, n s, 36.3 ft w of Macdougal St, 37x100; Morris L. Ernst and another to Frederick D. Fricke, (mtge $75,000,) other consideration and.... 100

WEST END AV, 857, w s, 20x82; Minnie Biederman and another to Emma J. Eagen, (mtge $17,000,) other consideration and.... 100

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 117th St, 25.2x100; Peter Donald to Jacob Auerbach, other consideration and.... 100

2D AV, w s, 76.4 ft s of 106th St, 25x75; Flora Lang and another to Louis Fink, (mtge $9,000).... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 75.9 ft s of 78th St, 25x100; Rachel Reinheimer to Benjamin E. Reinheimer, (mtge $13,000).... Nom.

6TH ST, s w corner of Barrow St, 20.6x53.4x20.3x48.3; Albert M. Howell to Michael Hallanan.... Nom.

8TH AV, s w corner of 116th St, 24.11x80; Bernhard Tannenbaum to Joseph L. Rosenscheln, (mtge $37,000,) other consideration and.... 100

12TH ST, n s, 165.4 ft e of 4th St, 20.1x69.10x20.2x69.10; Solomon Lowinski to Hyman D. Baker, ½ part.... Nom.

21ST ST, 444 West, 18.9x23x101.3; Mary C. Nunnenmacher and another to Cornelia Dunkenbenn, ½ part, B. s s, other consideration and.... 100

49TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; William L. Flanagan to Bernard G. Tighe, (mtge $12,000).... Nom.

68TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of West End Av, to lands of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 2½ block, being all title, &c., to premises which lie w of or below the original high-water mark; the City of New York to Hilah L. Mulford.... Nom.

68TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.5, being all title of premises lying w of the original high-water mark; the City of New York to John Addison.... Nom.

68TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.5; John Addison to James Bradley and another, (mtge $10,500).... Nom.

68TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of West End Av, 83.8x101.8x105.7x100.5; Hilah L. Mulford to William Bradley and another, other consideration and.... 100

69TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 171.6x101.8x155.7x100.5; William E. Finn to James Bradley and another, (mtg $16,000).... Nom.

77TH ST, 123 West, 19x102.2; Janet N. McIndoe to Anna T. Aspell.... Nom.

86TH ST, s s, 121.5 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100; George M. Hart, referee, to William H. Herman.... 2,000

91ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Bernhard Tannenbaum to Joseph L. Rosenschein, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.... 100

102D ST, 61 East, 25x100.11; Herman Scheideberg to Arnold Adler, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.... 100

117TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Max Lipman to Jacob Siegel and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.... 100

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Clara Max and another to Bernard M. Baumann and another, (mtg $[illegible],000,) other consideration and.... 100

118TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 50x100.11; Morris J. Simon and another to Isaac Mendelson and another, (mtge $45,000,) other consideration and.... 100

129TH ST, 107 East, 25x99.11; Walter J. Dean to Harry E. Jones, (mtg $7,000).... Nom.

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 25.1x145x25.2x145; John F. Mumford to Mary Mumford, (mtg $1,700,) other consideration and.... 100

175TH ST, 603 East, 25x100; William C. Bergen to James Roddy, (mtg $4,300,) other consideration and.... 100

Recorded Leases.

JACKSON AV, 630 and 632; David Rugger to Henry Lamoka, 5 years.... 600

MADISON AV, 1,511; Frederick Hermann to Andrew Walker, 5 years.... 1,200

WILLIS AV, 305; Peter Hanson to Louis Hahn, 5 2-12 years.... 1,500

3D AV, 2,002; Peter Kirchhof to Anthony Gaffney and another, 5 years.... $1,200 to 1,500

67TH ST, 580 East; Harry Cohen to Israel Kreisler, 5 years.... 2,700

95TH ST, n s, 102.2 ft e of 4th Av; Sarah Hinton to Lavinia Sperry, 15 years.... 400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ASPELL, Anna T., to Janet N. McIndoe; 77th St, 129 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 18,000

AUERBACH, Jacob, to Peter Donald; 1st Av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 117th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 12,000

BRADLEY, William, and another to Hilah L. Mulford; 68th St, n s, 350 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.... 15,000

CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Avenue A, s e corner of 79th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 150,000

CROPPER, Louisa M., to Jeanette D. Chambers and another; 29th St, 5 East, 1-3 part, all title, due Dec. 18, 1903, 6 per cent.... 12,000

EGELSTEIN, Frederick W., to Edward E. Coley; King's Bridge Road, e s, at s s of Nagle Av, 3 years.... 6,000

EICHLER, Georgiana C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Washington Av, w s, 162 ft s of 174th St, 3 years.... 5,000

ERNST, Morris C., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 180th St, 1 year, 5½ per cent.... 60,000

FABER, Charles F., to The Williamsburgh Savings Bank; Brook Av, w s, 150 ft s of 148th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 6,000

FAJEN, Herman H., and another to Mary A. Ballantine; 9 South St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 4,000

FAJEN, Herman H., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; South St, 9, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 6,000

FEDER, Morris H., and another to Jacob Margovitz and another; Avenue D, e s, 42 ft s w of 6th St, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 12,000

FULLER, William H., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 51st St, 225 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

HOFFMANN, Theresa, and another to Eleanor P. Wentworth; 150th St, n s, 125 ft w of Trinity Av; also 152d St, s w corner of Trinity Av, (prior mtg $12,000,) due Jan. 15, 1904.... 1,000

JUDIS, Irving, to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Leroy St, 26 and 28, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 30,000

KUNTZ, William F., to James O'Grady; 82d St, 210 East, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

LAWRENCE, Emily M., widow, to The New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 17th St, n s, 485 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 20,000

MARGOLIES, Abraham, to [illegible] Regenbard; White Plains Road, (50 St,) e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, Westchester, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,200

MARGOVITZ, Jacob, and another to the Sheltering Arms; Avenue D, s e s, 42 ft s w of 6th St, 5 years.... 40,000

McNAMARA, Joseph, to William T. Lalley, trustee; Park Av, 1,109, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 6,000

NUNNENMACHER, Mary C., and others to Hugo H. Ritterbusch; 21st St, 444 West, with all title to any land in rear, prior mtg, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent.... 875

REINHARDT, Charles J., to Herman F. Mapie; White Plains Road, n w s, being Lots 11 to 30 and 61 to 66, map of Washingtonville; also White Plains Road, or Boulevard, n w s, being Lots 105 and 108, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years, 5 per cent.... 12,000

RODDY, James, to William C. Bergen; 175th St, 603 East, prior mtg $4,300, installments.... 2,000

ROONEY, Lawrence, to Mary Connolly; Broome St, 33, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 5,000

SCHMIDT, Mamie, to John H. Osters; Nelson Av, e s, 200.8 ft n of 168th St, (Devoe,) installments.... 500

SHORTMEIER, Charles F., to Louis Schwarzwalder; 54th St, 309 West, due Nov. 1, 1906, 5½ per cent.... 4,000

SIEGEL, Jacob, and another to Max Lipman; 117th St, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 4,000

ZIPKIN, David, to John Katzman; Houston St, 396 and 400 East, and 2d St, 289 and 291, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 17,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 50,000

DEXTER, Stanley W., and another, executors, to Knickerbocker Trust Company, ¾ part.... 5

GEIGER, Emma M., (Hoos,) administratrix, to the Colonial Trust Company.... 5

KATZMAN, John, to Sender Jarmulowsky.... 1

LEVIN, Louis, to Abraham Schweck, ½ part.... 1

MARGOVITZ, Jacob, and another to Louis Whitestone.... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Carrie E. Van Keuren.... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 69 to 79; Beckie Prodowsky against Jacob Markowitch and another, owners; Markowitch & Levine, contractors.... 425

CANAL ST, 318; Hyman Cyler against M. Cowen & Son, owners; Louis Levine, contractor.... 38

INTERVALE AV, s e corner of Barretto St, 25x100; Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Charles Bruns, owner and contractor.... 235

3D AV, 400; Hyman Ossler against Lippman & Son, owners; Louis Levine, contractor.... 95

3D AV, 3,408 and 3,405; Salvatore Coniglio against John Vaccaro, owner; Samuel Cavinata, contractor.... 200

12TH ST, 259 and 261 West; Beckie Prodowsky against Jacob Markowitch and another, owners; Markowitch & Levine, contractors.... 600

115TH ST, 122 West; Hyman Rosenberg against John Hassett, owner and contractor.... 44

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 70, LAWS OF 1892.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 398 and 400, and 2d St, 289 and 291; John Katzman, loans, to David Zipkin.... 17,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 730; Robert Schindler against estate of Marie L. Morgan and another, Aug. 5, 1903.... 700

84TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 50x—; Ronalds & Johnson Company against City and Suburban Homes Company and another, June 29, 1903.... 1,618

97TH ST, 257 and 259; Hyman Dolinsky against F. J. Clarkin and another, July 27, 1903.... 216

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 27 and 29; Joachim H. Stumpf against Jonas Weil and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Platteau.

EDGECOMBE AV and 137th St, s e corner, 50x99; New York Life Insurance Company against John J. Egan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Hamilton.

3D AV, w s, 51.6 ft s of 151st St, 25x102.3; Knickerbocker Building and Loan Company against Otto Weber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Gibbs.

3D ST, 363 East; City of New York against Samuel Michelson; Hamilton St, 11, same against Annie M. Geraty; Pitt St, 51, same against Nathan Goldstein; 7th Av, 2,392 and 2,320, same against Sigmund Lehnhard and another; 50th St, 211 East, same against William Bochrach and another; Minetta Lane, 20, same against Jacob Huyler; 33d St, 212 East, same against Frieda Hart; Clinton St, 58, same against James Keenan; Barrow St, 58, same against Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Attorney St, 162, same against Mitchell Lippman; Avenue A, 77, same against Julius Miller; Greenwich St, 636, same against Lewis A. Mitchell; East Broadway, 20, same against Harriett Thompson; Cherry St, 129, same against Gustave Salomon and another; 9th St, 322 East, same against Jonas Weil and another; Jones St, 12, same against Rosina Volkhart; 24th St, 339 East, same against [illegible]

Real Estate Continued on Page 12.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET
IN THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES

SELECTED LISTS SENT FREE.
APPLY BY MAIL, PHONE, OR IN PERSON.
STATE SIZE, PRICE, AND LOCATION DESIRED.

RENTING REMCO SYSTEM. RENTING REMCO SYSTEM.

WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.

BELOW 59TH ST.
3 and 4 Rooms and Bath, Below $1,000. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
1,345—10th st., near Sixth....$50
1,270—14th st., near Eighth....$35-40
250—57th st., near Broadway....$50
140—58th st., near Sixth....$35
100—58th st., near Eighth....$40
60—59th st., near Fifth....$40

WEST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Under $580. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
1,280—12th st., near Sixth....$40-46
20,017—20th st., near Seventh....$24-35
20,050—20th st., near Seventh....$27-30
385—56th st., near Sixth....$30-35

WEST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, Under $720. Elevator and All Improvements.
Prop. No.
1,270—14th st., near Eighth....$40-50
1,215—21st st., near Seventh....$540-$600
1,120—27th st., near Ninth....$28-32
685—49th st., near Seventh....$70
601—51st st., near Eighth....$50-60

WEST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Under $800. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
95—58th st., near Eighth....$50-60
100—58th st., near Eighth....$50-60
12,600—Waverley place....$55
1,334—21st st., near Sixth....$55
1,180—22d st., near Eighth....$42-50
610—51st st., near Seventh....$55
440—55th st., near Eighth....$45
300—56th st., near Eighth....$60-70
335—56th st., near Sixth....$40
190—57th st., near Ninth....$35
120—58th st., near Eighth....$45-50

WEST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Above $800. Elevator and All Improvements.
Prop. No.
1,347—10th st., near Fifth....$1,500
1,310—12th st., near Fifth....$1,900
680—44th st., near Broadway....$900
700—48th st., near Broadway....$1,000-$1,100
601—51st st., near Eighth....$800-$1,000
520—Broadway, near 53d st....$1,000-$1,500
670—Broadway, near 50th st....$825-$1,200
480—Broadway, near 54th st....$1,500
450—55th st., near Seventh....$1,050
380—56th st., near Eighth....$900
350—56th st., near Eighth....$900-$1,000
370—57th st., near Broadway....$1,200-$1,600
320—57th st., near Broadway....$1,200-$1,400
230—57th st., near Broadway....$1,000
140—58th st., near Sixth....$1,500-$1,900
185—58th st., near Sixth....$2,000-$2,100
60—59th st., near Fifth....$1,350

WEST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
9 or More Rooms and Bath. Above $900. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
1,300—12th st., near Sixth....$900
490—Broadway, near 54th....$1,500-1,800
430—Broadway, near 55th....$1,800-2,400

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Under $600. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
2,620—77th st., near Amsterdam....$35
2,960—80th st., near Broadway....$34
4,370—90th st., near Columbus....$32-34
4,370B—90th st., near Columbus....$30-31
4,115—89th st., near C. P. W....$48
21,451—95th st., near Amsterdam....$25
8,695—104th st., near Columbus....$32-34
8,510—105th st., near Columbus....$40-45
20,480—106th st., near Amsterdam....$30-36

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Under $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
3,325—83d st., near Riverside....$62
4,275—93d st., near Broadway....$65
4,155—94th st., near West End av....$37-50
4,060—95th st., near Riverside....$55-60
3,480—97th st., near Broadway....$60
9,310—98th st., near Central Park W....$45-50
9,120—101st st., near West End....$45-50
8,980—103d st., near Amsterdam....$57-50
8,876—103d st., near Amsterdam....$55
8,265—107th st., near C. P. West....$45
8,219—107th st., near Amsterdam....$55
8,190—108th st., near C. P. West....$45-55
8,135—110th st., near C. P. West....$55-60

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Over $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
2,855—70th st., near West End....$85-110
3,280—83d st., near Broadway....$1,800
3,325—83d st., near Riverside....$800-975
1,750—90th st., near C. P. West....$1,000
4,581A—92d st., near C. P. West....$840
4,615—92d st., near C. P. West....$1,300-1,500
4,050—95th st., near Riverside....$1,000
9,310—98th st., near C. P. West....$840
9,165—101st st., near West End....$800-1,050
8,961—102d st., near C. P. West....$900-1,000
8,255—106th st., near C. P. West....$800
8,310—107th st., near Broadway....$760-1,140
8,219—107th st., near Amsterdam....$720-840

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Under $800. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
2,123—66th st., near Broadway....$40
2,180—69th st., near Columbus....$55
1,686—78th st., near Amsterdam....$55
2,700—78th st., near Amsterdam....$45-50
2,760—78th st., near Broadway....$50
2,756—78th st., near Broadway....$40-45
2,706—78th st., near West End Av....$45
2,850—79th st., near Amsterdam....$50-65
2,940—80th st., near Amsterdam....$40
3,020—81st st., near Amsterdam....$60-75
3,050—81st st., near Amsterdam....$50-60
3,060—81st st., near Broadway....$55
3,200—82d st., near Columbus....$65
3,206—82d st., near Columbus....$65
20,327—83d st., near Amsterdam....$50-55
3,400—84th st., near C. P. West....$47-55
3,410—84th st., near C. P. West....$50
3,419—84th st., near C. P. West....$55
3,499—84th st., near Columbus....$50-55
3,530—84th st., near Columbus....$40-50
3,550—84th st., near Amsterdam....$42-45
3,584—84th st., near Amsterdam....$50
5,400—86th st., near Amsterdam....$40
5,130—87th st., near Columbus....$47.50
5,015—88th st., near Columbus....$50
5,000—88th st., near Columbus....$40-50
4,890—88th st., near Amsterdam....$50
20,277—89th st., near Columbus....$55-60
4,850—90th st., near Columbus....$42-50

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Under $800. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
4,741—91st st., near Columbus....$42-50
4,580—92d st., near Columbus....$55
4,540—93d st., near Columbus....$55
4,130—94th st., near West End....$45
4,120a—94th st., near West End....$50
4,212—94th st., near Columbus....$55-60
4,040—95th st., near Amsterdam....$48
4,017—96th st., near Amsterdam....$45
9,420—97th st., near C. P. West....$60-75
9,509—97th st., near West End....$55-60
20,321—98th st., near Amsterdam....$35-45
9,071—98th st., near Manhattan....$50
9,120—98th st., near West End....$50
9,130—98th st., near West End....$60-70
8,910—102d st., near Manhattan....$57
9,030—103d st., near Broadway....$45-75
20,391—103d st., near Columbus....$40-45
20,417—103d st., near Columbus....$35
20,442—105th st., near Columbus....$48
20,427—105th st., near Amsterdam....$35
8,530—105th st., near Amsterdam....$60-65
8,360—106th st., near Broadway....$45
8,300—106th st., near Broadway....$45
8,250—107th st., near C. P. West....$55
8,280—107th st., near Amsterdam....$50-60

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Under $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
4,280—93d st., near West End....$65-70
8,970—101st st., near Manhattan....$40
8,873—103d st., near Amsterdam....$45
8,370—106th st., near Amsterdam....$60-65
8,265—107th st., near Amsterdam....$65

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Above $800. Steam, Hot Water, Hall Boy. No Elevator.
Prop. No.
5,120—87th st., near Columbus av....$840
4,890—89th st., near C. P. West....$1,080-1,200
4,600—93d st., near Columbus av....$840
4,220—94th st., near Columbus av....$900

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Over $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
2,109—65th st., near Broadway....$1,200-1,400
2,290—70th st., near Broadway....$1,300-1,500
2,290a—70th st., near Broadway....$1,000-1,300
2,310—70th st., near Broadway....$1,400-1,700
2,370—71st st., near West End....$1,200-1,300
2,440—73d st., near Columbus....$1,200
2,490—77th st., near Columbus....$1,400
2,720—78th st., near Amsterdam....$1,140
2,750—78th st., near Amsterdam....$1,000-1,300
2,880—79th st., near Amsterdam....$1,000
2,855—79th st., near West End....$1,000-1,800
2,950—80th st., near Columbus....$1,300-1,600
2,990—80th st., near West End....$1,200
3,120—81st st., near Broadway....$1,200-1,300
3,270—83d st., near Riverside....$1,400-1,800
3,380—83d st., near Broadway....$1,000-1,550
3,290—83d st., near Broadway....$1,300-1,600
3,325—83d st., near Riverside....$1,000-1,100
3,220—83d st., near Riverside....$1,100
3,580—84th st., near Riverside....$2,000
3,600—84th st., near Riverside....$1,100
5,440—85th st., near Columbus....$840
5,441—85th st., near Columbus....$840-1,200
5,390—85th St., near Amsterdam....$1,100-1,300
5,230—85th st., near Riverside....$1,150-1,200
5,080—88th st., near C. P. West....$1,300-1,400
4,670—91st st., near Broadway....$900
4,581a—92d st., near C. P. West....$800-960
4,581—92d st., near C. P. West....$900
4,615—92d st., near C. P. West....$1,800-2,100
4,420—92d st., near West End....$900
4,270—93d st., near Broadway....$900-1,000
4,335—93d st., near C. P. West....$1,200-1,300
4,275—93d st., near Broadway....$1,000-1,100
4,250—93d st., near West End....$720-800
4,250—94th st., near C. P. West....$1,800
4,120—94th st., near C. P. West....$1,500-1,600
4,150—94th st., near West End....$1,100
4,090—95th st., near Amsterdam....$840
4,000—95th st., near Broadway....$1,200
4,050—95th st., near Riverside....$800-900
9,400—97th st., near Broadway....$1,050-1,400
9,490—97th st., near Broadway....$900-1,000
9,495—97th st., near Broadway....$1,000
9,500—97th st., near West End....$750-1,200
9,300—99th st., near West End....$1,000
9,155—100th st., near Broadway....$900
9,115—100th st., near Broadway....$900
9,175—100th st., near West End....$850-1,200
9,170—100th st., near West End....$850-1,200
9,165—101st st., near West End....$800-900
8,961—102d st., near C. P. West....$1,500-2,800
8,540—106th st., near Broadway....$840-1,020
8,255—106th st., near C. P. West....$800-1,200
8,445—106th st., near West End....$900
8,310—107th st., near Broadway....$900
8,219—107th st., near Amsterdam....$780-900
8,244—107th st., near C. P. West....$1,000-1,200
8,220—108th st., near C. P. West....$780-900
8,135—110th st., near C. P. West....$900
8,115—112th st., near Broadway....$1,080

WEST SIDE—59TH TO 110TH ST.
9 or More Rooms and Bath. Above $1,000. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
2,300—69th st., near Broadway....$2,000
2,480—72d st., near Columbus....$2,250
2,800—79th st., near West End....$2,800-$3,650
3,370—83d st., near Riverside....$1,700
3,680—84th st., near Riverside....$2,500-$3,000
3,590—84th st., near Riverside....$2,200
5,390—85th st., near Broadway....$2,200-$3,200
4,980—88th st., near C. P. West....$1,600-$2,400
4,860—90th st., near C. P. West....$3,300-$4,800
4,490—92d st., near Riverside....$3,300
4,615—92d st., near C. P. West....$2,400-$4,200
4,365—93d st., near C. P. West....$1,600
4,230—94th st., near C. P. West....$2,100-$2,800
9,500—97th st., near West End....$1,050
9,961—102d st., near C. P. West....$3,500-$4,800
8,570—105th st., near West End....$2,300
8,219—107th St., nr. Amsterdam....$1,800-$2,000

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
4 Rooms and Bath. Under $35. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
6,004—112th st., near Seventh....$26
6,154—115th st., near Lenox....$33
6,970—117th st., near Morningside....$24
6,581—121st st., near Morningside....$26

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
4 Rooms and Bath. Under $50. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
6,262—112th st., near Seventh....$37-45
6,276—114th st., near Seventh....$35
6,067—118th st., near Manhattan....$40-45
6,065—118th st., near Manhattan....$40
6,575—118th st., near Morningside....$30-33
6,576—118th st., near Amsterdam....$40
7,250—126th st., near St. Nicholas....$40-45
7,685—138th st., near Lenox....$30
7,651—140th st., near Eighth....$35-37
7,906—140th st., near Seventh....$35

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Under $600. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
20,487—111th st., near Fifth....$26
6,004—112th st., near Seventh....$34-36
6,036—112th st., near Seventh....$35-42
20,453—112th st., near Eighth....$36
20,547—112th st., near Eighth....$36
6,257—114th st., near Manhattan....$30
20,640—115th st., near Morningside....$34-40
20,657—116th st., near Seventh....$36
20,688—116th st., near Seventh....$32-36
6,488—116th st., near Morningside....$32-36
6,570—117th st., near Morningside....$32-36
6,795—119th st., near Lenox....$31-34
6,881—121st st., near Morningside....$33-36
20,648—121st st., near Seventh....$32
6,870—121st st., near Morningside....$40
6,880—121st st., near Morningside....$40-50
7,115—124th st., near Broadway....$32-34
7,890—120th st., near Lenox....$35
7,751—144th st., near Amsterdam....$35
7,960—145th st., near Amsterdam....$30

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Under $600. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
6,002—111th st., near Lenox....$35-40
6,025—112th st., near Lenox....$32
6,380—112th st., near Seventh....$50
6,090—112th st., near Manhattan....$35
6,268—113th st., near Seventh....$32.50
6,265—118th st., near St. Nicholas....$40-50
6,270—118th st., near Seventh....$45-50
6,200—113th st., near Seventh....$45-55
6,506—116th st., near Amsterdam....$55-75
6,600—116th st., near Morningside....$45-50
6,475—118th st., near Manhattan....$45-47.50
6,545—117th st., near Lenox....$42
6,567—118th st., near Manhattan....$50-55
6,685—118th st., near Manhattan....$40-55
6,610—117th st., near St. Nicholas....$45
7,145—124th st., near Broadway....$36-45
7,135—124th st., near Broadway....$33-40
7,250—126th st., near St. Nicholas....$40-50
7,249—128th st., near Seventh....$45-55
7,465—129th st., near Eighth....$35-40
7,600—137th st., near Seventh....$40
7,635—138th st., near Lenox....$30-42
7,676—140th st., near Seventh....$40-45
7,677—140th st., near Seventh....$30-45
7,651—140th st., near Eighth....$40-55
7,906—140th st., near Seventh....$38
7,790—147th st., near St. Nicholas....$35-60
7,910—140th st., near Broadway....$42-50
7,815—150th st., near Amsterdam....$35-55

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Under $800. Steam Heat. Hot Water. No Elevator.
Prop. No.
6,060—111th st., near Seventh....$52.50
6,050—112th st., near Eighth....$42-45
6,116—112th st., near Amsterdam....$38-42
20,614—114th st., near Lenox....$42-44
6,410—115th st., near Amsterdam....$45
6,555—117th st., near Seventh....$60
6,625—118th st., near Seventh....$60
6,625a—118th st., near Seventh....$60-65
6,500—118th st., near Lenox....$40
20,802—118th st., near St. Nicholas....$32
20,778—118th st., near Manhattan....$32-35
6,580—118th st., near Lenox....$50
6,690—118th st., near Morningside....$42
6,750—119th st., near Seventh....$42.50
6,581—119th st., near Lenox....$45
6,862—121st st., near Manhattan....$30
6,880—121st st., near Morningside....$40
7,220—125th st., near St. Nicholas....$40
7,301—127th st., near Seventh....$30-45
7,300—128th st., near Seventh....$45
7,510—131st st., near Seventh....$32.50
7,570—135th st., near Seventh....$41.50
7,020—136th st., near Eighth....$45-50
7,590—137th st., near Seventh....$34-36
7,859—153d st., near Amsterdam....$56

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Under $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
6,280—112th st., near Seventh....$65
6,200—113th st., near Seventh....$60
6,490—116th st., near Morningside....$45-55
6,546—117th st., near Lenox....$55
6,710—118th st., near Amsterdam....$60-65
6,810—119th st., near St. Nicholas....$50
7,135—124th st., near Broadway....$55-50
7,310—128th st., near Fifth....$50
7,360—129th st., near Lenox....$65
7,485—131st st., near Seventh....$50
7,665—138th st., near Lenox....$55
7,676—140th st., near Seventh....$50-55
7,677—140th st., near Seventh....$50-55
7,960—145th st., near Amsterdam....$60
7,800—146th st., near Broadway....$50-60

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
7 and 8 rooms and Bath. Above $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
6,115—112th st., near Broadway....$780-1,200
6,170—113th st., near Seventh....$1,200
6,230—113th st., near Amsterdam....$1,000-1,200
6,415—113th st., near Broadway....$780-840
6,372—115th st., near Riverside....$1,700-2,000
6,440—116th st., near Seventh....$900-1,200
6,500—116th st., near Morningside....$780-900
6,505—116th st., near Amsterdam....$1,200
6,667—118th st., near Manhattan....$900
6,690—119th st., near Morningside....$1,020
6,816—119th st., near St. Nicholas....$840-900
6,780—119th st., near Lenox....$900-1,150
6,895—122d st., near Mt. Morris Pk....$780-1,000
7060—124th st., near Mt. Morris Pk....$1,100
7,985—153d st., near St. Nicholas....$900-1,020

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 110TH ST.
9 or More Rooms and Bath. Above $900. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
6,280—112th st., near Broadway....$1,000
6,460—116th st., near Amsterdam....$1,600
6,630—118th st., near Morningside....$1,800
6,780—118th st., near Lenox....$1,200
7,985—153d st., near St. Nicholas....$900

EAST SIDE APARTMENTS.

BELOW 59TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Under $600. Steam, Hot Water; No Elevator.
Prop. No.
12,670—47th st., near Lexington....$35-50
12,800—52d st., near Lexington....$31-40
20,007—54th st., near Lexington....$40
12,830—56th st., near Lexington....$60
12,885—57th st., near Lexington....$50-60

EAST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
12,080—12th st., near Fourth....$35-42
12,120—17th st., near Third....$50-60
12,201—19th st., near Broadway....$1,300
12,631—42d st., near Lexington....$45-50

EAST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, Under $800. Steam, Hot Water, No Elevator.
Prop. No.
12,020—Washington Square....$65
12,420—30th st., near Lexington....$60-70
20,129—43d st., near Lexington....$50

EAST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Above $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
12,085—19th st., near Second....$1,000-$1,400
12,150—17th st., near Second....$900-1,200
12,201—19th st., near Broadway....$1,500-1,800
12,430—27th st., near Madison....$1,200-$1,400
12,445—31st st., near Fourth....$1,200-1,500
12,630—Madison av., near 44th....$2,400
12,640—Madison av., near 44th....$840
12,801—Lexington av., near 52d....$1,020

EAST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
9 or More Rooms and Bath. Above $1,000. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
12,320—26th st., near Madison....$2,160
12,780—53d st., near Madison....$4,000
12,810—53d st., near Madison....$2,000-4,200
12,860—58th st., near Madison....$1,620-1,800

EAST SIDE—59TH TO 86TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
15,605—73d st., near Third....$35-40
15,430—78th st., near Lexington....$36
15,170—78th st., near Lexington....$35
15,226—81st st., near Lexington....$34
15,005—85th st., near Lexington....$45
14,920—86th st., near Madison....$60
15,615—71st st., near Park....$1,000
15,610—73d st., near Park....$1,100
15,240—81st st., near Park....$900

EAST SIDE—59TH TO 86TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms, Under $800. Steam Heat. Hot Water. No Elevator.
Prop. No.
15,552—79d st., near Lexington....$48
15,475—75th st., near Park....$35-55
15,470—76th st., near Lexington....$50
15,440—77th st., near Madison....$30-67.50
15,520—79th st., near Lexington....$50-75
15,220—81st st., near Park....$50
14,910—86th st., near Madison....$60
14,840—85th st., near Madison....$60-65
14,970—86th st., near Madison....$42-50

EAST SIDE—59TH TO 86TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Over $80. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
15,680—62d st., near Park....$1,100-1,200
15,650—65th st., near Park....$1,300-1,700
15,650a—65th st., near Park....$1,650-1,800
15,615—71st st., near Park....$1,650-1,850
15,600—72d st., near Lexington....$1,000
15,540—74th st., near Park....$1,800
15,460—76th st., near Madison....$1,800
15,450—77th st., near Madison....$3,500
15,170—81st st., near Lexington....$55-60
15,000—85th st., near Lexington....$55-60

EAST SIDE—59TH TO 86TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Over $800. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
15,420—78th st., near Madison....$960
15,480—78th st., near Lexington....$900
15,400—79th st., near Madison....$1,200
15,350—79th st., near Lexington....$900
15,100—81st st., near Madison....$1,500-1,900
15,240—81st st., near Park....$840-1,200
15,000—83d st., near Madison....$1,500
15,020—84th st., near 5th....$1,200
15,006—85th st., near 5th....$2,000
14,920—86th st., near Madison....$840-960

EAST SIDE—59TH TO 86TH ST.
9 Rooms and 2 Baths. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
15,280—81st st., near Madison....$3,600

EAST SIDE—ABOVE 86TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Elevator and Improvements.
Prop. No.
14,600—92d st., near Park....$50
14,420—93d st., near Madison....$55
14,465—94th st., near Lexington....$55-60
14,200—95th st., near Madison....$55
14,362—98th st., near Madison....$55
14,180—118th st., near Lexington....$35-40
14,080—124th st., near Madison....$53
14,043—127th st., near Fifth....$55-65
14,015—129th st., near Madison....$30-45
14,980—88th st., near Lexington....$50

EAST SIDE—ABOVE 86TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath, Under $720. Steam, Hot Water. No elevator.
Prop. No.
14,849—88th st., near Fifth....$50-60
17,760—88th st., near Madison....$60
14,638—89th st., near Madison....$42-45
14,602—90th st., near Madison....$45-55
14,475—93d st., near Madison....$42
14,470—93d st., near Park....$45
14,230—101st st., near Fifth....$45
14,310—128th st., near Fifth....$50-60

EAST SIDE—ABOVE 86TH ST.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Under $720. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
14,530—92d st., near Park....$50
14,275—97th st., near Madison....$50-60
14,262—98th st., near Madison....$55
14,190—110th st., near Madison....$45-50
14,200—116th st., near Madison....$50
14,043—127th st., near Fifth....$55

EAST SIDE—ABOVE 86TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath. Above $800. Elevator and all improvements.
Prop. No.
14,312—87th st., near Madison....$1,100
14,816—87th st., near Madison....$1,600
14590—91st st., near Park....$900-$960
14,450—94th st., near Madison....$900-1,400
14,455—94th st., near Madison....$960-1,000
14,200—95th st., near Madison....$1,050-1,100
14,080—124th st., near Madison....$900
14,000—130th st., near Fifth....$900

EAST SIDE—ABOVE 86TH ST.
9 or More Rooms and Bath. Elevator and all Improvements.
Prop. No.
14,810—87th st., near Madison....$3,100

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Dining Room, Elevator and all Improvements.
1 Room and Bath....$400 up
2 Rooms and Bath....$750 up
3 Rooms and Bath....$900 up

WEST SIDE—BELOW 59TH ST.
Prop. No.
1,327—4th st., near Washington square.
1,355—4th st., near Washington square.
12,030—4th st., near Washington square.
12,021—4th st., near Washington square.
1,351—8th st., near Fifth.
1,344—10th st., near Sixth.
1,161—25th st., near Broadway.
1,135—26th st., near Broadway.
1,130—27th st., near Broadway.
1,050—33d st., near Broadway.
905—35th st., near Sixth.
920—42d st., near Seventh.
910—44th st., near Fifth.
901—44th st., near Fifth.
865—45th st., near Fifth.
860—45th st., near Fifth.
865—45th st., near Fifth.
830—45th st., near Sixth.
810—45th st., near Broadway.
771—46th st., near Sixth.
771—46th st., near Sixth.
660—49th st., near Seventh.
515—54th st., near Seventh.
285—57th st., near Sixth.
225—57th st., near Eighth.
150—58th st., near Sixth.

WEST SIDE—ABOVE 59TH ST.
Prop. No.
2,320—72d st., near Columbus.
2,670—78th st., near Columbus.
4,060—94th st., near Broadway.
8,960—103d st., near Amsterdam.
7,110—124th st., near Lenox.

EAST SIDE—BELOW 62D ST.
Prop. No.
12,075—11th st., near Fifth.
12,251—20th st., near Fourth.
12,324—26th st., near Madison.
12,332—28th st., near Fifth.
12,400—28th st., near Madison.
12,425—29th st., near 4th.
12,440—31st st., near Fifth.
12,470—31st st., near Madison.
12,460—31st st., near Madison.
12,575—39th st., near Fifth.
15,735—59th st., near Madison.
15,715—60th st., near Madison.
15,670—63d st., near Madison.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

NO. 7 EAST 42ND STREET
DAVID J. McCOMB, President
PHONE: 3314—38TH OR 3066—38TH. PHONE: 3314—38TH OR 3066 38TH.

Real Estate—Continued from Page 11.

George F. McQuaid; 3d Av. 890, same against Annie F. Bogert, 26 actions, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
19TH ST, 307 and 309 West; James J. Duffy against Fred S. Myers, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. A. Allen.
88TH ST, n s, 186.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 33.10x100.8, two actions; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Samuel R. Donallon and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.
127TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 90x?; City of New York against Stephen G. Williams, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
122D ST and Morningside Av East, n e corner, 100x100.11; Emily L. Felt against the Home Realty Company of New York and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.
124TH ST, 243 East; Mathilde Kaufmann against Sarah E. Kenyon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Griffiths.

Panama's New Ship Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from the Consul at Colon stating that for the purpose of meeting the expense incident to the maintenance of necessary quarantine and sanitary measures, the Government of Panama has issued a degree temporarily establishing a tax of 100 pesos, Colombian silver on every steamer or sailing vessel of more than 1,000 tons burden arriving at the ports of Panama or Colon, this money to be kept as a separate fund to be expended for sanitary purposes.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. R. McCullough, Chicago; T. M. Emerson, Wilmington, N. C.
HOLLAND HOUSE—William Moulsta, Cincinnati; D. M. Jay, Kansas City.
MANHATTAN—The Right Rev. C. C. Grafton, Fond du Lac, Wis.
NETHERLAND—Albert Berney, Baltimore.
SAVOY—H. Van Dade, Minneapolis, Minn.
PLAZA—Joseph C. Sibley, Franklin, Penn.
MURRAY HILL—R. M. Kerr, Pittsburg; A. S. Rich, Buffalo.
HOFFMAN HOUSE—Dr. H. M. Fletcher, Cleveland.
FIFTH AVENUE—S. R. Hamill, Terre Haute, Ind.
GRAND—F. K. Hill, U. S. N.
GILSEY—Dr. Bruce L. Taylor, Washington, D. C.
NORMANDIE—H. H. Willis, Toronto.
NAVARRE—D. F. Collins, Saratoga.
MARLBOROUGH—Avilard Campbell, Washington.
HERALD SQUARE—C. M. Reed, Oakland, Cal.
MAJESTIC—George A. Holcombe, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jaubert Brothers, New Orleans, La.; F. L. Jaubert, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kohn, woolens; Holland House.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Goldsmith, dry goods; J. L. Goldsmith, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schoeneman, clothing; Hotel Wellington.
Marks's, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, laces, prints, and ginghams; Hotel Normandie.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Hoffman, ladies' and children's wear; Hotel Navarre.
Rowe, C. S., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. E. Schmidt, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Whitner, C. H., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Koch, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss M. Gorges, hosiery; 377 Broadway; Kensington Hotel.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Castner, Knott D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. McHenry, millinery, 63 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adler, Childs D., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., notions; G. Binsheimer, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; J. Crowe, hats and caps; 484 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; F. J. Hoag, domestics and white goods; W. Newburger, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves. 390 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. Gwinter, silks; Sixteenth Street and West Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, dry goods; 380 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Knox, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.
Goldsmith, I., & Bro., Memphis, Tenn.; L. Frisch, notions and jewelry, linens and laces; 458 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Lowenberg, L., Columbus, Ga.; Edward Lang, millinery; Abingdon Square Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Emil Strauss, dry goods; Emma Bolck, dry goods; Sophia Hoffman, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Joske Brothers & Co., San Antonio, Texas; Harriet Strohmeyer, dry goods; Brevoort House.
Haralson & Lemaster, Granbury, Texas; A. V. Haralson, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Josephine Frazer, suits; 1,010 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Fanny F. Driggs, dry goods; N. MacNamara, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; Marion L. Ryan, dry goods; 235 West Twenty-second Street.
Nugent, St. Louis; E. B. Muhr, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. G. Pickering and Edward Nolan, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Stevens, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. Musgat, dry goods; 12 West Sixtieth Street.
Thorne, L. E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. E. Thorne, hats; Hotel Wellington.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Northrop, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Huess, E. M., Columbus, Ohio; upholstery goods; West End, Asbury Park.
Crocket, J. E., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Crocket, dry goods; 40 West Twenty-fifth Street.
The Newman Dry Goods Company, Arkansas City, Kan.; A. A. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Gardner, H. A., & Co., Chicago; H. A. Martin, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Jones-Kennington Dry Goods Company, Jackson, Miss.; R. E. Kennington, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Myer, R. H., & Co., Jonesborough, Ark.; R. H. Myer, department store; 311 Church Street.
May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; I. M. Mayer, department store; Hoffman House.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis; Thomas H. Blondel, dry goods; William Davidson, cloaks; Hoffman House.

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Quick cash buyers for Brooklyn realty; immediate answer. Ernestus Gulick & Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
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32 WEST 33RD ST.

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Rents collected, property kept rented and cared for; will give your property personal attention; commission low. Claude E. Lasher, 110 West 34th St.
West 148th St.—Three-story dwelling; all modern improvements; handsomely decorated; for sale; furnished or unfurnished. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.
New 4-story bay-window front medium-sized American basement dwellings, 236 to 243 West 100th St.; steam heated and electric lighting; moderate prices.
Snap!—Broadway, near Grand; 48 feet front to Mercer St.; price, $336,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Attention—5-story improved tenement, 2 stores, $20,000; 3 tenement houses, with stores, 75x100, $26,000 each. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th St.
Two-family house for sale, 1,136 Jennings Street; price, $5,500; will leave mortgage to suit buyer. P. McKenna, 606 E. 140th St.
Corner plot, 90x82, Avenue "A," near 23d; price, $70,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Bargain.—Plot seven lots; Cherry St., near Rutgers; price, $55,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, East 48th St., $19,500; rents, $2,360. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Four corner lots on Southern Boulevard and 175th St. Mrs. Monahan, 408 E. 117th St., City.
Brick private dwelling, 3-story and basement, 16.8x40x100. Mrs. Monahan, 408 East 117th St.

Bronx.

For Sale—4 lots on 152d St., 200 feet from Southern Boulevard; also four on Garden St., 96 feet from Southern Boulevard. James Glynn, owner, 428 East 117th St.
BENJ. H. IRVING. 484 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST. BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING. MORTGAGES SECURED.
The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.
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The natural summer home for the New York business man, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay. Within forty-five minutes of the city. Sewerage, gas, electric light, and water at your door. Land beautifully laid out, handsome summer villas now being built.
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Mamaroneck.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.
Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway.

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75-acre camping site, mid beauty and grandeur of Catskill Mountain peaks equaling Switzerland's beauties; no buildings; borders fine stream; grand hunting and fishing; combines falls, gorges, glens, lovely vales, and cleared plateaus for camps; price, $350; old Catskill Mountain homesteads a specialty; going off like hot cakes. Write quick to Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.
A mountain Summer residence in the Catskills, on the Catskill Creek next to the Old Stone Bridge, in Leeds, N. Y.; house in perfect order; must be seen to be appreciated; electric railroad in front of house; 3 miles to West Shore Depot; one-half mile to Mountain Railroad Station; if you want a home come and see it. P. Van Vechten, Jr.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Furnished houses to lease for the Summer. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

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Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; only house left of twenty; rent, $720; bargain $8,000; easy terms; latest improvements, steam, gas, electricity, &c.; refined surroundings; other houses building; illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co.
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Dwellings, flats, and apartment houses wanted for sale. Claude Lasher, 110 West 34th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET — UNFURNISHED.

Washington Terrace, 186th St., ½ block west Amsterdam Av.; row new three-story, basement, high-stoop brick and stone private dwellings; modern improvements; 10 rooms; bath; rent, $40 month; can be purchased easy terms; caretaker, 10. Owners, Ernst, 55 Liberty St.

EAST 37TH STREET.
Private Dwelling near Lexington Avenue, for rent. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $750 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL 117 WEST 58TH ST.
One large apartment of parlor, five bedrooms, and two baths, from October 1st, $2,000; several smaller apartments, $800 to $1,600, all unfurnished; two furnished apartments for the Summer; restaurant a la carte; persons objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply.

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Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
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33d St., near 5th; parlor and basement stores; will alter; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
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Large parlors to let; suitable for physician or dentist, or dressmaking or millinery establishment. 249 West 34th St.
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$1,200 Modern DUNSBRO Fireproof, $1,500
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Apartments of 9 rooms and bath, servant's toilet; all-night service; electric light; electric elevator. Hall service, steam, hot water, telephone in each apartment, mail chute. Parquet floors, mirror doors, filtered water, glass-lined refrigerators, tiled open plumbing.

$600 66, 68, and 72 East 77th St. $810
Between Madison and Park Avs.
Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and bath, telephone, hall service, steam, hot water, tiled open plumbing.

$540 200 and 202 West 78th St. $720
Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and bath, steam, hot water, hall service, open plumbing, tiled bathroom, telephone.

$1,200 The Milano, $1,800
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Broadway and "L" terminals on block. Apartments of 7 rooms and bath; all-night elevators; modern appointments; fire-proof building; entire woodwork trim cabinet finish; telephone in each apartment.

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Very Desirable 8-Room Apart. at $1,200.
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86th St., 101 W.; 7r. & bath, hall serv. $40 & $50
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TWO MODERN BUILDINGS,
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Apartments of 5, 6, 7, and 9 Rooms and Bath, with all the latest modern improvements. Elevator and Uniform Service.
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Elegant spacious apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, hallboy service; rents, $600 to $1,000 per year. Also Corner Apartment Suitable for Physician.

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28 AND 30 WEST 131ST ST.
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Telephone, electric lights, elevator service.
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25 EAST 90TH ST.
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Apartments, 758 West End Av., corner 97th St.; apartments of 7 exceptionally large rooms and bath, with all improvements and conveniences. Inquire on premises.

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Five and six rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rentals.

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SINGLE FLAT, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; private hall, six large, light rooms, bath; rent $40; references. 187 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.
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12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 4:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:50 A. M.—†Adirondack, Thousand Islands, and Montreal Special.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:35, Niagara Falls 8:40.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 11:15 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 5:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore.
1:50 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore.
3:20 P. M.—SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
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W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

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Parlor Car seats at 425 Broadway only.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT.
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NORWICH LINE.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson, and The Berkshires, Coxsackie, and way landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or ONTEORA.

Dining Rooms on Main Deck. Descriptive Folder Mailed Free.

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For RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and NEWBURGH, week days, except Saturdays. NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, COLD SPRING, WEST POINT.

JOY LINE
ONLY $2.00 New York to Providence. First-Class Service.

New York to Boston, $3. "All the way by water."

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FOR ALBANY. ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND.

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Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50. Dining-room on Main Deck. Searchlight Display. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, AND SAG HARBOR Boats.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful One-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Mary Powell Orchestra.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

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OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG. Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service. THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S. S. Deutschland.

Record Voyage, 5 Days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min.

TO THE Mediterranean NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

BY SEA TO MAINE
ON THE FAST MODERN STEAMSHIPS OF THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

100-HOUR SEA TRIP
$32 covers all expenses. New York, Savannah and Return. SAVANNAH LINE

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VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.
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HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow and Londonderry.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

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DAILY SERVICE

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE" Fast Italian Line. Boas, Hartfield & Co., 20 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise to Halifax & St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES COYLE, Bankrupt.—No. 6,159. To the creditors of James Coyle of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1903, the said James Coyle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 21st, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SEIDMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,190. To the creditors of Jacob Seidman of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1903, the said Jacob Seidman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, August 21, 1903.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. Half hour later.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT'S LIQUORS and CIGARS served under company management.

YACHT RACES.
Reliance—Shamrock III.

The Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company have seagoing licenses and will accompany the yachts all through the contests.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.
Lve. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9.20 A. M.
FARE EACH RACE, $2.00.

VIEW THE FINISH
EACH RACE DAY. Special Iron Steamboat

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 150, 22 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot 22d St., N. R.

"The New York World's Fair."

GLEN ISLAND

Attractions from all parts of the world. Interesting novelties. Extraordinary! a band of Genuine Hindoo Jugglers. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants. Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie, museum and aquarium; ALL FREE; Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clambake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Billiards, Fishing.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE—LEAVE:

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS, including admission to all attractions.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
"THE WAY TO THE SEA."

MANHATTAN BEACH.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
LONG BEACH.

AN EARLY START FOR THE RACES to see the manoeuvres of the

YACHTS
before starting. The ocean-going steamer "CITY OF KEY WEST" will leave from Pier 1, North River, at 8:45 A. M. TICKETS, 2.00. Lunch. Meals a la carte. Music.

TO GET TO THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES Off Sandy Hook, commencing August 20th, TAKE THE MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.'S Ocean-going Steamship "MANHATTAN," Sailing from Pier (New) 32, East River at 9 A. M., on race days. NO OVERCROWDING. TICKETS LIMITED. FARE $3.00. MUSIC.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The famous Long Island Sound Steamer SHINNECOCK

COOK'S, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY. McBRIDE'S, 71 B'WAY, ASTOR HOUSE.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings (except Sunday). By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. Afternoon Boat Str. MARY POWELL.

NEWPORT & RETURN SUNDAYS $1.50
LONG ISLAND R. R. & STEAMER "CITY OF WORCESTER" from Greenport, L. I.

NORTH BEACH
EAST 134TH ST. ROUTE (Bronx).
SUNDAYS—Hourly 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.
EAST 99TH ST. ROUTE.
SUNDAYS—Hourly to 1 P. M., then half-hourly.
WEEK DAYS—Hourly 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON TO WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND SUMMIT OF MT. BEACON. COOL—COMFORTABLE—DELIGHTFUL. Str. HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10 A. M. Returning, leave Newburgh 3:30 P. M. Round trip to West Point or Newburgh, 75c. Round trip to Mt. Beacon, $1.00.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
Aug. 20th, 22d and 25th. The well-known Ocean-going Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK" Will accompany the yachts each race day. Leaving Pier 6, N. R., adjoining Rector St., 9 A. M. FARE $2.00. MUSIC.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.
TO NEW HAVEN on Sunday, Aug. 23d, the fleet steel STEAMER CHESTER W. CHAPIN will leave Pier 40, N. R., Clarkson St., 9:30; E. 31st St., 10:15 A. M. Returning, due N. Y., 8:00 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful L. I. Sound. An hour in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.

Saturday Half Holiday Excursion — UP THE SOUND to Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood. Excursion, 50c.

UP THE SOUND — EVERY SUNDAY TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD. The popular steamer "ORIENT" leaves Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R. Returning in the evening. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY
Ocean Going Steamers Gen'l Slocum Grand Republic

Leave West 129th St., 9 A. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50c.
Floating Roof Garden every eve. except Friday.

STR. GRAND REPUBLIC WILL LEAVE DAILY FOR THE YACHT RACES.
West 22d St., 8:45 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:15 A. M. FARE, $2.00.

Str. GEN'L SLOCUM WILL MAKE TRIP TO VIEW FINISH Of Yacht Race Saturday Afternoon.
Leave West 22d St., 12 o'clock. Battery Landing, 12:30 P. M. Tickets on sale office of Co., 149 B'way and docks. FARE, $2.00.

A SELECT PARTY TO THE Yacht Races

Managed particularly with reference to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Sound Screw Steamer GENERAL PUTNAM of the Greenwich and New York Line, launched last year, sea-going, three-decked, steel hull, watertight compartments, accommodating 700 passengers, but during the races strictly limited to 350 per day, leaving her own dock, Pier 36, East River, foot of Market Street (reached by all cross-town lines connecting with Belt Line), every race day at 9 o'clock sharp.

Tickets at Four Dollars per Day. Three-day Tickets Ten Dollars.

There will be a well-served table d'hote luncheon for 75 cents, and also à la carte service.

No extra charge of any kind.

Call on or address for tickets ARTHUR JOHNSON & CO., 55 West 42d St. 'Phone 2283—38th St.; and STEAMER GENERAL PUTNAM, 150 Nassau St., Room 1009. 'Phone 130 John; also on sale at TYSON'S and all other well-known ticket offices.

OUT ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 23D

THE FALL RIVER LINE STEAMER PLYMOUTH, $1.00

Weather permitting, will make a trip Down the Bay and Out on the Atlantic in view of Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway Beach, along the South Shore of Long Island, thence to within view of Long Branch, up the coast in sight of the famous New Jersey Summer Resorts, past Sandy Hook Lightship, the Government Fortifications on Sandy Hook, and if possible in close proximity to the yachts at anchor.

RELIANCE and SHAMROCK III.

Steamer will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray Street, at 11:00 A. M., returning to the city at about 6:00 P. M. Tickets, $1.00. Sale limited. Purchase at Fall River Line Office, Pier 19, N. R. Music. Catering by the Company.

International Yacht Races.

The Great Steel Steamer PLYMOUTH RATE $5.00 of the FALL RIVER and PROVIDENCE Lines will leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Murray St., at 9 A. M., and the Steel Twin Screw Flyer RICHARD PECK RATE $4.00 of the NEW HAVEN LINE, from Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., at 9:30 A. M., for the Yacht Races. The PLYMOUTH and RICHARD PECK are ideal ocean-going steamboats, and are most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service. Music. Catering by the Company. Purchase tickets in advance at Fall River Line Office, Pier 19, N. R.; also other principal city offices, including N. Y. Transfer Co. and the Tyson Hotel Agencies.

MAUCH CHUNK AND GLEN ONOKO
SUNDAY, AUGUST 23rd
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
$1.50 ROUND TRIP
Special train leaves New York 23rd St. 8.20 a. m., Cortlandt or Desbrosses Sts. 8.30 a. m. Brooklyn Annex 8.15 a. m. Fare from Brooklyn 15 cents extra.

LAKE HOPATCONG EXCURSION $1.00
Via New Jersey Central August 23.
Special train from foot Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A. M.

GRAND EXCURSION up the Hudson this Sunday, Aug. 23. WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH
3-DECKED IRON STEAMER TOLCHESTER. Abarno's Orchestra. Leaves East 24th St. Recreation Pier 8:30 A. M.; South 8th St., Williamsburg, 9:00 A. M.; Christopher St. Recreation Pier, 9:30 A. M.; 129th St. Recreation Pier, 10 A. M. EXCURSION, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS 50c
On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—FRANCES W. A. DONOHOE, as guardian of Marjorie M., Frances E., Garret E. and Frank H. Winants, plaintiff, against PATRICK RYAN, William H. Spencer, and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff; Jennie C. Johnston, Richard L. Edwards, Charles A. Wittmack, James Shanahan, William Thompson, John Lehtonen, "Charles" E. Clark, the name "Charles" being fictitious, his real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the tenant of the second floor east of the premises hereinafter described, Sadie Powers, Charles W. Jacocks, Paul Steinborn, Catharine Hart, Thomas Hines, Charles Seymour, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1903.
HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 256 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To the defendants William H. Spencer and "Mary" Spencer, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of said William H. Spencer, if any, she being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1903, and on the 21st day of July, 1903, filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 18th day of June, 1903.—Dated July 21st, 1903.
HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE A. FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.
Cafe des Beaux-Arts, 80 W. 40 St. Musique et chants des Troubadours. SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT.
Cafe de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 9 P. M.
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P. M. Stretti's Orch.
Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Ala. Hungarian Orchestra.
Burns' World Renowned Restaurant, 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin. Game. Shellfish.
Healy's, B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.
Jack's, 43d St. & 6th Av., 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.
Broadway Central, 3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.
Vendome Garden, B'way & 41 St. New York's latest fad. Elevators. Alc. Novel music.
Harlem Casino, 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc., tdh, 75c, $1, Sat., Sun. Vienna music.
6th Avenue & 12th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.
Pabst's Grand Circle, 58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Sun. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun., 12-8. Music by Rinnberg.
Hotel Empire, B'way, 63d St. Orchestral Concerts. T. d'Hote D., $1; also Alc.
Terrace Garden, 58th St. & Lex. Av. A la Carte. Opera & open air Concerts.
"Hugot's," ST. GEORGE, S. I. Table d'hote & a la carte. De Costa's orchestra.

BOARDERS WANTED.

23d St., 30 East.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.
58d St., 123 West.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms, with every convenience; good board; references.
122d St., 150 West.—Two large handsome rooms; superior table; moderate price; American family; references exchanged.
135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large, also small rooms, to let with board.
The Mary Fisher Home, 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham Heights; fine rural location; $6 per week upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10th St., 124 East.—Will share office with physician or dentist; also one elegant room; bath.
18th St., 332 West.—Room for two; separate beds; also front parlor, bath; quiet neighborhood.
22d St., 408 West.—Newly furnished rooms, single, suites also rear parlor; references.
49th St., 121 West.—Two nicely furnished rooms; closets; running water; transients.
120th St., 234 West.—Two large rooms, with running water; also hall room.
For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earl A. Kanka, 1,128 B'way.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Accommodates 50; adults $8 to $9, children $4, transient $1.50; free transportation; situated on Shawangunk Mountains; elevation 2,000 feet; vegetables, fruit, poultry, milk, butter, eggs, &c. Benjamin R. Wood. References given upon request.
Farm House—Healthful location, excellent boating, bathing, and fishing. Table supplied from own garden and dairy; Post Office on premises; reduction for September and October. Parties met at station. Mrs. E. B. Haines, Woodbine Cottage, Glenrock, Dutchess Co., New York.
Berkshire Hills.—County residence; modern improvements; shady lawns; spacious verandas; table and service excellent; own vegetables; terms moderate; cottage annex, $5; special September rates. Mrs. E. E. Lynd, Lyndwood, Poestenkill, N. Y.
Lake View Farm.—Gentleman's place, for select families; one hour out, West Shore Railroad; boating, bathing, fishing, driving; new house; improvements; excellent table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Sullivan County.—Open all September; comfortable rooms; excellent table; toilet, bath; near churches, depot, Post Office; picturesque scenery; fishing; moderate. Joseph Sheridan, Roscoe, N. Y.
Good board; large airy rooms; bathing and fishing; large piazzas, stable, &c.; adults only; open all year around. Telephone 806 L, Tompkinsville. Blue Cottage, Arrochar, S. I.
Wigton Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—Fine country place; hour out; eight minutes from station; airy rooms; A1 table and service; bath and toilet; outdoor sports. J. L. Wigton.
Upper Montclair.—All-year resort; near golf and station; few guests desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; (no children;) references. H., 513 Third St., Brooklyn.

MT. AIRY HOUSE, BERNARDSVILLE, NEW JERSEY. A private boarding house. Arrangements can now be made for Fall board.

Comfortable, cool rooms facing the ocean, with good view of yacht races; home table; near depot. Call immediately, 46 2d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J. (telephone, 438.)—An ideal place for rest, 1½ miles from station; references exchanged.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from. Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED ARCASH and WILLIAM ARCASH, alleged bankrupts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the petition of Richard Cochran, John M. Klaess, and Bennett Braude, verified the 17th day of August, 1903, and the return of the United States Marshal, dated the 31st day of July, 1903, that a petition has been filed in this court on the 31st day of July, 1903, praying that said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash may be declared bankrupts in involuntary proceedings; that a subpoena was duly issued on the 31st day of July, 1903, directed to said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash, and that service thereof could not be made upon the said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash personally for the reason that said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash departed from this jurisdiction, and that diligent search has been made to ascertain their whereabouts since that time, and that the whereabouts of said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash cannot with due diligence be ascertained and the same are unknown, and that service of said subpoena herein cannot be made personally upon said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash within this district, it is, on motion of Isaac M. Aron, attorney for the petitioners herein,

Ordered, That said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 12th day of September, 1903, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and in case of their failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur herein, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 22d day of August, 1903, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Alfred Arcash and William Arcash at their last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1903.
GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY Y. T. SMITH, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of Henry Y. T. Smith, the above-named alleged bankrupt, heretofore doing business at 51-55 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, consisting of dress goods, piece goods, and other dry goods, and also the fixtures used by him in said business, are now offered for sale by Edward G. Benedict, temporary receiver of the said alleged bankrupt.

The stock of merchandise, consisting of goods adapted for sale at this particular season, and containing choice selections and varieties, as well as the fixtures, may be inspected at the former place of business of the alleged bankrupt, Number 51-55 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, with the exception of thirteen cases of goods at Tower's Warehouse, 459 Washington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, correct samples of which can be seen and yardage thereof ascertained at 51-55 Franklin Street, on August 25th, 26th, and 27th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and bids may be submitted for same to Edward G. Benedict, receiver, at his office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount of the bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction at 51-55 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, United States official auctioneer, on the 31st day of August, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New York, August 21st, 1903.
EDWARD G. B. BENEDICT, Receiver for Henry Y. T. Smith, 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
MOSES H. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 125 Broadway, New York City.

CITY HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND
59th St., bet. Madison & Park Avs., NEW YORK CITY. Block from Central Park entrance. FIREPROOF HOTEL. MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED. Single Rooms $1 Per Day. American Plan, $2 Per Day Upward. 200 Rooms, with Private Bath. BEYOND COMPETITION. TRANSIENT.
FIFTY ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH
Room, Dressing Room and Private Bath
Parlor, Bedroom and Private Bath
PARLOR, BEDROOM, DRESSING ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE. Excellent Cuisine and Service. Street cars pass the door to and from all parts of the city. 10 to 20 minutes from all depots and ferries.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST. AMERICAN PLAN. Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE.

BICYCLES BANKRUPT STOCK. Stock of Nealson Bicycle Co., recently failed, offered at ridiculous prices; twenty different high-grade makes, new, shopsoiled, and second-hand. $2.50, $5.00, $7.50, $10, $12. Great chance for dealers or dealers.
TIRES. Cheaper tires, 40c, 75c, $1; Bicycle Horns, Bells, 10c; Pumps, 10c; few Motor Cycles Cheap.
WILLIS, 3 Park Place, nr. B'way; 32 Park Row, opp. P. O.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged and repaired. J. M. MOSMAN, 73 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1421 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way, Tel. 2946 Franklin.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 280 B'way, cor. Park Place. Tel. 1579 Cort.
Typewriters—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; Sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.
Typewriter Headquarters, 182 Broadway.—Call up 4165 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5,806 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.
We make beautiful rugs from old carpets. Harlem Rug Co., 2,225 3d Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO. EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1048—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.
Upright, $125, celebrated maker, fine condition; square, $25; pianos rented. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.
UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.
THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Six good square pianos, $30 to $45; upright, good maker, $100. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., B'klyn.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE MONDAY, AUGUST 24, '03, AT 11 A. M. WINES & LIQUORS Stock, Good Will, Safes, Registers, Desks, Scales, Fixtures, &c., of Wine and Liquor Store known as Flegenheimer Bros., 433 5th St., New York City. By order of Executors.
M. Schlansky, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 41 Delancey St., fancy goods, bric-a-brac.

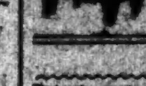
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Responsible party to join in promoting copper property; rare opportunity to right party. Albert Swingwood, Hot Springs, Utah.
Jacob Kohn has sold, on Aug. 19, his bakery business, 229 Avenue B, to Joseph Presse.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned. Sq. yard up. Telephone, 547—Melrose.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1869, 105 East 9th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly procured. Advice and book free. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

LOANS.

Salary loans procured without indorsement promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Room 108 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 307 6th Av.
Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 2 John St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

English, Irish, and Gordon setters; several broken; also pups; pointers; all champion, registered pedigrees; low for room. Bedford Kennels, Prospect Av., corner East 165th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—General houseworker; apartment; small family; references required; call Monday 10 to 12 A. M. Mrs. Kingsbury, 907 Park Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Salesman Wanted—One acquainted with city and office trade; good opportunity to right party. Commercial Cloak Co., 28 and 24 West 3d St.
Wanted—Engineers, competent to run portable single hoisting engines, to mark new buildings; must have city license; wages $4 day. Apply immediately, 416 West 38th St.
Wanted—Engineers, competent to run single drum electric hoists, to a mark in new buildings; wages $4 day. Apply immediately, 416 West 38th St.
Wanted—Men, England, $7; Antwerp, Germany, $10; Africa, $25; also free transportation return passage. 115 1st St.

Agents.

Wanted—Agents; permanent employment. Address Roger's Novelty Works, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Dressmaker.—French dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, wishes more customers; out or at home. Mme. Chamaux, 112 East 32d St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office Assistant.—Young woman capable of taking charge of correspondence and understanding typewriting, indexing, and office details. E. V. F., Box 180 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Draughtsman.—Educated young man; good draughtsman, desires remunerative home engagement for evenings. E Box 120 Times.
Experienced secretary, thoroughly versed in essential requirements; exceptional recommendations; moderate compensation; Notary Public. Box 139 Times Office.

SUPREMACY IN EDUCATIONAL ADVERTISING.

The volume of educational advertising in THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1902 was greater than that of any other New York morning newspaper. THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 78,323 agate lines; second newspaper 59,484; third newspaper 39,360; fourth newspaper 32,156; fifth newspaper 35,600; sixth newspaper 30,760; and seventh newspaper 11,156.

BROKERS NOT TO SKYLARK

Battles of Paper Pellets Prohibited by Board of Governors.

Decree That Members Hereafter Must Conduct Themselves with Decorum on Floor of Stock Exchange.

Paper ball hurlers and other frivolous members of the New York Stock Exchange went about their business yesterday afternoon with an air of unwonted decorum. The Board of Governors has decreed that they are, or should be, models of dignity. No more "paper blizzards," no more noisy scuffling about the trading posts, no more casting pads at each other's eyes—that is the order given out by the Governors because there happened to be one member whose aim was true enough to disable his fellow last week. The victim had to wear a black bandage for a couple of days, and so the rulers of the bulls and bears determined to pass a resolution yesterday.

Secretary McClure appeared on the floor in the afternoon and made the announcement that in future the rule providing punishment for "unruly members" would be enforced strictly. He said the Governors had voted to inflict suspension, or even expulsion, on the next offender. Battles of paper bullets, he concluded, must cease forthwith.

Even while the Secretary spoke one of those affairs was in progress, and it was some minutes before the news of the new order had circulated among those who had not been listening to the announcement. As the more serious members were discussing and commenting favorably upon the proposed change in the order of things, the other element was amusing itself in the usual way.

The subject that particularly came to the attention of the Governing Board was what has been known as "pegging" paper. This pegging, or throwing waste scraps and pads, has been growing in popularity of late, say the brokers, and the Governors were informed, besides having noticed the fact themselves, that certain members had contracted a genuine mania for throwing at one another. First they threw only harmless scraps, but lately they began using the heavy little pads with direful effect.

Besides the man who received a blackened eye, there were those who reported scratches on their faces and bruises all over their heads. At times, when trading was dull, it was a common sight to witness regular pitched battles between two or more groups, and the air was filled with the noiseless white missiles.

These paper fights were alternated every now and then with a variation known as a blizzard—the throwing of heaps of paper fragments in front of an electric fan, so that the fan would blow them across the floor in drifts that made the place look as though a snowstorm were pouring through the windows. If the fan did not happen to be turned in the right direction to create most disturbance, the creator of the blizzard was more than likely to turn it for himself until it was arranged so as to hurl the paper in a big, white cloud into the midst of an active group.

When the broker got "pegged" in the eye last week, the Governors aroused themselves. The Secretary's announcement of the new order was received with cheers for the most part, but there were some groans. One of those who did not favor the "dignity policy" said after the day's business was over that he thought things were "going to the dogs anyway."

"Why, they'll be telling us to stop initiating new members after the old fashion the next time we hear from them," he added sorrowfully.

This next member, by the way, is to be William A. M. Burden, the young society man who has bought Henry G. Well's seat. Unless the Governors rule out the initiating procedure, Mr. Burden had better appear on the floor in a leather suit, for the disappointed paper throwers say they are going to demolish whatever tearable clothing he wears at his opening performance.

DROWNED IN HARLEM RIVER.

Wash from Yacht Contributed to Accident Which Resulted in Noble Muguet's Death.

Noble Muguet, twenty-two years old, of 558 Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, was drowned in the Harlem River near King's Bridge yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of a rowboat. His body was not recovered.

In the boat with Muguet at the time of the accident was James G. Green of 1,719 Second Avenue. They were rowing inshore opposite the Fordham Landing Road when the "Seeing New York" yacht passed. The wash of the yacht set the boat rocking, and it ran dangerously near a scow. Muguet picked up an oar to use as a fender, and when it struck the scow Muguet threw his weight on the other end. He was thrown backward over the side of the rowboat, overturning it.

Green also was thrown into the water. The latter called for help, and the Captain of the scow threw a rope, which Green grasped, and was pulled from the water. As soon as he could speak he told of his companion's plight, and the scow Captain, jumping into the water, tried to find his body, but without success.

SENT HOME TO JAIL.

Hurring, Unable to Shun Drink, Gets One More Month at Beloved Jefferson Market Prison.

When Robert Hurring, a painter by trade, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning charged with intoxication, he gave the jail of that court as his address.

Magistrate Breen turned to the policeman, who explained that the prisoner was one of the "steadies" of the precinct and was unable to let drink alone, and was therefore so often in the jail he had come to regard it as his home, the only other being the park benches.

"Please, your Honor, don't give me more than a month, as I want to be out for election," interposed Hurring.

The Magistrate placed him under $300 bail for a month's good behavior and he went to jail.

It was only a few days ago that he was let out after a three months' stay, and during that time he gave the interior of the Jefferson Market Prison a coat of paint which is now the pride of Keeper "Larry" McDermott's official existence. The color scheme is white, with lampblack pencilling. These are the colors provided by the Department of Corrections, but Hurring worked wonders with his meagre supply.

EX-LIEUT. OWEN HELD.

Cashiered Naval Officer Charged with Forgery Said by Witnesses to be Mentally Deranged.

Alfred Crosby Owen, the ex-Lieutenant of the United States Navy, who was arrested Thursday on the charge of impersonating Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., and with issuing forged checks, was rearraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, when, after waiving examination, he was held in $2,500 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions. Relatives of the accused appeared in court and declared that he was mentally irresponsible for his actions.

When the case was called Owen attracted attention by his good appearance. He is over six feet tall, with exceedingly erect carriage. He was dressed in a well-fitting blue serge suit. He seemed quite at his ease, and refused to make any statement. The specific charge against him was the cashing of a forged check for $5 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is said to have also cashed one for $50 at the Waldorf. George Gordon Battle was present for the Waldorf management.

Those to appear before the court on behalf of the young man were Dr. Wolfred Nelson of the Astor House and C. W. Raborg, a Manhattan real estate dealer, who declared himself to be related to Owen. The latter stated that he believed the young man to be deranged, and this was also the belief of the accused's family. According to him, Owen is twenty-eight years old, was graduated at Annapolis, and was Ensign on the battleship Iowa, and later on the New York, the Castine, and the Massachusetts, serving on the latter as Lieutenant after his promotion. Last December he was dismissed from the navy for failure to pay his debts and for being absent without leave. Mr. Raborg further said that Owen is well connected in Washington society, and has had ancestors in high command in the navy. His father was Surgeon Owen of the navy. The last station of the latter was at Tallahassee, Fla., where, during an epidemic of yellow fever, he lost his wife and all of his children except Lieut. Owen and a daughter. Owen's mother's brother was also an officer in the navy.

Dr. Nelson told Magistrate Breen that he had recently been Owen's physician, and that he believed him to be mentally unbalanced. He refused to state to the Magistrate whether or not Owen's condition had been caused by overindulgence in drink.

STOPS AUCTION OF THE NEWS.

Justice Davis Continues the Injunction and Says a Receiver Must Be Appointed.

Declaring that the sale of The New York Daily News at this time would be a hollow form and detrimental to the best interests of the stockholders, Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application of Col. William L. Brown for a continuance of the temporary injunction restraining Frank A. Munsey from selling the plant of The News at auction. The Justice said that unless proceedings are brought within ten days for a dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a receiver, he himself will appoint a receiver.

The lawyers for the plaintiff, Louis F. Doyle and Edward M. Shepard, obtained the temporary injunction when it became known that it was the intention of Mr. Munsey and the others owning 160 of the 300 shares in The News Publishing Company to hold a sale Aug. 21. The decision says, in part:

"It appears that prior to November, 1901, The New York News Publishing Company was an exceptionally profitable newspaper enterprise. During that month or thereabouts there was a change in the corporate management as well as a radical change in the character of the publication. Since then, and continuously during the last eighteen months, the business of the corporation has decreased. It has sustained great losses and incurred a large indebtedness. In view of this condition of affairs a majority of the stockholders in a meeting, notice of which was sent to all the stockholders, passed a resolution on July 28, 1903, to sell at public auction all the plant and good-will of the newspaper known as The Daily News, excepting among other things the lease of the premises on which the plant was located.

"I am clearly of the opinion that this sale should not take place under present conditions. The time of the year is most unfavorable, and, in view of the defendants' claim, so widely published in these proceedings, that the property is worthless as a newspaper enterprise and that the corporation should be dissolved, I am convinced that the sale would be hollow form, resulting in a sacrifice rather than in a saving to the stockholders and creditors. Moreover, there are some reasons appearing in these papers, and which should be examined in a proceeding more deliberate than this motion, for the belief that this property, once so valuable, might be disposed of with comparatively small loss to creditors and stockholders. For this reason I think that proceedings for a voluntary dissolution should be begun and a receiver appointed in these proceedings."

WAITED TEN YEARS FOR BABY.

When Bouncing Boy Arrived Fond Father Broke All Pledges but Magistrate Was Lenient.

After waiting for ten years Robert Horrigan of 250 East Twenty-fifth Street came into possession of a baby on Thursday, and in expression of his intense joy for the event he went out with a few friends for the night and woke up yesterday morning in Yorkville Police Court, charged with intoxication.

When Magistrate Barlow asked him what he had to say in extenuation of his conduct, Horrigan said:

"It ain't every day that a baby is born in a family—is it, your Honor?"

The Magistrate thought not.

"Well, you see here's ten whole years that I've been wishing and praying for a baby, and yesterday the finest boy you ever saw came to my house, and I just couldn't keep from celebrating, so me and a few friends went out for a night of it. I'm sorry I got tight, but I know your Honor won't blame me—will you?"

The Magistrate smiled as he dismissed the case, and gave the man a parting admonition to set a better example to his son and heir.

LIGHTSHIP CAPTAIN MISSING.

Henry Harrison Disappeared En Route from Stapleton to Providence to Report for Duty.

Capt. Henry Harrison of 29 Canal Street, Stapleton, Captain of the Hog Island Lightship, has been missing since Aug. 4, and the police have been asked to look for him. Capt. Harrison is sixty years old. He reached home on leave of absence on July 28. On Aug. 4 he left home to report at his station. John Delaney and Robert Uhler accompanied him from Stapleton to Manhattan and to the pier to take a steamboat for Providence. No more was heard from him.

Mrs. Harrison on Wednesday received a letter from the Inspector of the lighthouse district asking why Capt. Harrison had not returned to duty. She replied that he had, and the Inspector replied in turn that he had not. Then the police were asked to take the matter up. It seems certain, however, that he boarded a steamboat for Providence.

CHARGED TWICE FOR TELEGRAM.

Western Union Official Says Agent Acted Without Authority.

Complaints recently have been made that certain Western Union Telegraph agents, in sending messages to towns covered by the Postal Company, charged the senders two prices and a transfer of ten cents as well, explaining that both the Western Union and the Postal rate were necessary. One instance of this was reported by a man who sent a message from a New Jersey town to a place in Long Island.

"If anything like that occurred," said an official of the Western Union yesterday, "the agent acted without authority. There is no Long Island town that the Postal covers and we do not, and therefore such a message would have been sent direct over our own lines."

It was explained emphatically that the Western Union would accept any message for a Postal town at the Postal's rate, with no transfer fee and no double charge for any reason. In case an agent of the company transgresses the rule of the company in this respect, the proper official to whom a complaint may be made is District Superintendent E. M. Mulford, Western Union Building, 195 Broadway.

CAMERON STILL MISSING.

Bankruptcy Proceedings of Piano Manufacturer Postponed Until Sept. 4.

The bankruptcy proceedings of the A. B. Cameron Piano Company of Long Island City, which were to have taken place before Charles A. Tipling, as referee, yesterday, were postponed by consent of counsel until Sept. 4.

Cameron is accused of having attempted to assault the thirteen-year-old daughter of the butler of John H. Taylor of Bayside while a guest at Mr. Taylor's home. He disappeared, but his counsel yesterday promised to produce him Sept. 4.

Coffee Exchange Holidays.

The New York Coffee Exchange will be closed on Saturday, Sept. 5, as well as on Labor Day, which falls on the following Monday.

WOULD-BE RESCUER LOST

Gleason Promptly Gave His Life Trying to Save Drowning Boy.

A Second Lifesaver Was Sinking with Lad Off North River Pier When Both Were Picked Up.

In attempting to rescue ten-year-old Frank Rider of 132 Tenth Avenue, Michael Gleason of 468 West Nineteenth Street lost his life by drowning yesterday afternoon. Young Rider was saved by another, however, though only after the second would-be rescuer had been swept almost beyond assistance by the strong North River tide.

The Rider boy ventured to the West Seventeenth Street pier, which runs out 400 feet from the bulkhead. Heretofore he always swam in that vicinity in company with other Greenwich lads. But, being denied the privilege of going out as far into the river as they, he determined to carry out a programme of his own devising.

A hundred feet from the pier the tide caught him. He struggled for a minute, yelling the while. On board a dredge, which has been at work at this point, was Gleason.

He was by his engine, and, without waiting to remove any clothing, jumped in. He made his way to the struggling boy with seeming ease. It was an incoming tide, and by the time Gleason reached Rider both were north of the pier a considerable distance.

When the rescue seemed about to be brought to completion Gleason flung the boy from him and shouted, "Help, quick!" Then he sank from view. The excitement attendant upon the cries of young Rider and the shouts of those who had come to the pier became augmented at this. Every woman in the crowd screamed or went into hysterics.

Then it was that a third party, Daniel Reilly, entered into the episode. Gleason had sunk and Rider was sinking. Reilly dived into the river and swam to the latter. He grabbed the boy when he was about to lapse into unconsciousness. He was so far gone that the rescuer had no difficulty in handling him.

But when the luckless Rider was again almost out of danger the tide completed the undoing of his new rescuer, and Reilly, too, began to show distress.

James Conklin, a longshoreman, warned by the way in which the swimmers were being treated, ran for a boat, while nearly everybody else was engaged in throwing gratuitous advice to Reilly, who was too far exhausted to hear it.

After a hard pull to the drowning pair Conklin reached that part of the river which was threatening to engulf them. He yanked the boy into the boat without ceremony, but the rescuing of Reilly was a long and dangerous undertaking.

Reilly quickly recovered and went to work on Rider. He induced a great quantity of water to leave the lungs, but the boy's condition was even then serious enough to make it advisable to take him to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. Reilly walked to his home.

Gleason's body came to the surface two hours after the rescue of Rider. It was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station. Gleason leaves a wife and two children.

MAGISTRATE HOGAN SARCASTIC

Takes Exception to Policemen's Ruse in Effecting an Excise Arrest by Disguising Themselves.

Magistrate Hogan, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday again waxed sarcastic at the expense of the police. Occasion was furnished by the case of Philip Smith, the saloon keeper arrested last Sunday morning by Patrolmen Alexander Schmidt and Howard W. Brundage of the Elizabeth Street Station, who entered his saloon in a disguise consisting of rubber coats and oilskin hats, and after buying a glass of beer each arrested Smith. The Magistrate made Schmidt admit that he had entered the saloon by playing a trick on the proprietor, and learned that he had borrowed the oilskins from a watchman to do it.

Addressing Brundage, he desired to be informed whether that policeman became a member of the force through "pull" or merit, and Brundage stoutly asserted that it was merit only. Then the Magistrate made inquiries into his record, and found that he had been in the Tenderloin district for four months and had only made two arrests in all that time. Mr. Hogan then handed him a clipping from a Brooklyn paper which cited the instance of two detectives who were removed from the Coney Island Police Precinct for making too many excise arrests, and remarked that such a thing could never happen to Brundage, to which the patrolman agreed.

Attorney John Hoyer, for Smith, asked for an adjournment of the case, and the Magistrate allowed it, saying that he would want to know a few more things when it was called on Monday.

EASIER JOB FOR CAPT. KEMP.

Gen. Greene Transfers Him from Fifth Street for Meritorious Service.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday transferred Capt. Charles Kemp from the Fifth Street Police Station to that in West Sixty-eighth Street. Gen. Greene said that he made the change as a reward to Capt. Kemp for his faithful services during the time he has been in Fifth Street. He said he regarded that as one of the hardest precincts to control, and that therefore Capt. Kemp must be in need of a rest. The West Sixty-eighth Street Station is a quieter one.

Capt. Kemp last Saturday afternoon raided the Mascot Benevolent Club, at 123 Second Avenue, and locked up its managers, charging them with conducting a poolroom.

Commissioner Greene will replace Capt. Kemp by Capt. Kear, who has been in the Sixty-eighth Street Station for many years, beginning there as Sergeant. He also announced the transfer of Capt. Frederick W. Martens from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to the Mulberry Street Station, Capt. Thomas's old command.

Police Roundsmen for Promotion.

A list of seventy-seven police roundsmen, eligible to become Sergeants, was given out yesterday by the Civil Service Board. At the head of it are Robert R. Craig, 90.90 per cent.; Harry W. Graham, 90.16; George Fennel, 89.96; Hugh Kennedy, 89.44; James N. Wilson, 89.42; James Monahan, 89.20; Charles Martin, 89; John C. Holohan, 88.82; John McNulty, 88.70; Edward McDonald, 88.70.

PRISONER CALMLY WALKED OFF.

Thought She Could Go When Police Had Taken Her "Pedigree."

Mrs. Bridget Mulstay, thirty-nine years old, and Miss Nellie Hennessy, twenty-two years old, sisters, living at 555 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, were being registered yesterday at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they had been brought on the charge of shoplifting, when Mrs. Mulstay, who had her six-year-old boy with her, quietly walked out of the station house with him and was out of sight before her absence was noted. She was found later hiding under a stairway at 363 Seventh Avenue. She said she thought the police had done with her when they had taken her name and address.

The two women had been detected by Rose Loughry, a house detective for the Simpson-Crawford Company, at 307 Sixth Avenue, in the act, she alleged, of stealing small articles from the counters and concealing them beneath a cape which was carried by Mrs. Mulstay. She summoned Detectives Mooney and Eaton from the West Thirtieth Street Station, who found articles valued at about $50 concealed beneath the cape.

The women were locked up and the boy was sent to the Gerry society.

Children's Marriage Annulled.

A boy and girl wedding about a year ago had an unhappy sequel in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when Justice Sewell granted the bride, Mrs. Catherine E. Hensler, an annulment of her marriage to Oscar Hensler. The girl was about fifteen years old when she became the wife of Hensler, who is a little older than she. They lived together but a short time at 94 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

HEARING OF POSTAL CASE.

Federal Prosecutor Seeks Removal of Runkle to Washington on Strength of Indictment.

The preliminary examination in the case of Maurice Runkle, the New York merchant recently indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington for complicity in the postal scandals, was made yesterday before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. Assistant United States District Attorney Wise appeared for the Government, and Runkle, who was not present, was represented by Franklin Bien.

Mr. Wise offered the indictment against Runkle as evidence, and said that as at a former hearing he had established the identity of Runkle as the person named in the indictment, he had a prima facie case, and the defendant could either rebutt the evidence or consent to a removal to the district in which the indictment was found.

Counsel for Runkle asserted that the Government could not make out the prima facie case required by law without giving an opportunity to cross-examine its witnesses. Both lawyers presented authorities in support of their positions, and Mr. Wise admitted that heretofore in this district it had been the general practice to oblige the Government to establish its case before the defendant could be removed to another district, but this practice was based on a decision of Judge Brown, while on the other hand the higher Federal decisions supported his contention that after the defendant's identity had been established the indictment was the prima facie proof required. Commissioner Hitchcock will give his decision Sept. 21.

MR. SHEEHAN'S DOG BARRED.

Although "No Common Cur," It Was Not Allowed to Enter a Hotel with Its Master.

Because he didn't know that dogs were not allowed at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, John C. Sheehan, the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, stood in front of that hotel for two hours yesterday afternoon and waited until his butler could come from New York and return his dog to this city.

Mr. Sheehan arrived at the Oriental about five o'clock, accompanied by his wife and two children and his favorite terrier bull dog. As he started to enter the hotel and go to his room, he was stopped by a private policeman in the employ of the hotel and told that he could not take the dog inside the hotel, it being strictly against the rules of the management. Mr. Sheehan after some argument sent his card to Manager Greaves. When the manager appeared Mr. Sheehan is said to have declared that his dog was "no common cur" and he didn't intend that it should be barred from entering a hotel by any policeman. Mr. Greaves, however, was obdurate, so Mr. Sheehan, who appeared to be very angry, took his dog to the edge of the piazza and telegraphed to New York for his butler to come and get it. He refused all offers on the part of the house to take care of the dog temporarily and remained on the piazza until the butler came and took the dog away.

MRS. RUSSELL'S SEPARATION.

Wife of Brooklyn Merchant to Proceed Against Her Husband Who Was Long Missing.

Stephen M. Hoye, counsel for Mrs. John L. Russell, wife of the ex-Secretary and Treasurer of the Journeay & Burnham Company of Brooklyn, was authority yesterday for the statement that Mrs. Russell is preparing to bring proceedings for a separation from her husband. Several weeks ago Mr. Russell strangely disappeared from his home, and some days later turned up in Milledgeville, Ga. When he returned home he explained that he was taken suddenly ill and went away for a rest. He is said to have again absented himself from his home, and Lawyer Hoye declares that he has gone away to avoid being served with papers in actions which the lawyer says Mrs. Russell intends to bring.

B. W. J. Fox, counsel for Mr. Russell, declares that the talk that his client has gone away to avoid the service of legal papers upon him is nonsense. As a matter of fact, he said, Mr. Russell is willing that there be a legal separation. The lawyer said that after Mr. Russell's return from Georgia an agreement to separate was drawn up between Mr. Russell and his wife. Mrs. Russell, according to the lawyer, at first agreed to sign the agreement, but afterward refused to do so, saying she preferred to go into the courts.

"I know where Mr. Russell is, and am in communication with him," said Lawyer Fox. "He will return to Brooklyn in a few days."

VICTIM OF A BLUNDER.

Jersey City Hospital Warden Thought Woman Patient a Prisoner.

Owing to a blunder Mrs. Emily Caruthers, sixty years old, was subjected to much annoyance yesterday. She lives with the family of James Ray, at 188 Washington Street, Jersey City. She complained on Aug. 17 that she did not feel well. Fearing that the woman might become seriously ill, Mrs. Ray took her to the Gregory Street Police Station and asked that she be sent to the City Hospital. The request was complied with.

Yesterday Mrs. Caruthers was found to be well enough to leave the hospital, but the warden, supposing that because she was sent there as a prisoner, transferred her to the woman's prison. Matron Wyatt could find no commitment in the case, so she sent Mrs. Caruthers to the Second Criminal Court. Police Justice Murphy knew of no charge against the woman, so he sent her to the First Criminal Court. Police Justice Hoos knew nothing of the affair, and referred the case to Chief Murphy. He soon learned the facts. Mrs. Ray was notified, and Mrs. Caruthers was taken to her home.

URGES PARKS FOR QUEENS.

Civic Association to Look Up Suitable Sites—Telephone Inquiry Started.

The Civic Association of Queens Borough, composed of representatives from twenty-three local associations in the borough, met yesterday in Miller's Hotel, in Long Island City, and, after the reading of papers on the subject by G. Waldo Smith and others, decided to take up the matter of providing the borough with suitable parks. Mr. Smith urged in his paper that the matter be not delayed, as the lands could be obtained now cheaply. A committee of two from each ward was appointed to investigate the best locations for parks.

A committee was also appointed to investigate excessive telephone rates in the borough.

WOMAN FELL FROM TOBOGGAN.

Became Frightened and Leaned Over the Side of a Car.

Miss Annie Fullner, thirty-three years old, of 558 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, while riding in one of the cars of the toboggan slides at North Beach yesterday afternoon, became so frightened that she stood up. Leaning over, she fell out and struck on her head.

She was carried into the office, and an ambulance was summoned. Dr. Mulcahey found her suffering from a broken arm and several contusions of the side. He removed her to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Liner St. Paul Out of Commission.

The American liner St. Paul of the International Mercantile Marine Company's fleet has been placed temporarily out of commission, in order that she may be overhauled. The liner sailed for the Cramp yards, in Philadelphia, yesterday, where the work will be done.

Passengers on the Vaderland.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio are among the passengers booked to sail for Belgium in the Red Star liner Vaderland this morning. Major W. D. McCaw of the regular army will be another of the Vaderland's passengers.

TRIBUNE BUILDING PLANS

Structure to be Raised from Ten to Nineteen Stories.

Will Be Visible Within a Radius of Twenty-five Miles from the City Hall—Tower to be Rebuilt.

The Tribune Association is to add a skyscraper to the Printing House Square neighborhood by increasing the height of its building from ten to nineteen stories.

The Tribune's home was known from the first as the Tall Tower, and when it is more than 100 feet higher than it is now it will have the distinction of being not only a landmark visible within a radius of twenty-five miles from City Hall, but the only skyscraper with solid masonry walls, and not having a skeleton core of steel. Incidentally the alterations will involve a partial remodeling of the present building. The cost of the alterations, which will be carried out on the plans of the architects, D'Oench & Yost, and L. Thouvard, will be $850,000, and the work will be finished about December, 1904.

The Tribune Building, as it stands to-day, was begun thirty years ago under plans of Richard M. Hunt, when the Spruce and Nassau Streets' corner was erected, wiping out with the old Tribune Building, an old landmark, the Pewter Mug Tavern. Afterward an addition on Spruce Street was built, and twenty years ago the Frankfort Street annex was put up. The present dimensions of the Tribune Building are: 90.7 feet on Nassau Street, 98.5 feet on Spruce Street, 167 feet on the base of the eastern wall to Frankfort Street, and 28.8 feet on Frankfort Street. The Sun L, which forms the rest of the angular parallelogram has a frontage of 50.6 feet on Nassau Street and 57.11¼ feet on Frankfort Street, the other dimensions being 104, 25.1, 37.7¾ and 33.1 feet. The architects, who drew the plans for the alterations say that the construction of the Tribune Building was of such a massive character that the additions to it can be safely made.

The tower, whose summit is 240 feet from the street, will be taken down with the clock, and rebuilt so that its vane will be 340 feet above the sidewalk. The operation of the building will be carried on mainly by shafts on Spruce Street, and tenants will be disturbed as little as may be possible. The main entrance steps are to be removed so as to have a hall flush with the street, with a new elevator service. The Tribune will, when alterations are completed, occupy the first and second floors as offices. The New York American and Journal will then have its building on the Grand Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Messrs. D'Oench, Yost & Thouvard in their plans retain the architectural features of the present Tribune Building, and its portico will suffer no change. When it was built there were only a few other buildings that were considered towering. They were also of the solid masonry type, as the era of "cage" and "skeleton" construction had to come. But as a rule they were not profitable realty because of the space taken up by their massive construction as to the lower floors, which are those which command the highest rentals in tall buildings of the present type. Among those of the Tribune class are the Monroe, Western Union, Boreel, Vanderbilt, Mills, and Equitable Buildings. Some of them have been altered to secure adequate return on invested capital.

LOST ONLY IN DREAMLAND.

Three-Year-Old Susie McInery Slept in Her Crib While Neighbors Searched for Her in Vain.

Susie McInery's ambition to please her mother, who lives at 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, made it necessary to send out a general police alarm yesterday and for her distracted parent and the neighbors to search in vain through the woods of Fort Morris and the river bank.

Susie is three years old. She was playing with her companions in the street Friday evening when her mother started on an errand. Returning she could not find the little one, and no one could tell her where she might be or when she had last been seen. The mother's distress excited the pity of the neighbors and they formed a large searching party. Several hours passed when Mrs. McInery notified the police of the Alexander Avenue Station. Policemen were detailed for the resumed search that lasted until daylight.

During all this time Susie was at home in her own little white crib sleeping just as peacefully as if she had been fed and put to bed by her mother. The baby had taken it into her head, as she explained afterward, "that mamma would be so pleased to find I can undress all by myself." She made the attempt and had nearly succeeded in disrobing when, worn out with the huge undertaking, she crawled into her cot attired in her nightgown and one shoe that would not untie and fell asleep.

The father, who is employed on a wrecking train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, had been at work for two days without sleep. He was so weary that on his return he went immediately to bed without looking for his family. It was just daybreak when his wife, heartbroken and utterly fagged out, came in. There in her bed was the ambitious Susie, her curly head nestled in the pillow and the shoe with the stubborn strings sticking out from the covers.

There was great rejoicing among the neighbors, in the home of the McInerys, and at the police station, where the tired-out officers were not savage when told of the adventures of Susie, who had caused them so much trouble.

MRS. POILLON CONTRADICTED.

Policeman Did Not Hear Mrs. Ortiz Threaten, but Heard Her Say "Jack" Kissed Plaintiff.

In the Tombs Court yesterday Magistrate Hogan continued the examination of Mrs. Annie Ortis, charged with threatening the life of Mrs. Kathryn Poillon of 200 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Poillon is suing W. Gould Brokaw for breach of promise, demanding $500,000 damages.

Policeman Culhane of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station swore that Mrs. Poillon's testimony at a previous hearing to the effect that he had said to her that he had been approached in an attempt to have the case called off through him was false. Mrs. Poillon interrupted the witness with a remark that he had told her the story. On cross-examination the witness said that when Mrs. Poillon had asked him if he had not been approached by the other side he had said "Sure."

Policeman McHugh of the West One Hundredth Street Station told of the happenings when Mrs. Ortis called on Mrs. Poillon. He said that she had insisted that she see Mrs. Poillon alone. He had refused to arrest the caller at Mrs. Poillon's request, as he had not been a witness to any breach of the peace on her part. He had not heard her threaten the life of Mrs. Poillon. He did hear Mrs. Poillon say that Mrs. Ortis was a paid witness for Mr. Brokaw.

He had heard Mrs. Ortis say: "Place yourself in my position. How would you like to have your love taken away from you? I saw Jack put his arms around your neck and kiss you coming home from the Arion ball."

Dr. W. W. Owen of 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street testified that Mrs. Ortis had been suffering from hysteria at the time of the alleged threat to kill.

Anthony C. Guntzer, an undertaker, of 520 Lexington Avenue, was not allowed to testify as to the character of Mrs. Poillon. He had asserted that the woman had boasted of how she would bring Brokaw to terms.

When Magistrate Hogan adjourned the case until Aug. 28, a man rushed into court and demanded $5 from Mrs. Poillon, which he said she owed him. He was ejected by the court officers.

BOY BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Youthful Cracksmen Were Trying to Invest $800 in Ice Cream.

High rolling with the spoils of their first venture at house looting led to the undoing yesterday of a pair of amateur cracksmen of tender years in Brooklyn. On Thursday afternoon the apartments of Charles Anderson, at 325 Atlantic Avenue, were entered during his absence and his savings of $800 and a gold watch worth $70 were stolen from a bureau drawer. At the time the robbery was discovered Arthur McNico, eleven years old, who lives in the same house with Anderson, and Isadore Klein, nine years old, of Atlantic Avenue, near Smith Street, were astonishing the youngsters of the neighborhood by buying them unlimited quantities of ice cream and candy. The two had stuffed about every gamin of their acquaintance so full of sweets and cream that he could hold no more when they met their chum, eleven-year-old Eddie Boardman.

"Say, Eddie, do yer need any money?" asked Arthur, with the air of a Croesus.

"Sure," returned the astonished Eddie; "I always needs money."

Arthur reached down into the pocket of his knickerbockers and fished out a roll of bills as big around as his arm. Eddie's eyes almost popped out of his head.

"Gee! where did yer git der million dollars?" he gasped.

"Oh, a rich old bloke wid a plug hat wot took a likin' ter us give it to us," explained Arthur. "Here, go up ter der corner and buy out der Dago's peanut stand."

Carelessly peeling off $15 from the apoplectic-looking roll, Arthur handed the money over to Eddie.

Detective Johnson learned of the swath Arthur and Isadore were cutting, and yesterday he took them into custody. Eddie Boardman was also taken to the Butler Street Court. Eddie Boardman surrendered the $15, and $771 was recovered from the other two boys. Eddie was discharged, while Arthur and Isadore were held. Having so much ready money, the boys had tossed the gold watch over a fence into a lot rather than be bothered with it. The watch was recovered.

Protective Tariff League Meeting.

A special joint meeting of the Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the American Protective Tariff League was held at the new headquarters of the organization, 339 Broadway, yesterday. Among those present were Charles A. Moore, President; Col. Augustus G. Paine, First Vice President; T. M. Ives, A. H. Wilson, Charles E. Coffin of Maryland, Theodore Justice of Philadelphia, Homer Laughlin of California and Wilbur F. Wakeman.

A resolution was adopted declaring steadfast opposition to reciprocity in competitive products as being in direct conflict with the object of the league, which is "to protect American labor by a tariff on imports which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor." The report of the treasurer and general secretary was approved.

Political Truce at an Outing.

Democrats, Republicans, and independents will mix good-naturedly to-day at the outing of the Jay Finn Association of the Thirteenth Assembly District, which will be at New Dorp, Staten Island, in Phoenix Park. Senator Peter J. Dooling of the Tammany organization, Herman Joseph of the Republican organization, and Assemblyman John Kerrigan of the Greater New York Democracy all will attend. Athletic sports have been arranged, and prizes will be awarded. The games will start promptly at 2 o'clock.

Church Steps a Flirting Rendezvous.

A communication was received by the Improvement Committee of the Eighth Ward Republican Club of Jersey City on Thursday evening complaining that of evenings young men and women use the steps at the front and side doors of the First Congregational Church, at Bergen and Boyd Avenues, for flirting. Chairman John Wenstell said that at its next meeting the committee would probably direct the committee's secretary to write to the church official board, suggesting that a light be placed over the church entrances.

LEGAL NOTES.

OPINIONS CANNOT BE GIVEN IN BILLS OF PARTICULARS.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has refused to strike out matter alleged to be either irrelevant or redundant in a counter claim in an action by a physician to recover for services rendered defendant's wife. The counter claim set up damages for plaintiff's alleged unskillful treatment. No such motion, the Justice decides, can be entertained after joinder of issue on the pleadings. Neither, Justice Bischoff further decides, could the defendant be directed to particularize the plaintiff's alleged omission of the required skill, because, as the former's proof upon the trial must be confined to a showing of the latter's failure to exercise the skill common to the members of his profession, practicing the same school and in the same general neighborhood, it is obvious that the defendant would be required either to express his own non-expert opinion or to furnish an expert opinion as to what the proper treatment to his wife would have been. "In either case," said the Justice, "such a direction would clearly call for the disclosure of evidence, which may not be done. I must assume that the plaintiff is cognizant of the treatment actually given, and he, a practicing member of his profession, far better than the defendant, should know that such treatment did or did not accord with the required degree of skill in like cases. The substantive allegation of the counter claim, and the ultimate fact to be proved for its support, is that the plaintiff did not exercise the ordinary skill of his profession in his attendance upon the defendant's wife, the further allegation that the plaintiff made 'experiments over experiments' being clearly redundant, and it may be that the defendant should not be heard to urge his own faulty pleading as a reason why he should not be required to particularize the redundant matter. However that may be, it would not follow that the plaintiff may, of right, insist that the particulars should be given. Had the motion, therefore, been reasonably made, the redundant matter would have been eliminated, and the plaintiff's omission in that respect can furnish no sufficient excuse for the court's approving recognition of a departure from scientific pleading, which would result were I to compel a bill of particulars of the redundant matter."

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MOVING VESSEL HELD LIABLE FOR BEING WITHIN ANCHORAGE GROUNDS.—If the steamship El Cid had not been within the anchorage grounds on the west side of New York Harbor, just below the Statue of Liberty, when she collided, through a pure accident, with the steamship Himera, on Feb. 6 last, she would not have been held liable on a libel filed against her owners. The El Cid, at the time, was going out to sea. Her steering gear had become disabled, and under these circumstances she drifted with the tide upon the Himera, which was lying at anchor. The dispute was as to the position of the two vessels at the time of the collision. The El Cid claimed that the Himera was lying in the fairway, but the latter vessel alleged that she was well within the anchorage grounds. The accident to the El Cid's steering gear happened when she was a short distance from the Himera. In the opinion of Judge Holt of the United States District Court the evidence taken on the trial showed that the Himera was anchored, and that the collision occurred within the anchorage limits. "The evidence of the witnesses who saw the vessel at anchor," said the Judge, "in my opinion preponderates that that was her position. The absence of proof of any contemporaneous claim on the part of the El Cid that the Himera was anchored in the fairway, as shown by the fact that there was no such entry in the log, and that nothing of the kind was said when the officers of the El Cid visited the Himera immediately after the accident, is weighty. The proof is clear that the Himera was originally anchored on Feb. 5 well within the limits of the anchorage ground, and the claimant's counsel in his brief admits it. The claim is that she dragged her anchors in the high wind of the day and night after she came to anchor. I think the evidence preponderates that she did not. The relative positions of the other vessels in the neighborhood were the same on the morning of the 6th as they had been on the 5th, and it is quite improbable that they should all have dragged their anchors in such a way as to remain in the same relative positions to each other."

Saturday is scatterday.
Clothes, furnishings, hats and shoes till 12.
Then scat.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. SHANNON'S 23D REG'T BAND. TO-NIGHT AT 8 PAIN'S POMPEII And GRAND FIREWORKS. If You Haven't Seen The Yacht Race See it Reproduced in Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre To-night. MATINEE AT 4—EVENING AT 8. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. 250TH TIME IN NEW YORK MON., AUG. 24. WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS, Wed. Mat. $1.00. Fri. & Sat. Mat. $1.50. with FRED A. STONE as the Scarecrow.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—50c JAPAN —BY— NIGHT (Regardless of Weather) Clara Lane as Otoyo, J. K. Murray, Jas. MacDonald, Hattie Arnold. Big Chorus. Big Comic Opera Hit, OTOYO

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS [illegible] 23rd St. Big Continuous Vaudeville. 58th St. The Factory Girl. 5th Av. Cont. Vaudeville. 125th St. Dr. Bill. Big Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST DAY THE CHRISTIAN Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Last Mat. To-day, 2. Ev. 8:15. NEXT WEEK—The Famous and Original Bostonians IN Robin Hood

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. Tel. 6234-18. MATINEE TO-DAY. EAGLE BURLESQUERS. "WIZARD OF JERSEY." "ABOARD GOOD SHIP JANE."

CASINO Mat. To'y, 2:15. To-night at 8:15. THE RUNAWAYS

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St. n'r Broadway. NEXT MONDAY, AUG. 24TH, MR. & MRS. ROYLE in MY WIFE'S HUSBANDS

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

LUNA PARK EXTRA FREE ACTS TO-DAY AND SUNDAY

FLOATING ROOF GARDEN Str. Grand Republic, High Class Vaudeville West 129th St., 8 P. M.; West 22d, 8:30; Battery Ldg., 9:00. Every Evening except Friday. Fare 50c.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:15. JOHN C. RICE, THOS. A. WISE, VIVIAN'S PAPAS

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NAT M. WILLS THE HAPPY TRAMP, in the new musical comedy, A SON OF REST.

CRYSTAL GARDENS (N. Y. Theatre) Evs. (except Sunday) 8:30 "LIFTING THE CUP," DARLING OF THE GALLERY GODS. Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses.

PARADISE ROOF GARDENS 42d St. B'y. & 7th Av. 12 VAUDEVILLE CELEBRITIES including mysterious AGA Extravaganza, ballet,

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD CONEY ISLAND.

DUSS Madison Square Garden. Evgs. 8:30. Soloist, Electa Gifford. Gen. Adm. 50c. Knabe Piano Used. Venice in New York Last Nights.

BOSTOCK'S CONEY'S BEST

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat. TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS. Next Week—The White Slave.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. THEATRE. 8TH AVE. & 25TH ST. CRACKER JACKS, BURLESQUERS.

WEST END RE-OPENS TO-NIGHT. A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. Down by the Sea. Next Week—Two Little Sailor Boys.

HIT A DYNAMITE CAP.

Three Boys Who Tried to Get [illegible] Wire from It Were Injured.

Tony Morani, a boy living at [illegible] East Ninety-seventh Street, picked a queer little article, the like of which he had never seen before, from an ash barrel in front of 237 East Ninety-seventh Street, yesterday, and showed it to his little playmates, Albert Molner and Joseph Casson. Visions of junkshop pennies filled their young minds when their eyes lighted on a short coil of wire that was wound into it.

To free the metal for the prospective barter Molner struck it with a stone. The next instant he lay unconscious on the sidewalk with several fragments of the coveted wire in his gashed forehead. Other particles of it sought Casson's leg and Morani's chest. But they will all recover.

The supposition is that some one employed in blasting operations near by threw the dynamite cap into the barrel.

The New York Times.

EDUCATIONAL EDITION.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903. 20 PAGES.

CHOOSING THE SCHOOL.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

LINNAEUS EDFORD LA FETRA, A. B., M. D.

Lecturer on Physiological Pedagogics, New York University; Instructor in Diseases of Children, Columbia University, Medical Department.

SHALL Henry go to St. Paul's, or had we best sent him to one of the city fitting schools?" "Would boarding school be a good thing for Henry, and if so, shall it be in town or in the country?"

These are questions that arise every Summer at the close of the school year. Each different prospectus set forth, with wealth of detail, the peculiar advantages of its own institution. In the presence of these enticing claims presented by our many good preparatory schools, one may well become bewildered and wish for expert and disinterested counsel.

An easy method of deciding the question, and one that prevails largely in the American family, is to let the boy or girl, as expert, make his or her own selection. Henry says: "Father, Tom is going to Mr. B.'s academy in the Fall, and there are lots of nice boys there. I'd like to enter with him." The suggestion is enough for the fond father and mother. Their choice is made on the basis of boyish friendship, regardless of the needs of their individual boy. For such parents there is no perplexity, and these paragraphs are probably written too late to be of interest. But to those who wish to do the best thing to select that school which shall be most profitable in every way, certain general considerations may be helpful.

Preparatory or secondary school deals with boys and girls from the time they leave the highest grade of the grammar school up to the age when they are ready to enter college. After the preparatory course, instead of going to college, many of the girls enter finishing school; others go back to their home life and undertake no further formal education; while a great many of the boys go directly into business or take up some technical study. Whatever the pursuit after the preparatory school, the period of life over which it holds sway is from about the thirteenth or fourteenth to the eighteenth year. This is the period of adolescence.

The principles that should guide one in the choice of a school for developing a boy or girl can be readily deduced from a consideration of the changes that normally take place during, and of the dangers incident to, this period.

Generally speaking, the two great formative periods of life are Infancy and Adolescence. In infancy the individual obtains either a good or poor start in the mere business of living. If the inheritance of health is good and the nutritive processes are properly carried on, the body thrives and the foundations are laid for a strong, robust childhood. About the twelfth year this second formative period is entered, and there is not only a new impulse given to growth—the stature shoots up with weed-like rapidity—but an entirely new life is awakened in the realm of the feelings and emotions, and new phases of intellectual activity come into being.

Rousseau calls adolescence the renaissance of life, the first birth being that of the body; the second birth that of the soul, of the individual personality. What are the physical changes that take place during this period?

Adolescence marks the transition from the immaturity of childhood to the maturity of young manhood and womanhood. It begins at puberty and includes the years during which the reproductive systems are developing and the body is reaching its adult stature. It is a familiar fact that girls begin to mature earlier than boys and that in them the developmental changes, though immensely complex and widely inter-related, are completed much earlier than in boys. Compare for a moment the boy of ten with the overgrown youth of sixteen. They are alike, only the youth is larger and has a broken voice. Contrast the girl of ten with the young lady of sixteen. There is a vast difference in body, mind, and manner. While, then, adolescence extends in boys to about the twenty-first year, it is practically complete in girls at the eighteenth year.

During childhood the energies of the body have been occupied mainly with the task of individual existence and physical growth. Now there is an additional task, for along with increased growth of the trunk and limbs there is being developed a system whose purpose is the continued existence and early nutrition of the race. Up to this time there has been very little difference between the boys and girls of the same age; romping, joyous creatures, they play the same games, have the same tastes, and meet without the least constraint. They enter the period of adolescence practically alike in bodily structure and mental traits.

The years immediately preceding adolescence are marked by a special stimulus to growth, so that instead of increasing two inches per year in height the average increase is three or four inches annually, and the increase in weight is similarly accelerated. Girls arrive at puberty at about the thirteenth year, nearly two years before the boys, and their period of rapid growth comes between the eleventh and the fourteenth year. After the oncoming of puberty the rapidity of growth is much less, the body's energies being diverted from external growth, and this is gradually slowed down so that by the seventeenth year girls have practically reached their adult stature. During these years of slower growth there are taking place the marvelous changes that transform the girl into the woman, with all that this implies. In boys from fourteen to twenty there is steady growth in height and weight, hardly influenced by the gradual and comparatively slight changes characteristic of the period.

The final adult stature depends on the growth during early youth, when increase in height is normally very rapid. Any check at this time is irremediable, for later, and especially in girls, the energies of the body are drawn away from the trunk and extremities to supply demands within the body. Hence it is that if a girl matures very early she is apt to be short in stature. Moreover, Dr. W. T. Porter of Harvard found in his investigation of school children that, taking all the pupils of a given age and noting their class, the tallest and heaviest of any age in question are usually found in the upper classes. So that rapid growth of the body seems to coincide with and perhaps favors early development of the mind. The precocious, bright little boy is usually in a class ahead of his age and really larger than the average boy of his years. He appears small merely because he is compared with his elders.

In both boys and girls the nervous system shares this wonderful stimulus to growth. "Vast tracts of brain tissue lying fallow until now," as Dr. Clouston says, "are stirred into activity and productiveness." The connections of the nerves one with another become more intimate and widespread, so that all the parts of the body are in closer touch. The nervous system becomes more receptive, more responsive.

The changes that take place in the emotional and intellectual life are hardly less striking than those in the bodily structure. The characteristic of the mental life of adolescence is the predominance of the emotions, and an entirely new set of feelings and emotions is aroused; as they increase in strength and number the mental equilibrium is made unstable, and youth views everything through an emotional haze. The early part of adolescence "may be characterized," says Maudsley, "by large, vague enthusiasm, dreamy sadness, a brooding want, and a not altogether unpleasing melancholy, so that there spring up ideal forms in the domain of love and religion. Conversion is about to take place at this time; also the first call to enter the ministry or convent or to become a hospital nurse. Typical examples are Hamlet and Joan of Arc. The growing boy and girl is introspective, and is all too eager to obey the injunction 'Know thyself.' If the self-study is normal, self-respect is developed; then recognition of and regard for the rights of others; social sense develops later. If the introspection is abnormal, the boy or girl may become melancholy or hypochondriac. Fear of some terrible disease or of early decay may result, and this fear is often exaggerated through the agency of quack advertisements and pamphlets read by the apprehensive boy or girl.

The idea of the beautiful early comes into prominence, being closely related to the emotions. First, there is physical beauty, perceived by the eyes, as in mankind, in nature, in painting and sculpture, or perceived by the other senses, as music, and finally comes the expansion of the idea to include the realms of morals and intellect. Love of art, love of truth, and love of goodness are outgrowths of the enthusiasm for the beautiful. The growth of the spiritual, religious, and ethical nature is thus closely related to the feelings. Perhaps this is why they are so strongly developed in the woman. Meanwhile there is a divergence in the lines of mental growth of the two sexes. The normal result is the masculine type for the boy and the feminine type for the girl. These types are produced rather by a difference in the degree of development of various portions of the brain than a difference in the kind of development. The feminine mind is more sensitive, more sentimental, has more sympathy and pity. In it imagination and the moral and religious impulses are more powerful. Love of family, love of home, gentleness to the weak, the sick, or the aged, are especially prominent. On the other hand, the masculine type of mind is characterized by its independence, courage, patriotism, love of the strong and heroic, by the greater development of reflection and judgment.

Again, individuals of the same sex develop along divergent lines. One has an ear for music, another is fond of history, another is sharp at driving a bargain. During adolescence the emotions are awakened from their dormant state, they increase in power and diversity and become dominant. Their activities stimulate the intellectual side of the mind and deep intellectual interests take root in and gather energy from the emotional life of the period. The higher intellectual powers, judgment, reasoning, and will can go on developing until middle life. And in normal individuals whose emotions are properly guided the intellect acts with pleasure and increasing vigor. As development progresses the intellect gains in strength and finally becomes the mental governor, modifying and controlling the emotional impulses as well as storing the mind with results of experience. Of course some individuals are emotional and may be a long time acquiring this control. Moreover, the feminine type of mind gives greater weight to the emotions. But, however perfect the development of the mind, the feelings are always the motive power that sets the intellect or the will to work.

How carefully, then, should the emotions be guarded and guided during this, their nascent period. Strong emotions thus guided and controlled make for lasting moral and intellectual power.

As a result of the physical and mental changes taking place during adolescence, there is a great change in the manners of the growing boy and girl. The romping tendencies become subdued in the presence of the opposite sex, bashfulness overtakes the boy, to be replaced by gallantry and desire for young women's society. The girl becomes shy at first, then modestly retiring, but gains ease of womanly reserve and dignity long before the boy reaches the equipoise of manhood. Entering the period of adolescence practically alike, the two sexes emerge from this wonderful epoch entirely differentiated from the children they were and from each other. Bodily structure, physical appearance, voice, manner, thought, and feeling, all have become transformed. This metamorphosis is such a common thing that only by especial attention do we appreciate how great a miracle is constantly being performed before our eyes.

It is a fundamental law of biology that any period of rapid development is fraught with danger on account of the unstable condition of the developing systems. So the disorders and diseases we have most to fear in this period are those of the systems directly concerned. These are the nervous system, including the brain, the reproductive system, the digestive system, and the heart. In the nervous system the conditions to be feared are over-fatigue, nervous prostration, St. Vitus's dance, and hysteria, beside melancholia and hypochondria, to which reference has already been made. With the proper amount of sleep, nourishing food, exercise, mental work and rest, the brain and nervous system will maintain their equilibrium

rium and do good work. But any excess of mental or physical strain or prolonged deficiency of sleep may seriously derange the whole nervous system. In the offspring of nervous parents any one of the disorders mentioned, or even insanity, may result.

In estimating the amount of work to constitute excess one must keep in mind that mental effort is far more wearing than muscular exercise. The nerve cell is the highest type of organized tissues in the body and needs the most complex nourishment, to be replenished when fatigued. The trench digger, working ten hours a day, requires no more rest than the intellectual worker after six hours' occupation. Overpressure in school due to cramming for examination is happily becoming less common, as it is realized what great harm this practice can do to the unstable nervous system. Especially should overstudy be avoided by girls who are just entering this period, and all through adolescence special provision should be made for adequate rest. Growth may make very large demands on the heart and digestive systems, since these have to supply the raw material for development. By paying attention to the first signs of any disorder, serious trouble can be avoided.

In regard to all the minor disturbances and diseases, it should be remembered that nature tends to right them if only the affected organs are given a rest so that their energies can be directed to reconstruction. Smoking during this period is especially deleterious. It is harmful in many ways, but principally because of its bad effect on growth and on the heart and nervous system.

A thoughtful consideration of what has preceded will, I believe, lead to the conclusion that the special aims of the preparatory school should be three—physical health, moral and spiritual development, and intellectual training. A broad view must be taken fixing one's attention on the goal several years further on. This goal is not the production of intellectual phenomena, but of able-bodied, well-balanced citizens, capable of enjoying all the privileges and performing all the duties of manhood and womanhood. If this is so, it follows that great care should be taken in the cases of children in whom any peculiarity is marked. As regards those who have some physical weakness or who are not up to the standard of growth, such boys or girls should be sent to a country school. Likewise, those who have any tendency to nervous disease, for it takes a strong constitution to withstand the physical and nervous strain of city school life. The country air has stimulating and health-giving properties that are lacking in most cities, and usually the playgrounds of the city schools are small. Moreover, there is always difficulty in occupying practically the hours of a holiday.

Headstrong boys should be sent to a school where there is military discipline; small, weakly boys to a small country school where they can be under special surveillance. The normal, manly boy does best in a big country school where he can make his own way in the little world of his fellows.

From what has been said, it appears that the ideal preparatory school will be found in the country, where there are plenty of space and playgrounds and opportunity for cross-country excursions. It should be located on high ground, so that the drainage may be good, and if there is a beautiful outlook so much the better. Immediately surrounding or adjacent to the school should be a common large enough for all the boys to play games at one time. Nearness to a stream suitable for boating has both its advantages and disadvantages. The sleeping rooms, whether dormitories or separate rooms, should be so situated as to get the sun by day, since sunlight and air are nature's best disinfectants. The hours dedicated to sleep should be not less than nine hours, and ten hours are better. Bath tubs are generally so few that the daily tub is in many schools an impossibility. One of these days this condition will be remedied. But frequent bathing should be insisted upon. The water, both for drinking and bathing, should come from an artesian well or from a tested source that is protected against contamination. The recent epidemic at Cornell only serves to emphasize the frequency with which typhoid fever has been traced to old, reliable dug wells or streams contaminated by surface drainage. The food should be simple, wholesome, thoroughly cooked, and should comprise a good general diet, with no fads—a diet adapted to the making of bone, muscle, and brain in the growing boy and girl. This means specifically that there should be an abundance of pure milk, (certified, if possible, to be from a reliable source,) cream, eggs, beef, mutton, poultry, fresh vegetables, fruits, and, finally, good bread and butter. Provision should be made for the isolation of any pupils attacked with contagious disease, apart from the general infirmary of the institution. There should be an experienced physician to take the responsibility of the hygiene of the school and to look after the health of the scholars.

The development of the muscular system is an exercise of the mind as well as of the body. So that during this period of life athletic games and sports should form an integral part in the requirements of the curriculum. Part of each afternoon should be given over to games, military drill, or athletic contests. Special gymnastics may be necessary for the correction of physical defects, but games and sports that arouse a lively emotional interest are far more beneficial. There should be facilities for games both out of doors and indoors, as in a gymnasium on rainy days.

Team games have a special function in the development of character. They promote good temper, self-reliance, self-control, endurance, co-operation, faith in one's comrades, courage under difficulty and against odds, quick action, and rapid judgment—all qualities that are necessary in later life. The Duke of Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won many years before that memorable day, upon the football fields of Eton and Harrow, as many of his officers had developed their sterling qualities in their boyhood games at those famous schools.

For girls special provision must be made in the gymnasium, with particular exercises for those with any weakness, and suitable dress that allows free movements of the trunk and extremities. Games should be required of them just as of the boys, and tennis, basket ball, and running games are best suited to their needs. For indoor exercises music adds interest, and so increases the value of the work. For variety on different afternoons there may be cross-country runs or trips off into the surrounding country.

Military drill, or the military régime, has certain uses in promoting good carriage and inculcating ideas of discipline, prompt obedience, and respect for authority, since it is through them that a boy learns that to command others he must be able to rule himself. The development of an emotional and spiritual life rests largely with the Principal and the teachers. The school should have as many of the characteristics of a home as possible, and the spiritual and religious life should be carefully fostered, not merely by required chapel services, but by awakening the pupil's interest in some practical religious or philanthropic work. The artistic nature should also be fostered by concerts and excursions to art museums in a neighboring city.

The mental training will vary somewhat with the future intentions of the scholar, but the curriculum should be well rounded so far as it goes. The main thing is to give inspiration for thorough work and deep concentration while at study. Inasmuch as the vocal organs are still pliable, modern languages should not be neglected at this period. Natural science, chemistry, and physics, or botany, encourage the spirit of investigation. As soon as introspection is awakened, physiology should be carefully taught, and, instead of omitting the chapter on reproductive functions, special instruction should be given by the school physician. In Germany gymnasia lectures have been given on these subjects for several years with the most gratifying results. Another subject that should be taken up by the girls in their practice is domestic science, the management of the home from kitchen to garret. It is just as highly scientific to know the value of oatmeal or beef as to know the phases of Jupiter's moons.

The strenuous attempt to complete the intellectual development by going through a lot of books during adolescence should be abandoned. Thus animals or individuals that developed slowly reach a higher grade of mental life than those who are precocious. The helplessness of man in infancy is an augury of his great independence later.

Evolution of the man is fortunately a slow process, and cannot be completed in either school or college. Full development should not be expected until after the thirty-fifth year, and surely the boy and girl in their teens have the right to demand a reasonable time for development.

In conclusion, if in any doubt about a school go and visit it yourself. So much depends upon the character and tact of the principal that one may never be able to reach a decision without knowing the master to whose care one's boy or girl is to be intrusted.

WHAT WOULD-BE TEACHERS SAY.

Some Queer Answers Given by Applicants for Certificates in Minnesota.

Many humorous answers are found in the 20,000 papers of the Minnesota State teachers' examination being read by C. G. Schulz and a corps of ninety readers at the State Capitol in St. Paul. Following are some of the most ludicrous:

"Benjamin Franklin invented lightning and electricity. This was a very hard thing to do."

"Alexander Hamilton was one of the pioneers of Minnesota. He was tall and kind-hearted."

"Gov. Ramsey was the man who started St. Paul."

"John Marshall was one of the passengers of the Mayflower and the first Governor of the colonies."

"Homer was an American historian."

When asked what country kangaroo leather came from, an applicant answered: "Kangaroo is produced in Kangaroo."

"Food becomes adulterated by being eaten," wrote an applicant in a paper on physiology.

"A sewing machine is a good imitation of an electric dynamo," said another.

"A plateau is a level space below the ocean," is the answer given by an applicant for a second-grade certificate.—Indianapolis News.

The Care of Athletes.

Nearly all the colleges nowadays, and a good proportion of the preparatory schools, are recognizing that participation in the different athletic sports involves a varying degree of physical endurance, and in accordance with this principle, stringent physical examinations are required of men intending to try for the various teams. For these examinations certain standards of strength are fixed, to which a man must come up in his tests, according to the estimate set for any sport in question. Very naturally, football stands at the head of the list; then rowing, then baseball, track athletics and the rest. It has been the judgment of physical directors that this system of examination materially reduces the proportion of athletes "laid up" as a result of their work on field or track.

THE "PREP" SCHOOL.

A Community Teaching Lessons of Citizenship—Importance of the Boy's Point of View.

Probably the average boy who imagines himself away at school after reading some entertaining story of schoolboy life, thinks less of the particular books he would be studying were his dream a reality, less of the methods of government to which he would be subject, than of the community that he and all his fellows would form, and of the place in it that he would occupy as an individual citizen.

Indeed, it may be doubted if he considers for a moment whether it were better, when he should have reached the upper forms, to read Cicero before Virgil, or Virgil before Cicero, and the chances are that it never enters his head to consider the limits within which a choice of elective courses may be offered in connection with the required studies. These things do not appeal to him at all, he doesn't care about understanding the relative merits of one scheme or the other, and therefore he will not understand. The important things are the chances of making the athletic teams and the other ways and means of gaining distinction that will make him a personage.

The boy no doubt exaggerates, and will exaggerate if he becomes a member of some school community or other. That is natural to boys, whether of the preparatory school or college age, and will not do much harm after all, if other people wisely decide the times at which Virgil and Cicero shall be battled with, the limitations of elective offerings, and the rules in accordance with which the conduct of the school is determined.

The boy's ideas of a school centre about the school life, and his own life is a part of the whole and affected by his contact with all the other boys whose lives are similar parts. He will no doubt continue to regard his school relations in this way to the end of his school days, unless he is different from the majority of his kind.

It would seem that the boy, in spite of his exaggeration, emphasizes the right elements in a preparatory school career, and that the phase of school life that appeals to him is that in which real distinctions are drawn between the different groups of institutions.

Every school, it is true, has a character all its own, and from this point of view it is impossible to set apart any one section of considerable size as representing a single objective of training until the stage of specialization is reached. But the fact remains none the less that schools, and even colleges, do group themselves into certain clearly marked classes, aside from differences in curriculum. In the case of the latter there is the "large" college as contrasted with the "small," and, again, the academic, set over against the strictly technical institution; while the university overshadows both, because including in its offering the specialized courses contained in the curriculum of both the others.

And so with the secondary schools, aside from those included in the general system of public education. Military schools are in one class, non-military schools are in another, and the same distinction between "large" and "small" schools noted in the case of colleges applies to all aside from other differences. It may be of interest to see how the lines are drawn and why a boy's point of view in his day-dream over a story book furnishes a key to the whole situation.

The phrase "school life" or "college life" is one frequently used, but in the majority of cases with but a partial application. Often limited to that part of the whole life outside the class room and, perhaps, outside of rules as well, it takes not infrequently a misleading meaning. School life and college life both include all the day's work as well as the recreation—in short, the whole round of experiences that go to fill the years given to such training. The term is broad enough to include all, because during those years the life of the boy or young man is contained in that of the institution in which he is a pupil.

The school made up of a number of boys constitutes then just such a community as it was imagined to be by the boy reading his story book; and if he exaggerated the importance of the athletic hero as a leader of this kind, it was because that individual stood out most noticeably above all the rest. The boy might just as well have built his castles about the best mathematician in the school, but as boys are not usually constituted that way, the chances are that the best mathematician did not figure very conspicuously in the story-book relation.

So it is the boy himself who determines the classes into which schools are grouped, according as the methods followed affect his life, which, for a considerable number of years, becomes a part of the school life. The distinguishing features of this school or of that most important to him are also most important to those who are interested in his education, because, once the boy becomes a member of the school community, which appeals to him not as a machine for brain development, but as an association of his fellows, he is pretty sure to take on the stamp that his school impresses upon its members, and the imprint is one that will not easily pass away.

If the boy's viewpoint is that from which the general school problem may best be regarded, even by his elders, it is no less the viewpoint for the individual school under consideration. There are innumerable schools that fit for college, the majority of whose graduates year after year pass creditable examinations.

There are many schools with long rolls of honor pupils who have entered the higher institutions with distinction. Pupils have always been doing that, whether educated in preparatory schools, in the public schools, under private tutors, or at home, and pupils probably will continue to do the same so long as colleges continue. The category is hardly smaller, moreover, of the schools that offer studies useful to the student whose scholastic training must end with his secondary course, and the majority of such schools can point to members of their alumnus body who have "entered with distinction" the bigger school of life.

But if examination were made further, it would probably be found that in every college there were a good many men who did not enter among the first in their class, neither had attained that highly desirable distinction at any time in their course, but who, nevertheless, commanded the respect of every one of their classmates and instructors. It is the experience of colleges that such respect is, in the long run, well founded, and it also happens in most instances that the boys who enjoy it in college have also enjoyed it in their preparatory school.

For the traits of character that boys demand in order that they may respect the possessor are generally the same, whether in school or college, and it not infrequently is the case that these traits correspond closely to those bringing high regard in after life.

There is one difference often existing between the methods of schoolboys and their elders, however, and that is that schoolboys do not bestow their respect lightly; neither are they in the habit of making hasty judgments in such matters. On the other hand, by some strange process of boy nature, they are most apt to regard any new-comer with suspicion and to hold him, as it were, on probation until he has had a chance to show of just what stuff he is made. The result is that imitations of the "real article" are very quickly detected and the imitator relegated to a place where neither he nor his opinions figure materially in the doings of his associates.

There are, of course, exceptions to the rule of school life, as to any other way of doing things followed by a good many different individuals. But these exceptions are often more apparent than real, the result of undue stress on some one element or other in the character of boys under discussion. Thus it is that prominence in athletics may in some instances bring about the disregard of faults that ought to be clearly recognized, or good nature make undue atonement for unreasonable laziness. "Grown-ups" do not fail to make mistakes of the same nature in allowing their liking for certain characteristics of folk they know to blind them to other less likable traits. Why should not boys do the same?

It appears then that the boy deep in the story book has thought out the school problem on the right lines after all. His school hero, who may be a personage as captain of the football team incidentally, is fundamentally the fellow in all the school whom every other fellow respects; and the boy wants to be such a fellow because it is good to enjoy the respect of others. He may be a boy who thinks he can go to school and fool people into respecting him, but if he is, he will have his illusion removed in short order, and it will do him much less damage to go through the experience at the school-boy stage of his career than it will if he waits until later on, when he may succeed in fooling a few people he meets for a little time, and thus imagine himself smart.

How best to bring boys together in their school associations, how develop the public sentiment of the community formed and to make that sentiment rational, remains the problem of the preparatory school. It is a problem more important than that of securing the largest number of entrance honors in the colleges and far overshadows the question of admission requirements, for, as has been said, pupils have always taken, and always will take, entrance honors, and are not as a rule greatly agitated as to the choice of the classics on which they are examined.

Hence the institution, a "prep" school, taking over into its life all the life of every boy in it, and distinguished from a public school, where the family remains still life's centre and the school an adjunct. It will be seen why discipline in a preparatory school must be absolute, as in a State, with the "head" as the court of last appeal. And, as in a State also, such discipline, if based on principles of fairness, will find its great support from the mass of the citizens, who may at moments be moved by a sudden passion, but in the long run stand for law and for order.

The reason of all sorts of school activities—the athletic teams, the literary organizations, the social clubs—will be seen also as tending each to develop some side of a boy's character which must ultimately find development in some way, if not in school, then outside of it, where development cannot easily be regulated, and therefore is often irregular.

The suggestion may have already been implied that such school life is very typical of the life of society. And so it is, except that in society at large there are no older folk who know the ways of learners making the learning process as pleasant as possible. The schoolboy then has considerable advantage over his fellows outside of school.

But it is said that little mention has been made of studies. Little need be made, because studies constitute the work of the day, and in school, just as out of school, the day's work is something to be done and not talked about.

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Philadelphia Central Manual Training School, 1889-1892; University of Pennsylvania, B.S. in E.E., 1897. Electrical Engineering, 1897-1901; Graduate Work, Cornell University, 1902.

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French and Spanish.
Passy College, France, 1886-1889; A.B., Rock Hill College, 1895; Private Student, Paris, 1895-1896; French Master, Calvert Hall College, Baltimore, 1896-1898; French Master, University School, Baltimore, 1898-1900; Graduate Student, Romance Department, Johns Hopkins University, 1900 to January, 1902.

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Bellefont (Pa.) High School, B.S., Pennsylvania State College, 1893; Instructor in Mathematics, Bellefont Grammar School, 1893-1895; Bellefont High School, 1895-1896; Adelphi College, Brooklyn, 1896-1902; Graduate Work, Cornell University, 1901; Graduate Work, Columbia University, 1902.

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St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; Trinity College, Toronto, 1890-1893; Christ Church College, Oxford, England, 1893-1896; Master, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1896-1899; Master, Morristown School, Morristown, N. J., 1899-1903.

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Beloit College Academy; A.B., Beloit College, 1898; M.A., Princeton, 1899; Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 1900-1901; President of the Prospect Union, Cambridge, Mass., 1901-1902; Associate Principal, College Preparatory Department in the Schools of the Ethical Culture Society, New York City, 1902-1903.

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BASIS OF CO-EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Common Training for Boys and Girls Thought To Give a Rational Development—Importance of Years Spent in Preparatory Work in Developing Proper Standards.

The argument underlying the co-educational boarding school, as well as the co-educational institution of higher learning, is obviously that boys and girls, men and women, are placed together in the home and in society, and therefore may well receive a common education.

Public schools furnish examples of the co-educational method with which people generally have most familiarity. There pupils of both sexes meet in school hours and classes for work together, and so far as the influence of the school itself is concerned their contact is confined to the study or recitation room. In recreation and out of school hours theoretically and in most cases generally as a matter of practice, the boys on the one side form one party, while the girls constitute another, and the separation is often as complete as if both enjoyed an independent existence.

Sometimes the division is extended to the class room through a queer sort of rivalry in studies in the process of which the boys resent the oftimes justly won triumphs which their sisters score in recitation and at the blackboard, while these latter, in their turn, work the harder for their experience under disfavor.

Just why boys in public schools are almost universally generous in according approval to one of their own number when he excels others fairly in schoolroom or on the ball field, and in the great majority of cases refuse absolutely to accord similar praise to the girl who is an exceptional student, is one of the questions that the workers in the coeducational field have tried to solve.

It is claimed that the boarding school, an institution in many States outdating public schools as they are now constituted, and prospering during its long existence, notwithstanding the advances in public instruction, furnishes one solution proved by actual conditions. And the claimed conditions are that in these schools boys and girls work together in the most friendly rivalry in classroom, just as they meet socially on common terms outside of it. There is a frank recognition of merit, so it is said, on the part of all, by the extension of the standards of the athletic field and track to the Latin grammar and algebra book, and across from the "boys' side" to the "girls' side" of the classroom.

The reason for this opens another question for the coeducationalists, but the answer is as ready as in the first instance. For the boarding school it is urged that the life away from the home during the working part of the year gives the boy or girl a degree of self-reliance that home training cannot develop. This, of course, will not apply directly to the problem of eliminating an ungenerous rivalry between boys and girls in schools, and substituting therefor a contest for the best that the school has to offer in which there is a free field and a good wish for the winner. But it may bear upon it indirectly and in an important way.

Obviously the first result of sending a boy or girl away to any school is to take away the accustomed surroundings and their associations, and in their place put an entirely new arrangement of things. To this new arrangement the pupil has to accommodate himself, reconstructing his little personal sphere of experience to admit of some understanding of the changed situation. The result is some small amount of real thinking—perhaps the first that has ever been done, for the logical processes necessary to reason from a forbidden act to consequential parental punishment are not so complex as deeply to furrow the paths of any child's brain. Yet, it is claimed, a great part of a child's thinking about his own existence when in the home circle is of this kind, and that there the real development does not come as a result of figuring out a succession of situations personal to himself, but as incidental to studies having but a remote personal bearing, if any at all.

The first step, then, in the development of the boy or girl in sending either away to a boarding school is destructive of the acquired easy habit of depending upon some one else for all save the simplest decisions and making it necessary to form a class of decisions entirely new. At this point the fact of coeducation comes in, opening the question whether it is better that at this time the boy should recognize the girl and the girl the boy, as a part of a daily environment that is to last through life, or whether a wiser method would be to let each develop separately during that portion of time appointed for schoolwork and come together "out of hours" or when the school life may have been completed.

Next to be considered is the matter of developing personal standards. During the non-thinking stage, which for the present purposes may be said to include all such time as the child does not go through a conscious sorting out of his experiences, cataloguing such as he may understand or thinks he understands, and placing the rest aside on some convenient shelf until another experience comes along by which one or another of the hitherto inexplicable things may be measured, it can hardly be said that such standards are formed to any appreciable extent. Obedience or disobedience is accorded parental injunction, and here the matter stops, since all early teaching must take its authority from the one who gives it, and that one, in most instances, is the parent.

But at some time there must be assumed a conscious attitude to one's self and, by the suggestion noted, such a time may come when a child is sent away to school and thrown all at once into a new set of surroundings. For the coeducational school the claim is that the association of boys and girls together at such a time makes the standards formed by each more rational than such standards can be formed by either in association only with their own sex. The common life of the classroom, freed, as it is said, of the ungenerous rivalry of public school life, together with the social life of the hours set apart for recreation, in the opinion of the believers in coeducation, brings the individual boy and girl to form a more correct estimate of himself and of those around him.

There are many elements entering into such estimates. Such are the judgments of things religious, inculcated by definite Christian teaching and nurtured by the religious atmosphere of a school which may or may not be sectarian, but is nevertheless distinctly Christian. Such also are judgments of ordinary virtues and of common faults, which may or may not become vices, according to the degree of injury they are allowed to do to the possessor, or to others. It might be claimed for the coeducational school, for instance, that in building up standards of manliness in its peculiar life there was less likelihood of exaggerating the things strenuous than under an establishment where boys were allowed to develop by themselves; similarly it would be said that the influence of these same boys upon the girls they met every day in class and at table made for a sensible conception of the desirable attributes of the gentler sex.

After the all-important personal standards—and the comparison suggested might be carried out indefinitely—that may be considered which ostensibly is the aim of all school life, and practically is the aim of a part of it only—study. Something has been said of the rivalry of the sexes which furnishes as it were the handle by which the co-educational school may be taken hold of, and of the claim for co-education, that, just as it rationalizes the development of standards, so it rationalizes such outward things as attitude, which standards determine.

Thus, by the argument for the co-educational boarding school, it becomes inevitable that the perhaps stricter application of the girls should be pitted in a healthy way against the fervid effort of a boy on the somewhat infrequent occasions when he really works; and that the latter should have it daily brought to his attention that the girl who is no match for him in a hundred yards, is often quite his match when it comes to making time in putting a geometrical proposition on the board from memory and explaining it from understanding.

And after studies comes the social side of life, always remembering the matter of physical education which enters with equal importance as a factor into all systems, and hence may be omitted when speaking of characteristics so marked as those distinguishing the co-educational school from its opposite. The claims of the former class of institution in this instance are obvious and need hardly to be enumerated; they are included in the old-fashioned but comprehensive term "manners," and extend all the way from the parlor to the golf links, in every meeting with one's fellows, whether of the same or of the opposite sex.

Beyond all, there is the element of direction, to neglect which would be to make all thought about the development of boys and girls futile. It would profit little, for instance, to place the child going to school in a new environment unless he were helped to make a judicious mental arrangement of his surroundings, and, while it might be unwise to let him continue not to think about himself in his relation to them, it would be still more unwise to allow his first real thinking to be done without proper guidance.

But it can hardly be said that in this respect the theory of the co-educational school differs from the theory of others; in all it is essential and recognized to be such by both parents and educators. The issues in any case where varying educational systems are brought into contrast, have to do with the influence of surrounding conditions, which may be governed accurately upon the plastic material which, although its governance is sometimes far from accurate, it is proposed to educate.

FRIENDS SCHOOL

Providence, Rhode Island.

(Founded by Moses Brown, Founder of Brown University.)

The Oldest, Most Popular, and Best Equipped Preparatory School in New England.

Famous for a Generation as the Nestor of American Education.

Endorsed by W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., President of Brown University; E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; James M. Taylor, D. D., LL. D., President of Vassar College; Isaac Sharpless, LL. D., President of Haverford College, Pa., and others as the most perfectly organized school for boys and girls in the country.

A celebrated seat of learning that knows no race or creed, and whose sole policy is education. Provided with the ablest instructors, thoroughly up-to-date, and under the direction of splendid management.

An ideal institution for the training of the moral, mental and physical faculties of the youth of the land.

Character Building in Its Highest Development Made a Profound Study.

Mothers and fathers send their boys and girls here, free of anxiety or care, knowing that their training is assured and that they will be as carefully guarded, guided and protected as if they were in the light of their own home.

The curriculum embraces all studies essential to a complete preparatory course and is made attractive to the student by the skillful method of instruction. Particular attention is given to the most approved preparation for colleges in five year courses. The physical department is carried on with the object that it may give good health to those who are in ill health, and preserve the good health of those who have it.

Splendidly appointed gymnasium, athletic fields, baseball grounds, football gridirons, tennis and basket-ball courts, etc., etc.

The school is situated upon an eminence in the most delightful section of the City of Providence, one hundred and eighty-two feet above tide-water, where the air is pure and invigorating, and commands inspiring views of the beautiful waters and shores of Narragansett Bay. The grounds contain twenty acres of land. Magnificent lawns and academic groves of venerable trees.

Address for copy of school history, yearly program and particulars, etc., to

AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Principal.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL

ALBANY, N. Y.

MISS SEABURY, Head of the School. BISHOP DOANE, President of Trustees

St. Agnes School, now in its thirty-fourth year, is making rapid progress. It has long been recognized as excellent. Now in further evidence of the public estimation in which it is held, and in order to meet the demand for more accommodation, the school is again enlarging its quarters.

SCHOOL WELL SITUATED.

St. Agnes School stands upon high ground, which commands a view extending many miles along the Hudson, and its hygienic conditions are good. Its accommodations, which provide for separate sleeping rooms and include physical and chemical laboratories, a lecture hall, gymnasium, art studios, etc., are all in thorough keeping with the most approved modern ideas. St. Agnes School, as a matter of course, prepares, if desired, for Bryn Mawr and other colleges; more advanced study is required for the St. Agnes School diploma. Art and music receive special attention. Out of door sports are provided, and regular exercise under careful supervision.

A Prospectus of St. Agnes School Sent Upon Request.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

PENNINGTON, N. J.

On N. Y. Branch of Pa. & Reading R. R.

Established 66 years ago as an institution for the intellectual and Christian training of young men and women. Gratifying results have proved the wisdom of its plan of co-education. Individual influence exerted over each student. Free from denominational bias. Prepares for college, qualifies for teaching, and fits for business life. Finely equipped department for Natural Sciences and Chemistry. Location chosen for its convenience and healthfulness. In a community of culture, singularly free from harmful influences. Beautiful Grounds. Modern Buildings. Pure Mountain spring water. Home comfort. Fine athletic field and tennis courts. Terms, $275 to $325. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Rev. JAS. W. MARSHALL, D. D., President.

Glenwood Institute,

66th Year.

MATAWAN, NEW JERSEY.

Boarding School for Boys and Young Men Preparing for College or Business.

Thorough Commercial Course—Typewriting—Stenography. Primary Department for young students in charge of experienced Normal Teachers. For healthfulness of location and educational facilities, Glenwood offers special advantages.

An important factor in school life is PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. This is secured by regular, systematic exercise in Military Drill, Light Gymnastics, and Outdoor Sports under proper supervision.

Terms moderate. For circular and further information address

PROF. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

LOISE PHILLIP'S

Select Boarding School for Girls.

1521 Connecticut Ave.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Commonwealth Avenue School.

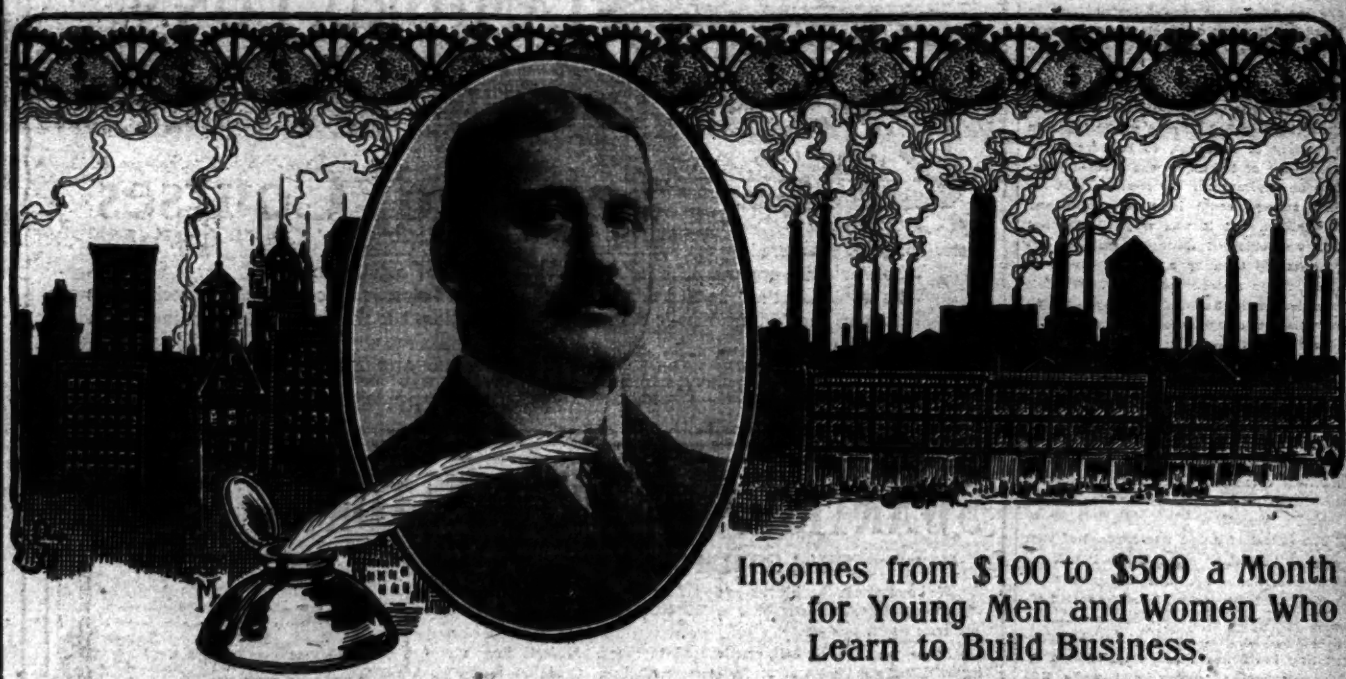
A Home and Day School for Girls.

The Misses Gillman, Principals.

The school will open Oct. 7th, 1903.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Acting Principal, Miss Fanny C. Guild, 338 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Profits of Ad. Writing



Incomes from $100 to $500 a Month for Young Men and Women Who Learn to Build Business.

From Clerkships and Mechanics to Advertising Managers
From Small Salaries to $1,200--$6,000 a Year

By George H. Powell

THE marvelous possibilities of the advertising writing business—the vocation that is calling for more and more young men and women, who have been properly trained—are multiplying daily. The stupendous commercial growth of America is partly responsible, but the most vital reason is the comparatively recent discovery that good, attractive advertisements are the generative motors that supply power to the world's business machinery.

In the words of a shrewd observer, "a wheel can get along without oil—so can the modern business without advertising—but it goes hard."

There is no story so profoundly absorbing, no recital so inspiring, as the one which takes the ambitious young American by the hand, points out the victories of others, and shows how even greater achievements await those who are determined to win life's battle.

Once the profession of law was the magnet of attraction, but to-day King Commerce has strewn his thousands of paths with gold, which may be gathered by work and perseverance. The greatest intellects of the world are directing this modern business expansion, and while great consolidations of vested interests may continue, yet the demand for high salaried lieutenants will ever increase.

And even the small dealer, who labored and struggled, and grew gray—who eked out a fair yearly income because of his limited resources—is to-day, if endowed with brains and industry, in a position to earn, as a department head for others, double what he could under the old conditions.

It is this new order of things—this gigantic multiplication of manufacturing and merchandising—that has created such a demand for modern advertising, and which in turn calls for trained men and women in the department of advertising writing.

And when we stop to think and realize that the best ad. writers received their trainings through mail instruction, then the marvelous good that can be accomplished by the correspondence educational plan is appreciated at its best.

When young men and women, blessed with only common school educations and without "born talent," can be taught to write original, catchy advertising, so that they are capable of earning large incomes in a comparatively short time, it must be conceded that correspondence instruction is a permanent, lasting factor in the solution of life's work.

It will be interesting to note how advertising writers are being developed and placed in fine positions through my system of instruction, and the two portraits used herewith are only representative of Powell students generally.

By SAMUEL MOSSER, Reading, Pa.

Mr. William Warring, of Cohoes, N. Y., was formerly a machinist and after taking another course in advertising without results, he enrolled in the Powell system, and now spends much of his spare time in telling others why it is the only practical course known. To-day an advertising manager of skill, he is booked for greater things, and it is but a question of time when he will again double his income.

Mr. Norton Mattocks, of Duluth, Minn., has won high honors in grocery advertising and is to-day capable of filling a much better position. Indeed, as his father writes me, "you don't know what a new man you have made of him." Mr. Mattocks, Sr., also adds: "When Norton told me he was taking lessons from you by correspondence I rather scorned it, as I supposed he would be taught only by printed forms—until he showed me the correspondence—then I was astonished to see how so much time and labor could be given for so small a fee. Are you working for love?—it cannot be for what there is in it for you! Yet behind it all I see the true essence and spirit of advertising."

I quote only a small portion of this letter from a grateful father who has wide opportunity for seeing how splendidly I am able by my superior system of correspondence instruction to develop the ambitious worker. Only space forbids a score of similar expressions.

An employe of the Post-Intelligencer, the great Pacific Coast daily paper of Seattle, received a promotion before he had completed half my course. Another student with the National Cash Register Company has won recognition in a very short time and has been responsible for other Dayton enrollments in my school. A young man whose health compelled him to leave Dartmouth College before graduation was only last week made advertising manager of one of New York's largest clothing and furnishing stores, after barely completing the Powell system. These few examples will serve to show the openings now existing, and they increase constantly. On this page are shown the portraits of a few of the Powell students who have won distinction in ad. writing during the past few months—eloquent testimony to my teachings. More great national advertisers than ever come to me for trained ad. writers, and this condition must obtain for many years to come.

The Powell System differs from book instruction in that I personally supervise and direct each student's advertising education as he or she requires, and no form letters for criticisms are ever used. What books I do furnish are for a supplementary purpose.

The chief fault of the early ad. schools lies in lack of understanding as to limitations, and instead of loading up students with superfluous news and detail about matters really foreign to the duties of the ad. writer, the concentrated efforts ought to be along the line of the actual writing of ads. In this way, largely, is the Powell System superior to all others.

I shall be happy to mail my elegant new Prospectus, the most interesting of its kind ever published, telling how I educate and qualify young men and women for advertising positions, and how I help business men to double their incomes. Simply address me, GEORGE H. POWELL, 24 Temple Court, New York City, N. Y.

By J. M. KEMPER, Dayton, Ohio.

J. M. KEMPER, Advertising Specialist, Dayton, Ohio. | J. A. BRAINARD, Advertising Manager, Brill Bros., New York. | J. M. PAIGE, Advertising Specialist, Troy, New York. | MISS LULU B. CLAPP, Advertising Writer, Boston. | MISS B. ANNA BOE, Advertising Writer, Monroeville, Ohio. | W. H. LIDELL, Advertising Manager, Barber Mfg. Co., N. Y. | A. L. WIDDICOMBE, Advertising Specialist, Chicago. | CHARLES HANSEN, Advertising Specialist, Newark, N. J.

MUSIC AND ELOCUTION.

Notable Examples of Schools for Special Training—Others in This Class.

By no means of small importance in the existing scheme of educational institutions are the schools of special instruction. In these, as in many other classes of schools, there has been a growth in the past decade or so.

There was when specialized training was hardly thought of in connection with other than the so-called learned professions. In a variety of branches, to be sure, some knowledge of technique was necessary before an aspirant for the rewards that attend success could hope to obtain any recognition, but it was more likely that this was obtained through a sort of apprenticeship than by a definite course of study under trained instructors. What it was that brought about the change—whether a sharper competition, or an advance in ideals of attainment all along the line, or an improvement in condition of life, admitting of the spending of more time in preliminary training—matters not for practical purposes.

One of the oldest forms of this special school instruction is in the conservatory of institute of music, which not infrequently has been found in combination with a school of elocution.

The school of music was assured of success by conditions under which it existed. The musician's art was not something which could be acquired by self-directed effort, unless the individual were a veritable prodigy. The first means of training suggesting itself was through instruction by an independent teacher, and while this form of teaching, like that through a school faculty of teachers, was bound to find a permanent and important place in the ultimate scheme, it could not suffice, because the individual teacher could not give the broadest instruction required.

Side by side with the school of music has been that of elocution, and closely allied with this latter the school of dramatic training. These schools both have been through the typical development of the large class to which they belong, gaining support through a growing opinion that the apprenticeship method of learning the rudiments of any art or profession was at best a makeshift, the relic of the days before schools.

But the school of elocution has flourished by more than this fact alone, for there has been an increasing appreciation of the value of elocutionary ability in many walks of life where the exercise of the art is, perhaps, incidental and possibly also only occasional. For the lawyer, the minister, and the teacher, the advantages of a knowledge of the use of the voice and kindred subjects are patent. But it seems sometimes difficult for an American, though likely to have occasion for appearing in public and expressing his views, to see these advantages.

That there is a distinct gift of such expression is, of course, admitted, and it will be as readily accepted that certain persons, even if they try all their lives, cannot speak easily before an audience. But it is possible to learn a few simple rules of public speaking and of the use of the voice. More than this, it is possible to gain that indefinable something that goes to make up a presence in public speaking, and this latter trait will be found of the utmost value, not only in public life, but in the daily meetings with business and social acquaintances.

To have this it is not necessary to be an extraordinary speaker, nor are unusual powers necessary to be able to speak with conviction. A story may illustrate the point: In one of the well-known colleges there was, some years ago, a professor of logic and public speaking whose success with all classes and conditions of young men in extempore speaking was marked. Some one asked him what the secret of it was, and he said:

"I don't try to develop stars, for in this line of work the stars will develop themselves. What I try to do is to instill into every pupil the importance of the accomplishments I try to give him, put it in his way to learn the fundamentals, and then, by practice as varied as I can make it, give him actual experience in speaking on his feet."

Another type of school of special instruction prominently in the public eye at the present moment is the physical training institution. For this the facts presented in the case of the elocutionary school hold good in so far as they emphasize the worth of an all-around development; but there is a more important side to the case, and that is the physiological.

Doctors everywhere are calling attention, particularly for city dwellers, many of whom follow sedentary occupations, to the need of a more sane bodily regime and to the necessity of some regular physical training if abundant exercise is not furnished in the conditions of life. The physical training proposition, from a medical standpoint, is not confined in application to the lame and the halt, but extends to all sorts and conditions of men and women for whom continued ability to undergo the nervous and mental strain incidental to their daily work is absolutely conditioned upon the possession of a well-kept and well-regulated body.

BETTS ACADEMY

STAMFORD, CONN.,

appeals especially to students

Who desire to *SAVE TIME* in preparation for universities, technical or professional schools.

Who would prefer a system of

Selected Courses

instead of being hampered by the limitations of "Forms" or "Classes."

Who would like opportunities for special work outside of regular courses.

Who would like the "needed personal explanation and direction" outside of the recitation room.

Who have been unfortunate in their college preparation, but are now looking for methods which will prove more effectual.

THE GROUNDS ARE LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL, AND FINELY ADAPTED FOR ATHLETICS AND OUTDOOR SPORTS OF ALL SEASONS.

Mention The Times. WM. J. BETTS, M. A. (Yale), Principal.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

SWARTHMORE, PA.

We know of no school better equipped for its work by location, buildings, educational staff or otherwise, or where so many advantages are offered at so moderate a cost.

School work is individual, practical and thorough. Students have advantage of Library and Lectures at Swarthmore College. Graduates readily pass college entrance examinations. Our splendid gymnasium has enabled the school to take high standing in athletics.

Principal's Cottage. Vice Principal's Cottage.

RECITATION HALL.

A Friends' School for Boys and Girls.

The school is built on cottage system, separate buildings for boys and girls. The training is all that careful parents can desire. Half hour from Philadelphia Pennsylvania R. R.

Parents are requested to visit the school to see how carefully it is planned for the education, comfort and happiness of students. New pupils should be registered early. Improvements to school building being made to increase facilities for day pupils.

Illustrated Catalogue, Athlet's Circular and Testimonials sent upon request.

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, Principal.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY

FOUNDED 1749.

(FOR YOUNG LADIES.)

Bethlehem, Pa.

155th Annual Session

BEGINS SEPT. 23, 1903.

Thoroughly Renovated, Steam Heat, Electricity and all Modern Conveniences.

PARENTS in search of a strictly high-class school, at a low cost, where they can feel assured that their daughters' health and morals, as well as their intellectual training, will receive the most careful attention, while they enjoy all the benefits of a refined Christian home life, should at once write to

J. MAX HARK, D. D. Principal.

MISS RONEY'S BOARDING *and* DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

BALA, PA.

12 Minutes From Broad Str et Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

34th year. Formerly Mrs. Sutton's and Miss Roney's House-school, 1509-1515 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia. Now located in new buildings at Bala, Pa., Philadelphia's refined residential suburb. Increased faculty. College preparatory. Gymnasium, modern equipments. Kindergarten attached. Fall term begins Sept. 30. For booklet and full particulars, address

MISS MARY ELIZABETH RONEY, Principal.

VALUE OF DISCIPLINE.

How the Military School Helps the Boy Realize the Secret of Effective Work.

At some time or other in his life a boy comes to realize that there is such a thing as discipline. Then the question is presented to him how he will meet the situation and what place he will accord this new element in his intents and purposes. He is not called upon to decide whether he will take notice of the thing discipline; it is forced upon his attention, and, whether peaceably or with a struggle, the boy must accept it none the less.

There are a good many stages at which the discipline proposition may present itself. It may come in the very early home life, and its coming to be looked back upon as a period of nightmare when all the world was most unreasonable. It may come at home in years just a little more mature when a belief in the inherent justice of father and mother makes acceptance more easy, and tempers even the sternest commands. It may come outside the home as incidental to school life, either public or private, and carry with it full or partial acceptance according to circumstances; or, finally, the proposition discipline may not be presented until school days are over and the boy is left to shift for himself and take the punishment that the world gives for his mistakes.

Certain boys make application of the fact of discipline to the other facts of life, and profit thereby, as compared with those who either accept the inevitable without trying to think why it is so, or else, in a blind opposition to any curbing of their own inclination, refuse absolutely to think about discipline at all save when it hits them.

Such as do this are likely one day to note an analogy between the working of their human energy, the directing machine to which their discipline confines them, and the working of any natural form of energy under confinement of machinery. It may take some little time to see the analogy, and the intervening stages may be correspondingly unpleasant, but an even partial realization gives the boy who is thinking all the time an immense advantage over one who will not apply his experiences under discipline to the other experiences of his life.

The boy will find the reason for his success under discipline when exerting a given amount of well-intended energy, the same as the reason of the successful application of natural energy of different kinds to machines fashioned to direct it. It lies in the fact that the machine concentrates power at the point of attack—and does so not intermittently, but with absolute uniformity until the order is given to stop.

It may perhaps be said that one of the principal objects of a boy's education, particularly in the years usually spent in some form of secondary training, is to impress this lesson. There are a great many different ways of teaching it; it may be argued out at great length, and the chances are that the average boy will not pay large attention to the argument. It may be left for him to discover for himself in hard experience, in which case the amount of energy he wastes in the process may be so great and spread over so many years that he never really accomplishes anything all his life. Or, means may be taken of teaching him in some objective way that he will understand, and in which he will be interested.

One means coming under the category last mentioned, is to send the boy to a military school. Arrived there, he will be brought up against discipline spelled with a capital D at the very outset of his experience, and no matter how he may have escaped it before, there will be no escaping it from the time he enters the lowest grade until he leaves. The discipline is intentional and intended to be felt, and there is no questioning about the matter at all.

It will not be insisted, probably, that the boy shall immediately think about the discipline he begins to feel at the moment of his arrival, and it may be even that as long as he obeys the regulations, his attention will be allowed to run its natural course until the fact of discipline and its raison d'être is brought to mind slowly by long-continued experience with it. Meanwhile he will have been doing something like this:

7:00 A. M.—Reveille.
7:30 A. M.—Breakfast.
8:30 A. M.—Chapel.
9:45 A. M.—Recitations and study.
10:30 A. M.—Drill.
11:15 A. M.—Recitations and study.
1:00 P. M.—Dinner.
2:00 P. M.—Recitations and study.
3:45 P. M.—Recreation.
5:30 P. M.—Physical exercise (in classes.)
6:00 P. M.—Supper.
7:00 P. M.—Study.
9:30 P. M.—Taps.
9:35 P. M.—Taps.

It is not infrequently the result when a boy is brought under discipline of which the day's work laid out may be taken as typical, that he finds it is easier to study in study hours, and that more studying can be put into the square inch of book in a given time than when it was a case of choosing one's own hours and tilting the book down when something on side the window attracts attention. Also the recreation time is more keenly appreciated than when there was more of it; appetite is customarily good at meal hours, and one's bed seems the best of places when "taps" is sounded. In cases where all these advantages are realized, the realization aids materially the thinking over of the fact of discipline, and hastens the conclusion suggested about the concentration of power.

Of course there are a great many people

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

DANVILLE Military Institute

A high-class preparatory school on strict military system, insuring the close supervision inseparable from the careful rearing of boys of good social position.

What More Could You Ask For Your Son?

Healthful Location; no serious illness in history of school; **Splendid Buildings**, pecially designed, with all modern appliances and conveniences; **Ample Grounds** for outdoor sports and exercise available in this climate throughout the year; **Gymnasium** well equipped for regulated indoor exercise and development; **Military Organization, Band and Camp**, securing the benefits of disciplinary training; **Thorough Instruction** by competent teachers in English, commercial, classical and scientific courses; modern languages. Preparation for the Universities, Annapolis and West Point.

Send for handsome illustrated year book.

Horace Campbell, A.M., Ph.D. | Principals.
Clement A. Sydnor, A.B. | Box 562 Danville, Va.

WINNER OF JUNIOR DRILL MEDAL.

WILMINGTON MILITARY ACADEMY.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

One of the Leading Preparatory Schools Under the Military System.

The courses of study prepare for College, Government Schools or Business.

Our system of military discipline develops both mind and body.

A carefully selected corps of instructors insures individual attention.

Special care and training for boys.

You will be interested in our handsome illustrated catalogue. Send for one.

WM. H. MORRISON, B. S.,
HEADMASTER.

Bethlehem Preparatory School

New Buildings. *Bethlehem, Pa.*

Prepares for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Lehigh, Cornell, Etc. It has the best classical department in the country. It has sent 900 men to college. Summer session for September examination. Send for catalogue.

H. A. FOERING, B. S., Principal.

17th Year Montclair Military Academy

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.
For Catalogue address
JOHN G. MACVICAR,
Headmaster.

Mitchell's Military Boys' School,

BILLERICA, MASS.

A strictly Select Military Home School. Eighteen miles from Boston and six miles from Lowell. Fits for business, technical schools, and any college. Special care and training to young boys 7 to 15. Limited to 50 boys. $300 per year. Excellent military training. No day pupils received. No examination for entrance required. Only requisite—good character. All teachers instructors of experience and graduates of colleges. Receives boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Manual training department thoroughly equipped. Send for illustrated booklet.
E. T. D., President.

The Chief End

of all boys' schools should be to teach boys how to be men.

At the BRUNSWICK SCHOOL boys are taught to take their work in an honest, manly fashion. Nothing that helps in such training is regarded as unimportant.

The home of the school is at beautiful Greenwich, Conn., 34 miles from New York, on Long Island Sound.

Catalogue and reference list mailed upon application to

THE HEADMASTER,
GEORGE E. CARMICHAEL,
Greenwich, Conn.

Drew Seminary for Young Women. New York Central. College Preparatory and five other courses. 58 years. Opens Sept. 23. For Annual Circular address: D. H. Hamilton, A.M.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Their Management Presents Many Problems to Educators—Relation to College for Women.

The problems confronting those charged with the management of a school for girls are among the most complex which private school educators are called upon to meet. At the same time the girls' school has behind it as an institution a mass of tradition hardly second to that of the college, acquired by the experiences of successive generations of pupils who look to their school through all later life with much the same fond remembrance that the college graduate cherishes of his Alma Mater.

Before the growth of the women's college, the private "fitting" school course stood virtually as the last step in the education of a girl for her social life. And since the term "social life" is inclusive of much for the majority of women, the school for girls had to shape its training to meet many and varied demands. More recently, the entry of women into the professions requiring special training and the vast increase of girls' colleges have had effect upon the other girls' school.

The girls' school of to-day, therefore, has to be no less of a "fitting" or "finishing" school than when its training was the last touch of an education, for the demands upon it are conditioned primarily by the importance of the years of a girl's life spent in its classes. Its régimé, therefore, must include the very cultivation of the social graces, as well as the no less necessary development of the intellectual and moral sides of character. At the same time, the girls' school must afford facilities for such specialized study as will fit for the higher institutions, and offer courses suitable to those not intending to supplement its training with four years of college.

The practical difficulties in the case are plain. The success with which they have been uniformly met is attested by the immense popularity of schools for girls everywhere, and doubly by the fact that this popularity has increased rather than diminished, with the increase of women's colleges. Visible evidence of the results attained is furnished in the thousands of girls who have enjoyed the varied advantages of such school training.

The basis of the mental development sought is a curriculum affording thorough instruction in the rudiments of the languages, ancient and modern, in history, geography, English, and elementary mathematics and science. The limits within which these basic studies are pursued varies, of course, with the intents of any school in question, and methods of teaching similarly vary according to the demands of different branches. In modern languages, for instance, it may be imagined that study is carried further than in the classics, because of the practical uses of a knowledge of French, German, and even Spanish and Italian, in subsequent reading or travel. On the other hand, it is as natural to think of the teaching of the sciences being accommodated to the probability of future use.

Beyond these fundamentals, there come various other branches calculated to be of service or desirable by way of accomplishment. Under such a head comes musical training, and that in art—painting, drawing, and the like. In some instances the studies in these branches alone are so thorough as to attract special scholars apart from the remainder of the curriculum. More than a few schools for girls feature domestic training, not as an accomplishment, but as a most useful thing in which to have practical knowledge as against the day when the management of a household may make questions of proper ornamentation, the value of sunshine, proper ventilation, heating and plumbing, to say nothing of food values and scientific cookery, essential to family happiness. By like theory, instruction is given in needlework and dressmaking in many of the modern-day institutions.

Of recent development is the athletic life of the school for girls. Time was when, as a general thing, anything savoring of athletics was distinctly frowned upon in the training of the girls. But the days of the cry against the "masculine" woman as a result of physical training for growing girls are passing, or have altogether passed, and not only educators and physicians, but parents and guardians and even devoted aunts are recognizing the value of sensibly directed exercise in the important years which a girl spends in school. So one finds basket ball games and track games, not to speak of gymnastic exercises, a part of the routine life of many a school where girls are "fitted" or "finished," according to their plans for the years following their graduation.

Finally, there comes the home training of the school for girls, varying in the degree in which the school is itself the home for its scholars during the years of their matriculation. This side of school life is considered in many instances the most important of all, and for girls, as for boys, the proposition is advanced that it is not so important how much the girl has learned of Latin, of Greek, or even of French or German, as how fitted she is to assume her place in the home and in society. The home life does not and cannot stand alone in the school régimé. It is essentially the school life in schools where all the pupils are resident, and elsewhere, in the measure in which the school is itself the home for the pupils in its care. The home life is interwoven with that of the class-room, of the study hour, the day of recreation, and even with the life of the gymnasium and golf links, since it is the home after all are resident, and in whatever the schoolgirl in most instances ultimately finds her position of greatest attractiveness and influence.

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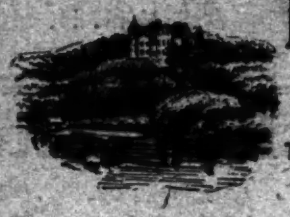

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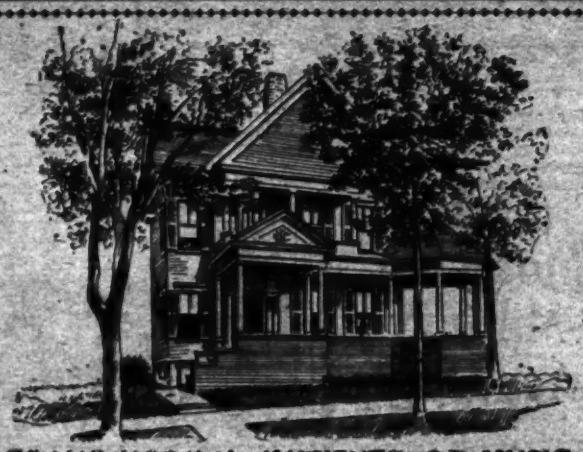

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Opportunity Offered to Every Ambitious American for Practical Education.

If there were no other basis for the statement that an American young man or woman possessed of good health, a fair brain, and the education that the public schools afford, has no excuse for failure in life, justification might be found in the growth of correspondence schools throughout the country. Such institutions were hardly known to the last generation; now every newspaper and magazine carries their announcements to thousands, and their graduates in a host of business and professional callings are testifying to the virtue of their method.

The most noticeable thing about these schools, and the one in which lies their first claim to popular approval, is that instruction is not limited to a single subject or group of subjects, but extends over the whole field of information bearing upon the conduct of business. Individual schools, to be sure, in many cases offer specialized courses, and some of the most successful have depended solely upon a single course, but, taken as a whole, the correspondence schools—and many of them individually—cover as wide a range of teaching as can be imagined.

Among the specialized schools, several devoted to the training of advertising writers have made a marked success, and the progress in this line is typical of that in the whole correspondence field. It is a progress demanded by the development of the advertising business, which calls today for trained workers having something more than the ability to spell and construct English sentences calling attention to the worth of somebody's soap or somebody else's baking powder.

The proposition is, in the case of the advertising writer, to catch the attention of the reader, hold it long enough to insure a fairly careful reading of the "ad," and then leave in his mind an impression that he will carry away with him—perhaps to the store or office, and perhaps to the home. To do this it is necessary to have more than a lot of words conveying an idea. There must be originality in the idea and a certain "catchiness" about the way it is put up; then something in the impression first made to keep attention, and, finally, a thought about the thing advertised that will not leave the mind when the eye passes to another object.

The most important element in all this, the advertising school or any other school cannot furnish. Originality must be inborn, or the advertising writer will not get far. But the advertising school can teach the uses of artistic elements, whether of word or picture, in the "ad," and can suggest to the "ad" writer that the whole problem is primarily a study of other people's minds, which, in the language of scholastic institutions, is but the definition of psychology. Perhaps there is not a course in psychology in a single advertising correspondence school in the land, but the applications of the science are constant and suggestions as to its uses must constitute an important element in the education of the "ad" writer.

Another interesting development of the correspondence school system is the set of courses offered for preparing teachers for the examinations incidental to obtaining positions or to promotion. But this is but one of many, all of which go to demonstrate that correspondence schools, taken as a whole, simply make up such an institution as the individual school, which offers training along many courses, presents on a smaller scale. So it would be possible to go through the whole run of these schools giving instruction in different business branches, in scientific pursuits, in the languages, or what not, and at the end the same fact would be presented as was noted at the beginning—that there is little excuse for an American young man or woman, possessed of good health, a fair brain, and the education of the public schools, making a failure in life.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.)

who busy themselves in making the life under discipline as enjoyable as possible. The first device of the military school is proof of this endeavor, if there were no other evidence. In the military system, with its highly desirable accompaniments of uniform and side arms, its tonic of drilling shoulder to shoulder with other fellows, its visible rewards to good soldiers in the shape of ranking positions, where authority may be exercised under one's superior officer, there is as much to make discipline a likable thing as can be imagined in any régime that might be set up.

Then, too, the school activities, such as athletic sports, teach their part of the general lesson all the time. Does the boy try for the football team? He learns there that the star player who tries to disregard formation in the hope of distinguishing himself by self-directed effort gets away from his interference every time he has to carry the ball and is an easy mark for an opposing tackler who may not be half so good a player. Or perhaps the boy goes in for baseball. If so, he will learn the advantage of the sacrifice hit and find how much it profits for a runner to get off first when there is a man on third and one out, so as to draw a throw, at the risk of his own chances, and let the other fellow score.

And so in many sides of his school life the boy is brought straight up against the large discipline fact, and if he does not draw conclusions from his experiences with it, the chances are that he will never reach the age of drawing any conclusions at all.

It is quite true that all schools, whether military in character or otherwise, emphasize the fact of discipline in connection with education of boys. The vast majority of such schools emphasize it very strongly and try, each according to the system locally in vogue, to impress discipline upon boys in its ranks and to make the boys think about it.

That system, whatever it is, determines the nature which the school life shall take on, and looks thus to determine the attitude of the scholars. Its success in any particular case is not a matter for discussion here, but in any consideration of the military school as contrasted with other kinds of schools, the method by which it approaches the important matter of discipline cannot but be of consequence.

The First Aim

of school life here is the building of character. We are endeavoring to make

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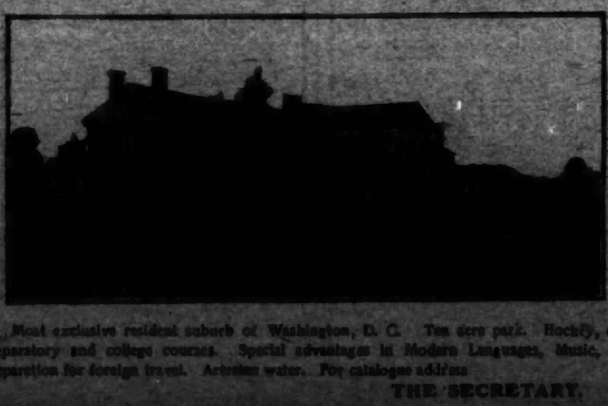

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The Catholic parochial schools of New York City may be taken for the present purposes of description as typical of the general Catholic education establishment throughout the country. In New York they are for the most part under the combined direction of the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of Charity. They have often been visited by noted educators, men and women, who on many occasions have given public expression of high appreciation of the organization and efficiency of both their departments, male and female.

The brothers have twenty-four schools with a teaching staff of 218 men, trained for their work in St. Joseph's Normal Institute, and holders of the necessary city and State diplomas. All the branches taught in the public schools form the foundation of the instruction given in parochial schools, to which are often added two or more years of high school work for those who wish to avail themselves of it.

St. Gabriel's, which has the reputation of being among the best equipped scholastic institutions in the city, and which until recently was under the higher control of Archbishop Farley, provides a full four-year high-school course. Next to St. Gabriel's come the Cathedral School, St. Joseph's, and St. Francis Xavier's. For buildings and appointments these are second to none, and they form a creditable monument to the generosity and self-sacrifice of the pastors and people who built them.

Besides parochial schools, the brothers have two academies in the city as well as De La Salle Institute and Manhattan College. The academy in Second Street has a long record of successful work, numbering among its graduates men who are eminent in the various walks of life. The academy at Clason has a very picturesque site along the shores of the Sound; it offers a full high-school course, and adds the advantages derivable from its military character. De La Salle Institute, at Central Park South, has become well known for the instruction and culture which it imparts, as well as for the many banners won in recent years in intercholastic contests. Its courses in arts and civil engineering prepare directly for Manhattan College, the highest institution of learning which the Brothers have in the State.

For fifty years Manhattan College has carried on its educational work on the heights at Manhattanville, whence it will soon remove to a much more extensive and favorable site at Van Cortlandt Park. The college offers courses in arts, architecture, and civil engineering, leading to the B. A., B. S., and C. E. degrees. Courses in electrical and mechanical engineering will be given as soon as the necessary plant is put up in the new buildings. It is a noteworthy fact that in the arts course, Latin and Greek have been dropped in favor of two modern languages, of which the student must have a good knowledge on matriculating, and which he continues to cultivate during the four years of the college course. This radical departure in the higher instruction is successfully meeting the changing conditions in the academic world in this country. In this as in certain other matters Manhattan College has been a successful pioneer.

Besides the college proper the authorities of the institution direct the academic and the commercial departments, each offering the usual four years' course. All the academical courses of the higher institutions of the brothers are registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Concerning Nicknames.

To the uninitiated, reference by students to their instructors in the course of casual conversation often is entirely unintelligible. Almost every school or college has a system of nomenclature, more or less complete, and adapted with sometimes fatal accuracy to the personal peculiarities of the various Faculty members. It is not true, however, that these names, even if they might be considered impertinent by the seriously inclined, are, as a rule, given out of disrespect or because of dislike. On the other hand, it frequently happens that the most outlandish nicknames are in fact terms of student endearment, and bespeak far more regard than would the formal address of Professor or Doctor So-and-So.

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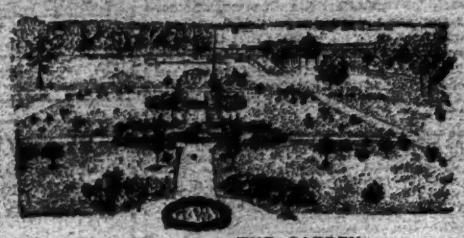

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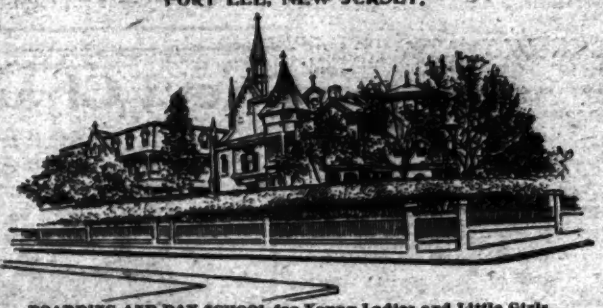

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BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Wonderful Advances of Recent Years—Influence of Competition.

Hardly can there be found a more marked advance in the educational offerings of the present day as compared with those of a generation or even a decade ago than in the particular of schools for business training. The advance is one of double interest and significance, for it is found not only in methods of instruction, but in the vast increase of the schools themselves and their constantly increasing popularity.

Advances of method might as well be expected in business education as in any other direction, and that such have been made can find ready explanation in the obvious fact that where attention is continuously directed at the accomplishment of any given purpose, improvements are bound to be seen over ways and methods that have obtained in the past. But the advance in business education has been something more than one of method. It has come as well through the rapid increase of the numbers of young men and women who think special training in the rudiments of business worth their while.

Some part of this increase may have been the effect of a competition of increasing intensity making individual efficiency in details a matter often determining the selection of an applicant for employment or the advance of one already employed. Some part of it may have been due to the mechanical requirements, if such they may be called, of the typewriter and shorthand systems. What part each of these elements represents cannot be determined even with approximate accuracy, and hence the determination of the exact proportion of business students seeking special training in a school or college because of appreciation of the value of an all-around equipment is also impossible. But that there are great numbers of this latter class is an accepted fact.

Evidence on the point is found in the college graduate who supplements his academic training by a course in a business college before he enters a lifework in business, just as his fellow, the would-be lawyer, goes to a specialized school before taking up the practice of his profession. There are, to be sure, no laws on the statute books requiring the business candidate to pass an examination before he may be admitted to the standing as a business man; but as a matter of fact, the unwritten law of competition lays down a rigid requirement of ability to cope with the conditions of business.

Contributory evidence also is at hand in the non-business schools themselves, where in many instances courses from the business college curriculum are introduced and even featured in the general scheme. Such courses certainly had no part in the "disciplinary" studies of the old time school.

This is not to say, however, that the student does not go to the business college for the particular purpose of learning stenography or typewriting or commercial arithmetic for its own sake. The point is that all of the branches mentioned, and the many others that go together to make up the sum of a finished business education, essential if considered individually, are even more so when looked at from the standpoint of an all-around business equipment.

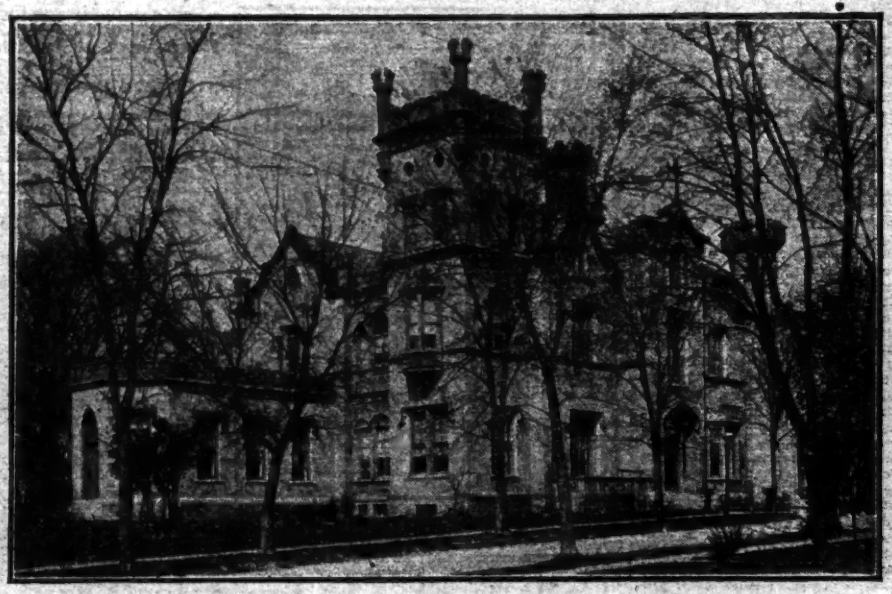
The development of the business college has been such that it stands among educational institutions as the one in which all classes of young men and women may enjoy the offered advantages. This may have resulted in some degree from the fact that in its early establishment, before there came to be a widespread recognition of the value of a business education as preparatory to business life, it was availed of more largely by those who had only a part of their time to devote to a training that was considered supplementary. In any case, a certain proportion of the students of the business college, taken as a class of institutions, must be of this character, for to many the family purse does not allow more study than the common school affords, and it is necessary to go out and earn a living as soon as a sufficient age admits of the effort.

But there are many more who go to the business college with the intention of devoting their whole energies to gaining the valuable acquaintance with the subjects offered, and the increase in number of institutions where all the students devote their entire time to this work notes the corresponding increase in the students themselves. As at present adjusted the majority of business colleges admit of a varying length of course, according to the ability of the student and the amount of time that may be at his disposal. This has always been the case in a greater or less degree, according to circumstances, and it may be assumed that in future development the same facilities will be afforded.

Another feature of the business college system is the frequent establishment of employment agencies. The employment department has a double effect in that it increases the value of the individual business college to the students enrolled, and at the same time acts as an incentive to consistent and well-directed effort.

URSULINE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.

"THE CASTLE," NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.



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The cribbing issue, as applied to any individual pupil, is simplicity itself. It requires neither exposition nor argument to demonstrate that for a boy or girl to pass an examination by cheating injures no one so much as the boy or girl who does the dishonest thing, and experience has shown to more than one pupil who has cribbed through that the advantage gained by the deception is short lived. Sooner or later one of two things is likely to happen—either the demands of advanced work bring out the fact of insufficient preparation or else the cribber gets caught.

But when the case of the individual becomes the collective case of a number of individuals, constituting a class or school, the problem becomes complicated. In the first place, it appears that the cheating of any single pupil or group of pupils in a class injures not the doers alone, but also all others in the class who may be trying to pass an honest examination. At the same time it is a matter of experience that cribbing is an infectious disease when once started in a school, and, as the disease is primarily mental, it follows that the spread of its contagion must involve a series of receives on the part of those infected to about any of their fellows who still go up for examination with no other assistance than good study has given them. It is a situation not easy to handle, for a cribbing epidemic in a school is not necessarily accompanied by a period of general moral degeneration, and hence it cannot be dealt with otherwise than with specific measures.

The question of benefiting cribbing is not usually one of the relative merits of different penalties, but of the best means to employ in its detection. The punishment part of the case is simple: Cribbing is about as mean a form of dishonesty as can be imagined; it is highly injurious to the individual and subversive of good discipline; therefore it must be dealt with most stringently, and the only issue is whether a pupil let off with a punishment short of expulsion is likely to reform, if a chance for future reinstatement is given to him. But when the issue is on the methods of detection, the matter becomes more perplexing.

There are, of course, two courses of prima facie evidence, one in the comparison of papers passed in, and the other in the detection of the act while the examination is going on. If the first of these were adequate in every case, the solution would be at hand, but unfortunately it is not, and most often recourse must be had to a scheme for the detection of cribbing while the examination is in progress.

The teacher and pupil do not always look on cribbing in the same light. To the former the offense is likely to have but one phase and its guilt but one intensity of blackness. To the other cribbing may take on many phases, and the guilt may be correspondingly variable. The announcement that a teacher is going to keep an eagle eye upon a class to detect the first semblance of dishonesty and punish it direfully is likely to be looked upon as a challenge to the pupil to contest with the watchful teacher. From this argument one of two further conclusions may be drawn by the pupil—either that his teacher has a low opinion of the class or else that cribbing is not so terrible a thing after all. In either case the result is not likely to decrease an incipient epidemic.

So it becomes a question within what limits it is wise for a class to be watched, and if the class be not watched, what methods shall be taken to insure the detection of cribbing if it occurs. To meet this question the various "honor systems" have been devised and tried with varying measures of success. Some of these have involved the appointment of a committee of pupils to watch for instances of cribbing, and under others it is required that any individual who sees another giving or receiving help shall report the fact to a committee or to the instructor.

It has been shown by the "honor systems," say eminent educators, that marked success does not attend their installation unless they are backed up by a strong sentiment among the scholars. With such sentiment the problem of cribbing is solved, under whatever system may be in vogue, by means of the ostracism that students in a school or college manage to make felt by those who come under condemnation.

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MERCANTILE TRAINING.

Growth of Schools of Instruction in the Store Dresser's Art—Such Schools of Recent Development.

The institute for mercantile training, distinctly a product of the present age, is an outgrowth of competition and of the intense desire for the best obtainable. Its value lies in the difference between that which is well done and that which is done well enough; it results from the difference between the minimum of effort necessary to accomplish a thing and that required to do the thing as well as it can be done.

Prior to September of 1900 there was not a school of window dressing in the United States. This was in spite of the fact that some of the most desirable positions in business where cleverness was at a premium awaited those who could accomplish the difficult task of window arrangement with taste and effect. It was another form of the problem that confronts the student of advertising—of how to attract the attention of the public, how to hold it until the offering has been seen, and how to convey a pleasing impression that should be carried away when the eye has passed to something else. Since the establishment of the first school of window dressing hundreds of young men and women have come to an appreciation of the advantages its training offers, and their has been a growth that bids fair to rival that in other branches of specialized training.

But window dressing is only a department of the modern school for mercantile training. Side by side with this art goes interior decoration in all its forms. This may involve directly the same problems as does the dressing of windows, but it may involve also decorative construction work, and may go even further, into decorative art pure and simple. Yet it is work that neither the artist nor carpenter nor the person who has a knack of arrangement can do alone. There must be knowledge of the principles that underlie all the arts and trades involved, and such knowledge, though it can come from experiment, is acquired better through competent instruction.

Finally, there comes the school of advertising proper, in combination with the school of decoration and display. The connection is natural, for advertising and decoration and display all have a common aim of serving as a medium of interpretation between the buying public and the selling merchant. Of the advertising school something is said in another column, and hence a more general discussion of its advantages is hardly necessary here. It may be added of mercantile training, however, that the correspondence method of instruction, applied with success to so many other branches of accomplishment, is in use in this particular field, affording advantages to those who can devote but a part of their time to the training.

SOME "RUSHES," AND OTHERS.

Very many contests have been devised in recent years to take the place of the "cane rush," a time-honored institution of freshman-sophomore combat. The "cane rush" itself seems to have been the outgrowth of some earlier form of contest which probably had little to separate it from an organized fight pure and simple. Because of this the "cane rush" has always contained the elements of an organized fight, even if the substitution of a tangible object like a cane has directed attention to the possession of that as the first end of the strife rather than to the spoiling of some opponent's face.

But it has been the experience of a good many schools and colleges in which the "cane rush" had vogue that even with the cane as a centre of activity the rush took on the outward characteristics of a fight, and possessed moreover certain features making it even more objectionable than the old-fashioned "slugging" match. According to the accustomed rules for the rush the two classes each select four to six men to be "on the cane" when the entertainment opens. The remainder of each class then forms in whatever way may be judged the most effective at equal distances from the centre of the ring, where the cane and its devoted eight or ten are standing. A signal is given and the rush begins.

Inside of a few seconds the two masses of young humanity have hurled themselves upon each other, with the cane and its honored victims in the middle. These latter and those nearest them are more than likely to go down when the battle is joined, to be covered four or six deep by a squirming, sweating, fighting crowd, in which every one is trying to reach bottom and the cane, and, in the course of so doing, to prevent some one else from reaching bottom. On the outside there is another fighting mass, this time standing up, who are struggling with all seeming earnestness to work a way into the middle, where the real battle is going on.

This situation, continued indefinitely, according to the length of time the rush lasts, is the "cane rush" in a nutshell. When the finishing gun is fired all hands except those who have hold of the cane pile off, and a count is made to determine which class has the most "hands on."

The chapter of accidents put down in the history of every institution where this form of "cane rush" has been in vogue is long and not altogether edifying. It is a chapter that forms a very strong argument for some modification, and such has been worked out in the majority of schools and colleges where any rush at all is included in the list of college customs. The general trend of these modifications has been to make the rush more open in character, to the end that violations of rules against "slugging," kicking, throttling, and other playful practices may be more easily enforced.

One form of rush which has supplanted the old-time "cane rush" is a "flag rush," in which members of one class come out at a given time having in their centre a small flag, which it is "up to" the attacking class to capture by a series of charges and such promiscuous fighting as may be tolerated. There is a still more modified form of "flag rush" in vogue at several colleges. For the purposes of this rush a post seven or eight feet high, well padded, is planted in the ground in the centre of the ring, and a small flag on a wooden staff is set in a socket in the pole. The defending class forms about the post and the attacking class charges as before.

These are but a few of the varieties of rush which serve to develop strenuous traits and black eyes in the highly colored days of freshman and sophomore years in college.

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A Connecticut Woman Describes the Nursery Methods as She Observed Them There.

Since the sudden death of King Humbert July 29, 1900, the wish for an heir to the Italian throne has been universal. Americans can hardly understand the joy of the people as well as the royal parents at the coming of this infant. If it had only been a boy, then the joy would have been complete. The newspapers announced that if the babe was a girl a cannon would be fired twenty-one times. If a boy there would be 101 salutes from the cannon.

The royal baby was born in Rome June 1, 1901, on a bright Summer's day, and received a most hearty welcome. It was on a Saturday that the ceremony of baptism of the royal Princess Yolanda Margherita was solemnly celebrated in the Quirinal in the presence of the King, Vittorio Emanuele III., Queen Margherita, Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, Prince Nikita, Princess Milena of Montenegro, and other members of the royal family. The mourning dress worn by the Court since the death of King Humbert was laid aside for the day. All the ladies wore white.

The registration of the birth of the Princess Yolanda was quite a grand affair. Queen Margherita was accompanied to the registration of the birth of her first grandchild by her mother, the Dowager Duchess of Genoa. They were escorted by cuirassiers. The beautiful Queen Margherita looked like herself again, in a magnificent train of white silk, and wearing her wonderful necklace of pearls on her neck, as usual. Princess Milena wore the Montenegrin costumes, as also did Prince Mirko, with the addition of the collar of the Annunziata around his neck. The King of Italy was dressed in the uniform of a General of the army, in honor of this ceremony for his first child.

In observing how they take care of young children in Europe, I will notice three very important things. These are: Plenty of fresh air, very plain clothes, and the simplest food. Babies are taken out of doors, sometimes when only three days old, and they stay out of doors all the year round. I think they remain in doors only to sleep at night and when it rains, though not always then, unless it rains hard. In the large public gardens of Europe there are a great many children. In the morning you will see many nurses or mothers going into the gardens with the little tots of the family.

The baby is in the wicker carriage, which also contains dry bread, milk, and toys. Two cents pays for the use of a strong wooden chair for the whole day. The nurse puts the rented chair under the tree in a shady place, if it is a warm day, or if it is a cool day she puts the chair close to a wall where the sun shines warm. The child is taken out of the carriage and put on the ground. The little children get their playthings and joy begins. Each child plays in its own way. They all tumble on the ground, make mud pies, play games, and all are happy.

The nurse takes out the shirt she is making, or her knitting. When the children are hungry they are given dry bread, very often without anything else, no butter nor jam. After a time the babies fall asleep for an hour or so, then wake and resume making mud pies.

The gardens are beautiful, with statues, fountains, lakes, and flowers, and the earliest years are spent among beautiful objects. The children save their crumbs to feed to the ducks and the swans. They never seem to have the slightest desire to torment the birds, nor to stone anything.

Their dress is of the simplest; strong, dark cotton clothes, with a plain hat, are worn by all. Even the Princes and Princesses of Europe wear very plain clothes for every day, suitable for play.

Perhaps the military band plays in the garden, and all these children enjoy the fine music, finely played. Before sunset the little children go home happy and contented. Not one cross word has been spoken, no quarreling, no whipping, no answering back. All the day has been happy, the children have been kind and obliging to every one, and every one has been kind to them.

The manner of the older people who care for the children shows great patience. There is a gentle persuasion which is successful, if continued long enough. They never strike nor slap a child. These children become brown and hardy, with cheeks so red, it seems they must have been painted. They learn to wait on themselves, and to be brave. I have traveled long journeys with children and their tired mothers, and I have been surprised at the silent endurance of the brave little children.

The children are taught—how politeness to their elders, how obliging to each other, how thoughtful of the command of their father or mother, and how honored they feel if some poor, very lame grandfather or grandmother asks them to take a walk. How they try to entertain the widest member of our family, how happy to introduce their hard-working sister or brother to their best friend. I have often mentally called Tuscany the earthly paradise of the old, the very unfortunate, the terribly deformed, the helpless and blind. Every one is so willing to do some kindness. It is the real kindness that comes from the heart.

There are no sly, mean tricks, no concealing behind their back, no making fun of them after they are gone. The children answer "Yes, Madame," and "No, Sir." They offer their seat to older persons.

I saw every day the boys play on the Piazza Carrara, and they never teased any one. They play for hours, always kind and happy to each other. A cat and her kitten were having a fine romp on the sidewalk of one of the streets near the centre of the city. Wagons passed with men and boys, but the play was uninterrupted, while several persons stopped and looked on and enjoyed the happiness of two weak animals.

A very small baby donkey was being exercised by a man who ran holding the rope by which he led it. A young child and a dog raced too, so there was a very happy race run by four amateurs. I have seen a father and his babe of perhaps one year and a half, both contented for hours, and not one whimper the whole day long.

The father sprawled on the grass and smoked his cigar, the baby entertaining itself with a wooden spoon. When the child was sleepy the father held it to his breast a few minutes, then laid it down, without a pillow or mother's care. What is to be expected of the young men and women who have grown up in this manner to the age of twenty years?

Again, I will speak of Tuscany, for I have seen many Italian youth. These I have met have been neat and very respectful, polite, and obedient to their parents. It would seem strange to them to do things in opposition to their parents' wishes. Young people sometimes give up an advantageous position because they would have to leave their father or mother.

Grandparents are always well treated. You will often hear a young person say, "I cannot do as you wish, for my father or my mother would not be pleased." There is a strong love of family, and they are always proud of their parents. Even the rich are taught to work at an early age and they feel that it is honorable and right to work hard. They are happy, reliable, and ambitious. Are our young people kind to their parents, and obedient? Have I written a good description of the young people of the United States?—Mrs. C. H. E., in Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

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MOTHER SUPERIOR.

PHYSIQUE OF THE BRITISH.

National League for Physical Culture to be Formed.

The movement to form a National league in the interests of the study and practice of physical education is, we hear, to be carried on with vigor. It was initiated, in an informal way, the other day at a dinner given by Sir Lauder Brunton at the Athenæum Club. After the holidays the well-known people who have taken an interest in the subject will be asked to come together, and a regular committee will be formed. Following that, a public meeting will be held in London and the league duly constituted.

When it comes into being the National League for Physical Education will work on a twofold line. It will endeavor to coordinate the various agencies which are at present acting independently of each other for the advancement of physical training. Further, it will seek to supply the information and assistance needed to complete this work. "For these purposes," we are told, "it is proposed to unite all the bodies and individuals interested in the subject as members of one league, with an executive body consisting of President, Vice-President and Council." The hope has been expressed that the Prince of Wales, who has shown much interest in physical training, might become President. It is thought that the Houses of Parliament and the great professions might contribute a notable list of Vice-Presidents—men who have themselves been devoted to physical exercise, like the Lord Chief Justice, and eminent surgeons like Sir William Turner and Sir Frederick Treves. The council would be a body representative of the whole country, and a weekly or monthly journal could be started as a means of communicating information.

There are, it is thought, plenty of reforms to be suggested by a National League for Physical Education. Every hour of study in school, Sir Lauder Brunton argues, might well be shortened to forty-five minutes. This, he believes, is the rule in Germany, while in Sweden it is forty minutes. At such intervals the school windows should be thrown open for ventilation, and the children allowed to play or have drill. Covered playgrounds, instruction in physical exercises, and the provision of nourishing meals for children underfed at home are other improvements to be advocated. Where mothers cook badly and are not above knowing it, children might even be allowed to buy food cheaply at school for the purpose of taking it home. There could be cookery classes for mothers, and in any case girls should be taught to cook well and, as part of that, to understand the nature of foods and the general laws of hygiene. Clubs for girls and drill halls for boys who had left school would continue all this good work.

Altogether a wide field of effort is looked forward to in connection with the new organization, since it is recognized that the problem to be faced is a very complex one.—London Chronicle.

School Sanitation.

The matter of proper sanitation in buildings devoted to school purposes is one that is attracting an increasing amount of attention both from parents and those who are charged with school management. Conditions that are likely to develop an epidemic of contagious disease, or that are pretty sure to make it difficult to combat such an outbreak, are serious things for a school to face, and instances resulting from such conditions are not so infrequent as to make a lack of "terrible examples."

In this line a prominent physician said recently: "Parents are altogether too likely to select a school for their boy or girl simply for the educational and social advantages offered, and because its situation is sightly, without making even a cursory examination into the natural conditions of sanitation. It goes without saying that in the large majority of schools of moment the interior sanitary appointments, such as plumbing and the like, are all that might be desired. But there are other considerations just as important in the natural sanitary conditions.

"Thus it should be inquired whether the school is afforded a natural drainage. For this, of course, a location on high ground is most important, and there should be a sandy subsoil, so that water may be easily carried away and not allowed to make a soggy formation. Further than this, the source of the water supply, if the school is situated outside a city, is a matter of prime importance, for, as is well known, the rem of typhoid fever epidemics has its origin in polluted water.

"These are but a few of the considerations bearing upon the matter of school sanitation, and which must be considered by both school authorities and parents alike. The selection of a good school to which to send a boy or girl is a serious matter in any event, and it should not be thought that a solution can be reached when merely there has been a survey of a catalogue and a possible visit of hurried inspection.

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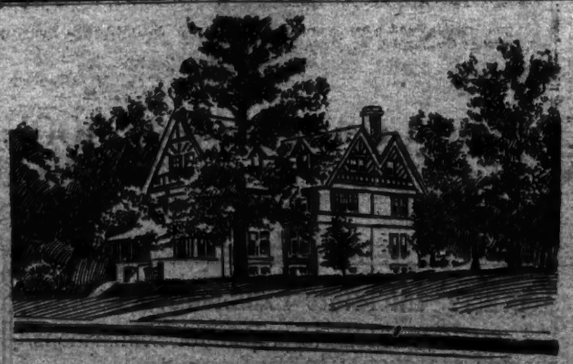

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ENGLAND'S POOR LAW

Walter Long on the Training of Pauper Children.

Walter Long, M. P., (President of the Local Government Board,) the other day laid the foundation stone of the new workhouse and infirmary buildings which are being erected in Duncan Road, Wormwood Scrubbs, by the Hammersmith Board of Guardians. A luncheon subsequently took place in a marquee erected in a neighboring field.

Mr. Long said that the task of providing for the poor was very different now to what it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when the system of poor law relief was first instituted. It was their duty now almost exclusively to provide for those who were physically incapable of taking care of themselves. It was melancholy to reflect that in these days of progress, prosperity, and vastly increased national wealth there should yet be a very vast proportion of our population who fell by the wayside.

He believed that the institution of which he had just laid the foundation stone might really be termed the infirmary rather than the workhouse of their union. No doubt they would have to provide from time to time for the able-bodied poor. He repeated that his conviction, based upon some years' experience in the Local Government Board, was that the number of the able-bodied poor, both in the town and country, was rapidly decreasing. He hoped that in dealing with that class they would always bear in mind that they were calling compulsorily upon the industrious, self-supporting portion of the community to maintain those who were unwilling to maintain themselves, and that they would treat them with absolute justice, but with discriminating yet unyielding severity.

At first he was almost tempted to think that they were encouraging pauperism by providing for paupers in so beneficent a fashion, and that people would be inclined to give up and put their children at the workhouse door. That was, he believed, a false and misleading idea. It was encouraging to find that out of the children educated in our great workhouse schools at present the number who came back as paupers or for bout relief was so small as to be almost a negligible quantity. The guardians were doing more than providing for them and giving them homes. They were inculcating in them the principles of self-respect, thrift, and national honor which led them when they went out into the world to make up their minds that nobody belonging to them should have to have recourse to what they had had to have recourse.

They made them good citizens of the empire of the future, and sent them out fully equipped with a mental and physical training which enabled them to take the front places. While they were providing secure administration for the wastrels and generous accommodation for the infirm they were at the same time leading the young into paths of virtue, strength, and industry, and in that way doing all they could to mend the broken and aged, and to strengthen the child to become the self-respecting man of the future. The work the guardians were engaged upon was a noble one. When they were watching their expenditure, which they should do carefully, he begged them not to think that the only return was to be found in the comfort of the poor people. The greatest and best return was to be found in what they were doing for generations to come. He asked them to realize that if it was true that the poor must be always with us, it became their duty intelligently, liberally, and carefully to do everything they could, as he believed they were doing, to lessen the number of the poor, and to build up a self-supporting, self-respecting race in the future.—London Standard.

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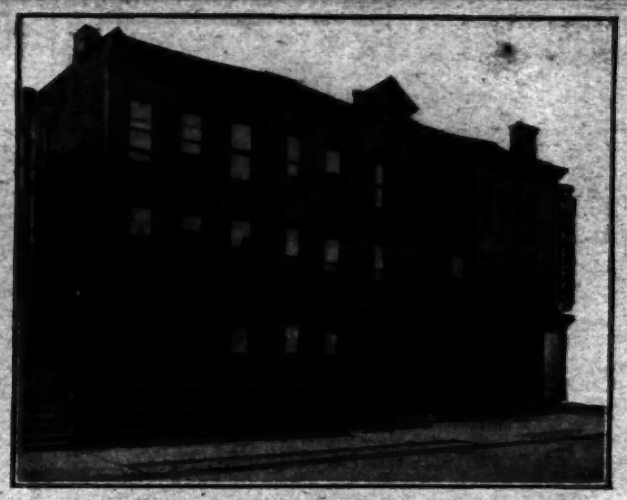

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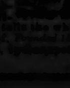

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SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903. — 12 PAGES.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
The Congo. An Experiment in Government Civilization Described in the New Book by E. Descamps. By James Gustavus Whiteley	573
Submarines. Alan H. Burgoyne's Account of the History of Submarine Craft	574
In Stuart Times. Some Tracts Describing Elizabeth's Last Moments—King James's Arrival at London	575
Beasts and Birds. Man's Descent from Some of the Animals of the Jungle—Some Kicking Birds	576
Mr. Alden's Views. Eulogies on the Dead—Mrs. Craigie's Piccadilly Point of View—Humorists and Novelists	576
Sea Stories. David A. Kerr Returns from Sea to Defend Clark Russell	577
Boston Notes. The First Christmas Book of the Season—Fall Novels and Juveniles	581
The Magazines. Features of the Leading American Monthlies for September	582
"A Parish of Two"	576
Books Received	577
The Real Truth of History	578
Legal Masterpieces	578
Shakespeare and Italy	578
New England	578
London News by Cable	579
Whittier and Wendell Phillips	579
"The Modern Chess Problem"	579
A Period of English History	579
The Woman's Library	579
A Child's Letter to Her Husband	579
Poems of Leo XIII	579
From Readers	580
Queries	583
Notes About Publishers	584
Notes About Authors	584

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WE are not in the habit of regarding the State of Vermont as a producer of "literature," like its neighbor Massachusetts. Yet a Vermont newspaper, The Spirit of the Age, of Woodstock, finds the names of 150 Vermonters in a list of 6,000 American and Canadian authors compiled by Oscar Fay Adams, which is five times the number the State should have on the basis of relative population. The writer argues, too, that as Vermont has been the birthplace of about 1 per cent. of the total number of persons born in this country since its first settlement, if she had produced 1 per cent. of the 6,000 writers she would have done her whole duty to American literature. But she has done much more. The Spirit of the Age has begun to publish serially an annotated list of all American men and women of letters born in Vermont. The first installment of twenty-five includes the names of Charles Kendall Adams, Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine; William S. Balch, Hosea Ballou, Mrs. A. C. Botta, F. F. Browne, editor of The Dial of Chicago; Orestes A. Brownson, L. E. Chittenden, and A. J. Conant.

Mr. S. T. Pickard, the biographer of Whittier, who has now taken up his residence in the house at Amesbury, Mass., which was Whittier's home for fifty-six years, will not have the rooms on the first floor, which he intends to keep open to the public, as a Whittier memorial, in perfect readiness for inspection until late in the Autumn. The manuscripts, pictures, and other Whittier relics which are to be gathered there have been scattered and must be brought from afar. But the house is open, and strangers have visited it nearly every day this Summer. Whittier's garden room, which served as his study, is just as he left it, with his books and his writing desk in their accustomed places. Some of his old-fashioned photograph albums may be seen, and there are a few autograph letters and wall pictures. The aged poet's favorite kitten still survives as a sedate but amiable yellow cat, eleven years after his death, and she accepts tribute with becoming modesty.

Arthur Symons, writing in The Saturday Review of London, discovers under the pseudonym of "Loyson-Bridet," which is signed to a new French treatise on journalism, "Moeurs des Diurnales," the identity of "a brilliant scholar, subtle critic, incomparable translator, who is also a fine artist in prose." But Mr. Symons cautiously refrains from naming the author. As for the book itself, Mr. Symons declares that "since Swift" he knows not "where a graver, more penetrating, more just, ferocious, and admirable exercise of irony is to be found." As a sample of the "penetrating" quality of this irony we quote from a summary by the reviewer of one of its passages:

> The newspaper is the plague, or black death, of the modern world. It is an open sewer, running down each side of the street, and displaying the foulness of every day, day by day, morning and evening. Everything that, having once happened, has ceased to exist, the newspaper sets before you, beating the bones of the buried without pity, without shame, and without understanding. It professes to tell you facts, but never tells you the same fact twice in the same way; for it gorges its insatiable appetite upon rumor, which is wind and noise.

Mr. John Coleman writes to say that he is not the author of an introductory essay to a new edition of the works of Charles Reade. We found a statement to that effect in an English newspaper and put it to as good use as possible, certainly with no intention to offend Mr. Coleman, whose book, just published, entitled "Charles Reade as I Knew Him," seems to have a great deal of vital interest, though the author expressly disclaims any exercise of a "critical disposition" in its making. He has endeavored to show the man as he knows him, and the picture he presents impresses the London Outlook's reviewer as that of "a giant baby, impulsive, peevish, frantic, violent, wrong headed, soft hearted by turns."

English librarians are as hot as ever over the enforcement of the "net price" rule of the publishers against them equally with other purchasers not in the trade. Like their American brethren, they have been hard hit, and one of their number proposes, in a recent number of The Library, some measures to "give pause to the publishers." Not, of course, in "retaliation," bless your soul, no! But as an expression of "practical dissent"; a "line of defensive attack"; a way to make their influence felt. American librarians who feel that they, too, have a grievance against the publishers will note the suggestions with interest. The first step is to blacklist the firms publishing the most net books, and order, whenever possible, of the others. Then try to buy every net book second hand, spelling thereby delay, but also economy. Again, instead of spending money on net books, spend it on the publications of learned societies and those of the Oxford and Cambridge University presses. Finally, buy fewer books—fewer, that is, than might be bought on the income available, using the money for other library purposes. Libraries run on these lines might, perhaps, do the offending publishers some harm, but we fancy they would do themselves more. Librarians have other interests properly in view in developing their collections. And as for the publishers, they declare that their course is founded on unavoidable business considerations, and that the concessions to the libraries that they have withdrawn were more than they could afford to give.

Phil May, who died lately in London at the early age of thirty-nine years, was an exceedingly prominent figure in the art life of London from about 1890 till the end of the century. His later years were shadowed by illness, though not by want, for he had made a great deal of money, and to the last a drawing by Phil May commanded a good price. He was a man of original genius, and self-taught. His sketches of London low life and street life were full of humor and he had the trained journalist's powers of observation. To the uninitiated his line drawings seemed easily dashed off. But a writer in The London Academy says they were produced with toilsome method:

> He would first make the most careful drawing, with every detail filled in. Then over the whole he would place a thin sheet of tissue paper, and having seen what was necessary to the purpose and what could be omitted, he began the process of elimination. Any elaboration was finally confined to a single point in the picture; for May's theory was that when you looked, say, at a man's face, you saw but that single point in detail—the rest was but a dash of line.

THE CONGO.

An Experiment in Government Civilization Described in the New Book by E. Descamps.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JAMES GUSTAVUS WHITELEY.

Associé de l'Institut de Droit International, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, &c.

THIRTY years ago the heart of Africa was an unknown land, visited chiefly by Arab slave traders, who carried off their prey to the Eastern markets, leaving behind them a trail marked by the bones of their victims. To-day that part of Africa is a sovereign independent State, governed by a European monarch, under whose rule the natives are beginning to enjoy the blessings of civilization and immunity from the invasion of their old enemies, the slave traders. That great blank space with which map makers were wont to decorate the central portion of the map of Africa is now occupied by the Congo Free State, whose ruler and founder is his Majesty Leopold, King of the Belgians. In this region 480 kilometres of railway are in operation, four times that amount are under construction, 15,000 kilometres of waterway have been explored and are plied by steamers; the telegraph and telephone lines extend over 1,500 kilometres; the ships that enter her ports each year are represented by nearly half a million tons, and the trading companies operating there are capitalized at more than $25,000,000. This work has been accomplished in little more than a quarter of a century, but it is not in material things alone that the Congo has prospered. Courts of Justice have been set up, missions have been fostered and encouraged, and the great curse of the country—the slave trade—has been suppressed. As Lord Curzon said in the House of Commons, "The Congo Free State has done a great work, and by its administration the cruel raids of Arab slave dealers have ceased to exist over many thousand square miles."

The existence of this great civilizing State in Central Africa is due to the initiative, the energy, and the generosity of its present ruler, King Leopold. It was he who planted the vineyard and who maintained it at his own cost in its early years, and now his work, like that of Naboth and other good gardeners, receives the highest of all compliments—the envy of his neighbors. There has recently sprung up in England an active campaign against the administration of the Congo. The chief accusations made against the Free State are that the natives are badly treated, and that the Government discriminates unfairly against British trade. These accusations are no doubt made in good faith by some, but by others they are simply used as an excuse for the proposal to cast Naboth out of his vineyard and to divide his heritage. A desire to possess the land seems to be at the root of the agitation, and certainly, if one looks at the map, it is evident that a slice of the Congo State would connect England's possessions in Africa so that the British strip of land would run from the Cape to Cairo. Political agitators are wont to deceive their followers by assigning some holy cause for their action, and they even convince themselves that they are doing God's service when they are only seeking a more scientific boundary. How many political crimes have been committed for the sake of liberating somebody from something that never oppressed them. The rallying cry of "atrocities" is always sure to bring together a large following of honest, but often ignorant, men. The masses are warm-hearted, and are ever ready to believe highly colored tales of "atrocities" which come to them from foreign lands. It is easy to stir up such a crusade, but very hard to stop it. The only hope is to take it in its early stages and to make the truth so plain that he who runs may read and he that standeth in the street may understand. It seems to have been with such an object in view that the Chevalier Descamps has written his book on "New Africa," in which he gives a most clear and entertaining account of the origin of the Congo Free State, its growth and development, its institutions, its work of civilization, and its position in the family of nations.

The book is a sort of brief for the Congo State, and there is no one better qualified to present such a brief than the Chevalier Descamps, who has been familiar with the African movement since its beginning, and who has studied it in all its stages. He is a member of the Belgian Senate, a well-known authority on international law, Secretary General of the Institut de Droit International, a member of the International

*NEW AFRICA. An Essay on Government Civilization in New Countries and on the Foundation, Organization, and Administration of the Congo Free State. By E. Descamps. London: Sampson Low, Son, Marston & Co. 1903.

Colonial Institute, and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. His skill in presenting an argument and his judicial ability should be well known to Americans, as he was one of our chief counselors in preparing the American argument in the Pious fund case before the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. His book is not only interesting to the parties immediately connected with the Congo controversy, but also to all peoples with colonial problems on their hands, for it is an essay on government civilization in new countries.

Bacon says that a statesman's masterpiece is to make a small State a great one. It is perhaps an equally worthy achievement to make the wilderness into a civilized State. This is the task at which King Leopold has labored for years, and which he has finally accomplished. Even in his early speeches in the Belgian Senate, while he was yet Duke of Brabant, he declared:

"I will pierce the darkness of barbarism" * * * "I will restore to Central Africa the blessings of a civilized government; and I will, if necessary, undertake this giant task alone."

He started his great enterprise in 1876 by calling an International Geographical Conference, the object of which, said his Majesty, was "to open up the only portion of the globe where civilization has not yet penetrated; to disperse the darkness which shrouds entire peoples; to discuss and decide upon the measures to be adopted in order to plant definitely the standard of civilization on the soil of Central Africa."

In the following year there was formed in Brussels a company called the Committee for Exploration of the Upper Congo, of which the King was made Honorary President. This committee went promptly to work. Its object was to explore the country systematically and to establish as bases of operations a number of scientific and hospital stations both on the coast and in the interior. In 1879 Stanley was sent out by this committee and began the work, and, as M. Wauters says:

"Five years sufficed to make the most brilliant discoveries, even in the very centre of the continent, to peacefully visit hundreds of new tribes, to obtain from native chiefs more than 500 treaties of suzerainty, to establish forty stations, to place five steamers on the waters of the upper rivers beyond the Cataracts, to occupy the whole of the country between the coast and Stanley Falls, between Bangala and Lulua-burg."

The work having got well under way, the committee changed its name to the International Congo Association, and in April, 1884, this association was acknowledged by the United States of America as "the governing power of the Congo," and its standard—a gold star in a blue field—was recognized as "the flag of a friendly State."

Recognition of the new State by other governments soon followed. The eyes of the nations were turning toward Africa and governments were becoming aware that arrangements should be made to secure harmony between their spheres of influence in the centre of the continent. In the early part of 1885 the powers held a conference in Berlin for the settlement of Central African affairs and "to regulate the conditions most favorable to the development of trade and civilization in certain regions of Africa, and to assure to all nations the advantages of free navigation" on the Congo and the Niger. The various governments agreed upon what would now be called an "open-door" policy. No customs duties were to be charged, all flags to have free access, no government in that region to grant a monopoly or favor of any kind in matters of trade. The region was also declared "neutralized," so that the wars of home governments might not be transplanted to their colonies, and steps were taken for the suppression of the slave trade.

Before the Berlin Conference the Congo State already existed as an independent government, but, as the Chevalier Descamps remarks, it was at this historic meeting that "the work of King Leopold was seen by the full light of day in all its sovereign beauty." It was at this conference that the new Congo State was introduced by Prince Bismarck to her sister nations. A few months later King Leopold formally ascended his African throne as King-Sovereign of the Congo.

Several Governments, England, France, Germany, Portugal, and the Congo State, were specially interested in the material development of the Congo basin, and naturally their interests were not always identical, but there was one point on which all could agree and in which the interests of all were alike, namely, in the suppression of the slave trade, which was the curse of Africa, in a moral, political, and commercial sense. The world was roused by the revelations of Livingstone, Stanley, Bartle Frere, Wissmann, Serpa Pinto, Nachtigal, and Cardinal Lavigerie.

In 1890 a conference was held in Brussels to take further steps for the suppression of the slave trade. It was realized that a great part of this task in Central Africa must devolve upon the Free State. On account of the Berlin Act, by which the Governments had agreed to t[illegible]bsolute prohibition of import duts[illegible] State had been confronted with [illegible] difficulties from which it had been extricated only by the generosity of the King. Now that the State was about to make a still more arduous effort it was thought proper to lighten her burdens, and an agreement was entered into allowing the Congo (and other Governments in the conventional basin of the Congo) to levy a small tariff in order that she might be in a position to fight a good fight. The end justified the means. The forces of the Congo State, after a severe struggle, won the victory, and about the middle of 1892 the power of the slave traders was annihilated.

"Central Africa explored, the Congo State founded, the Arab potentates vanquished; such," says the Chevalier Descamps, "are the three jewels that Belgium rejoices to see shining in the double crown of her King."

The opponents of the Congo pay but little heed, however, to this work of civilization which has been carried forward by King Leopold. They say that slavery still exists in the Congo, that barbarous customs are permitted, and that foreigners are not fairly treated. When looking for the good accomplished they, like Nelson, put the blind eye to the telescope. It is true that there are slaves in the Congo. Man-hunting, the Arab invasions, the slave raids, have been suppressed, but domestic slavery still exists. That is an old institution which cannot yet be rooted out. The State does not encourage the owning of slaves, and the legal status of slavery is not recognized, but the Government feels that the surest reforms are those which are effected slowly. In due time domestic slavery will disappear. "To attempt to abolish slavery in Africa at one blow, by force, is to attempt the impossible," said Cardinal Lavigiere, the "Apostle of the Blacks." "All the armies, all the wealth of Europe would not suffice to attain such an object. Moreover, the social condition of the African native, being founded on slavery, which has existed for centuries, everything would be thrown into a state of chaos, if we were to abolish all at once an institution, doubtless lamentable, but still preferable to chaos."

It is the same with the barbarous customs of the natives—such as human sacrifice. The State has done away with such things to a great extent, but the customs of ages cannot be suppressed in a few years.

As to the treatment of natives by Government officials, such things no doubt occur, but they are isolated cases such as happen to all public services, and no colonizing nation is in a position to cast a stone at the Congo State on that score.

There is one institution in the Congo which is of singular utility and benefit, but which is much condemned by some who do not thoroughly understand it. This is the system of exacting a tax in labor or in kind, which some decry as State slavery. The Government gives protection, and the blessings of civilization to the natives who constitute about ninety-nine hundredths of the population, and who should, therefore, bear some of the burdens of the State. The native uses few dutiable articles; he is not allowed to have spirits, he requires no licenses and uses no stamps; none of these forms of taxation reach him. He is, therefore, required to pay a tax in labor or in kind. The tax in kind enables the State to gather in its rubber harvest and to carry on that great industry. As to the tax in labor, men of experience, like Mgr. Augouard, who have devoted their lives to the welfare of the natives for twenty-five years, look upon it as the only means of solving the problem of colonial industry. Major Wissmann, indeed, objected to "compulsory labor," but advocated the tax in labor, which seems to amount to about the same thing.

The authorities should (he said) as often as possible induce the natives to pay the impost by means of work rather than money. I think it would not be a bad idea if the Colonial Government were to refuse produce offered in payment of taxes and exact payment in labor.

All governments which deal with inferior races face this same problem—how to teach the natives habits of industry. The tax on labor not only helps the State, but also helps the native, for it teaches him to work—the lesson which he most needs. He is, as Chevalier Descamps says, initiated "into the universal law of labor," and is paid for his compulsory work besides. It is a labor conscription instead of a military conscription.

Much ill feeling seems to have been aroused against the Congo State on account of the fact that the Government retains the great rubber forests as its own domain and either exploits this industry itself or grants working concessions to companies. The State is so clearly within its right in this matter that it needs no defense, although this condition of affairs naturally creates much dissatisfaction among certain foreigners who would like to go in and freely exploit the riches of the land. The Chevalier Descamps gives a most clear explanation of the Government ownership of unoccupied lands, as well as of the manner in which the domain is cultivated and managed for the benefit of the State.

The Government of the Congo is most simple. If it is not absolutely perfect, it is at any rate perfectly absolute. There are, of course, no representative institutions. The King is supreme ruler and issues his decrees. He is assisted by a High Council and a Secretary of State, (at present the Baron van Eetvelde,) who resides in Belgium. The execution of these decrees is confided to the Governor General at Boma, who is assisted by an advisory committee. The Congo is divided into districts, over which District Commissioners preside. The Government has wisely availed itself of such primitive institutions as already existed and works through the old tribal organizations. Two hundred and fifty-eight native chiefs have been officially acknowledged, and through these chiefs the tribes are governed.

The Chevalier Descamps has dealt extensively, but not exhaustively, with the whole subject of the Congo. He has gone to the bottom of the matter, but he has not stayed there. He is never submerged by his subject, but is always master of it. He deals with the origin and history of the State, with its policy, with its international position as regulated by the Conferences of Berlin and Brussels, with its commercial and political development, and with the great part it has played in the suppression of the slave trade and in the civilization of Africa. He also treats of its institutions, the form of government, its legislation and administration, its police, its courts, its domain and industries, the finances, the army, railways, trade, missions and education.

JAMES GUSTAVUS WHITELEY.

SUBMARINES.

Alan H. Burgoyne's Account of the History of Submarine Craft.*

MR. BURGOYNE, author of the new book on "Submarine Navigation," thus describes the submarine boat: A vessel of special type, the shape to be determined, but with as speciality of form essential, capable of navigating not only on the surface as an ordinary ship, but also beneath the surface of the sea, and continuing its course in a direct line for the object it is desired to reach, while retaining stability in every sense and being under the complete control of its commander; and besides conforming with these conditions it must possess the maximum of speed, safety, offensive power, and habitability, a trustworthy means of propulsion, and a complete independence of all exterior help while in action.

Mr. Burgoyne rather finds fault with the English Naval Department for its former indifference in relation to submarine craft. Little attention is paid in England to inventors. "The British shop is the last place for the inventor to take his wares, and consequently other nations—possibly our future enemies, for who is not with us is against us, and which of the great powers can we readily call 'friend'?—gain and we lose." It is amusing to read some of the opinions of leading naval authorities in relation to the submarine boats. Here is Vice Admiral William Kennedy, who writes: "I know nothing about submarine boats, and what's more, don't believe in them." That is fine old-fashioned conservatism. Then, on the other hand, there are others, notably Frenchmen, who go quite wild over the future possibilities of submarine boats.

All the things perfected to-day have had their simple beginnings, and as far as we know the diving bell used by Alexander, 335 B. C., was the first submerged apparatus. There were numerous inventions during the fifteenth century. In 1620 Cornelius Van Drebel, a Dutchman, launched a navigable submersible boat. The story goes that Van Drebel had invented a particular liquid, which restored purity to the air. The composition of the liquid was kept as a secret, the probability is that it never existed. There were numerous attempts made in England in the direction of submerged boats. In 1773 an American engineer, David Bushnell, invented "the first submarine craft, which really navigated under serious conditions and gave incontestably valuable results." He first produced the safety weight, a weight which in case of accident might be released from the vessel's hull, and thus lighten the vessel, causing it to rise to the surface." The Turtle was propelled by means of oars. There are some drawings of the Turtle to be examined today, but these are not considered correct. The strange craft carried one man. There was a torpedo, which was to be attached to the side or bottom of an enemy's craft. One attempt was made to sink an English frigate, but it was unsuccessful. One plan of Bushnell's was to set afloat kegs filled with gunpowder which exploded under certain circumstances. A number of these were put in the Delaware, and were intended for the British fleet moored near Philadelphia. The kegs never did any harm. In 1797 Robert Fulton offered his plans for a submarine boat to the French Government. They were rejected. In 1801 he constructed the Nautilus, which was once more offered the French. On a trial the Nautilus showed much efficiency. It looked as if Fulton's submarine plans would be accepted. But here comes something which is quite curious. In addition to the money award, Fulton had this novel clause introduced in the papers, "giving him and his crew the quality of belligerents, so that if they were captured they would not be hung as pirates." Finally Fulton's vessel was rejected. Embittered by his ill-success Fulton went over to England. The trials with a submarine of his called the Mute were not successful. Shortly afterward this great inventor died. One name to be always associated with submarine craft is that of Bauer, a Bavarian, who was born in 1822. Never acknowledging defeat, he brought his inventions before many naval powers. Finally Russia accepted his plans, and a boat, Le Diable Marin, was the result. The craft was a success inasmuch as it appeared once in the middle of a Russian fleet, when the ships were quite ignorant of its presence.

Our civil war, the author writes, "proved a veritable magnet for novel ideas * * * The leading characteristic of 'getting there' before anybody else was true of the Americans in this instance as in many others. * * * It was on the other side that the first of the submarine boats to prove of real utility in warfare was designed and built." The attempt to blow up the battleship Ironsides off Charleston by means of a torpedo boat was nearly successful. The destruction of the Housatonic off Charleston bar by a submarine craft called the attention of all navies to this new method of warfare. Then the United States began its work with submarine boats.

In 1884 T. Nordenfeldt took out his patent for his first submarine. Now the new era begins. The hull was so designed as to be able to resist heavy pressure, for the deeper the submarine goes the greater is the water weight. By means of self-regulating machinery the precise limit of submersion was shown, and any further descent prevented. For breathing purposes there was plenty of air. The craft might be submerged for four hours without inconvenience to the crew. The chief feature in the vessel was its continual buoyancy, even when submerged, so that in the event of an accident it must necessarily rise to the surface of its own accord. When making submarine trips this reserve of buoyancy was overcome by the action of the two side propellers, which, acting vertically, drove the boat below the surface.

Innumerable devices were presented by other inventors having to do with the making of air, its purification, &c. France was by no means behindhand in working up submarines. The Goubet and Gymnote show a marked advance in the constructing of submarines. There were many wild projects for these submarine craft, and one was for a trip to the North Pole under the ice. Not very long ago there ran through the public prints the story of a Russian submarine which was to have a speed of sixty miles an hour. Among the latest inventions that of Mr. Thomas J. Moriarty's is worthy of mention. It is a cigar-built craft, and will carry one man. The motive power is a gasoline engine. It carries a Whitehead torpedo. The submarine boat invented by Mr. Simon Lake has attracted much attention. The Argonaut has a length of 66 feet and her beam is 10 feet. She is represented to be perfectly stable. She carries a sixty-horse gas engine. Without surface connection she can remain submerged for forty-eight hours. By means of wheels the craft can be made to run on the bottom of the sea. It is reported that during a series of trials this submerged automobile ran over 2,000 miles. A great sphere of utility is claimed by the inventor of the Argonaut type in searching for wrecks off the coast and bringing to the surface valuables which may have been hidden under the waters.

The Holland submarine boats are the last claimants for supremacy. Mr. John P. Holland built his first boat in 1875. With great perseverance the inventor has carried out his plans. His boat, called the "Holland No. 9," has a length of 53 feet 10 inches. Her displacement, when submerged, is 74 2-10 tons. She is built with steel plates. Her propulsion is carried out by means of a gasoline engine of forty-five horse power. In addition she carries an electric motor, capable of developing 100 horse power. The air supply is derived from the electric motor, which fills steel tanks capable of bearing a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. She carries three Whitehead torpedoes. Before the Holland boat was accepted by the Government a long series of trials was made and the craft seems to have stood all the tests. There is introduced in the volume all the many questions asked by the Committee on Naval Affairs. The testimony of Admiral Dewey as to the advantages of possessing such a craft as the Holland type is of particular interest. Admiral Hichborn's advice was that as many of these submarine boats should be built as the money of the Navy Department would allow. Mr. Harley having asked, "If war was threatened and war should come, would we then have time to prepare, after the exigency had arisen, these torpedo boats for coast defense?" The Admiral's reply was: "In modern warfare, unless you are ready when war commences, you will never get ready afterward."

The author discusses at length the various methods which serve for submersion. Treating of the methods of propulsion, oil, carbonic acid gas, liquid air, air, are all commented on. That terrible instrument of naval warfare, the Whitehead torpedo, is exhaustively treated. For the last few years that type of vessel called the destroyer was much in vogue. The highest speed, it was supposed, insured victory to these peculiar craft. As these destroyers, to be speedy, required a great quantity of fuel, their sphere of motion was limited, or they had not much radius of action. Then they were fragile, and likely to suffer in bad weather. England built many of the destroyer type, and the general opinion among nautical experts was that the money expended for them was money wasted. Certainly the radius of action of the submarine craft is limited. But she is not intended for distant service. Her duty is as a coast guard, useful if an enemy off the coast should try to come to close quarters. But that is something which is always attended with risk for the attacking side. The pros and cons are many. It cannot be asserted that as yet the submarine boat has been universally accepted. The proof of the pudding awaits the eating of it. War on land or sea does not call into play the imaginative faculty. The craft that is built to blow up the ironclad is subjected to many accidents found within herself. Some small thing wrong in a submerged vessel, the snapping of a bit of steel an inch in diameter, might drown a whole crew. Was Erasmus Darwin a prophet when he wrote, in 1791, these lines:

"Lo, Britain's sons shall guide
Huge sea balloons beneath the tossing tide;
The diving castles, roofed with spheric glass,
Ribbed with strong oak and barred with bolts of brass,
Buoyed with pure air, shall endless tracks pursue."

*SUBMARINE NAVIGATION: PAST AND PRESENT. By Alan H. Burgoyne. Two volumes. Illustrated. Cloth. Vol. I., pp. 341; Vol. II., pp. 303. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

"An English Village."

During one of his recent wanderings abroad, Clifton Johnson visited the County of Wiltshire, England, where he secured 25 pictures of nature and rural life. The photographs will be used to illustrate the new edition of Richard Jefferies's "Wild Life in a Southern Village," which Little, Brown & Co. will issue this Fall under the title "An English Village." Hamilton Wright Mabie will write the introduction.

IN STUART TIMES.

Tracts Describing Elizabeth's Last Moments—King James's Arrival at London.*

THE latest addition to that interesting series under the general title of "An English Garner" is devoted to certain tracts issued between 1603 and 1693. The first paper is by Sir Robert Carey, who gives an account of the last days of Queen Elizabeth, and couples with it the arrival of King James in London. Sir Robert was evidently a time-server and wideawake as to his own interests. His contemporaries were by no means blinded as to Carey's selfishness. What Carey wanted was that Elizabeth should name James as her successor. Elizabeth was chary as to giving any word by which her wishes could be conveyed. Carey describes the ways of a Queen on her deathbed, but has given a false interpretation to her last words. Carey was Lord Warden of the Middle Marches. Matters being quiet on the border, he went to Richmond, and found "the Queen ill-disposed" and "she kept her inner lodging." He writes that, hearing of his arrival, the Queen sent for him. The last hours of Elizabeth had arrived, and the Lord Warden tells of them with a certain pathos:

I found her in one of her withdrawing chambers, sitting low upon her cushions. She called me to her. I kissed her hand, and told her it was my chiefest happiness to see her in safety and health, which I wished might long continue. She took me by the hand and wrung it hard, and said, "No, Robin; I am not well," and then discussed with me of her indisposition, and that her heart had been sad and heavy for ten or twelve days; and in her discourse she fetched not so few as forty or fifty great sighs. I was grieved, at the first, to see her in this plight; for in all my lifetime before I never knew her to fetch a sigh, but when the Queen of Scots was beheaded. Then (in 1587) upon my knowledge she shed many tears and sighs, manifesting her innocence that she never gave consent to the death of the Queen.

Sir Robert went to his own house, very unhappy. He may have cared some little for the dying Queen, but what annoyed him chiefly was the unfortunate condition he would be left in, deprived of his place, for, as he candidly expressed it, "my livelihood depended on her life." Carey declared that, when he mentioned the name of James to the expiring Queen, with a motion of her hand she had apparently accepted him as her successor. This seems to have been a story, or the result of the time-server's imagination. Anyhow, no sooner had the Queen breathed her last, than Sir Robert took horse to Scotland to impart the news to James. Of course, he did that with the hope of being rewarded. Honest people found fault with Carey's unseemly haste and he fell into bad repute as a man without "decency, good manners, and respect." Carey knew, however, how to wait, so finally he had many lucrative places given him, and he died in 1639 with the title of Earl of Monmouth.

Who "T. M." was, who wrote an account of King James's coming to London, is not known. Writers were fairly long winded in those days, and much given to grandiose introductions, and "T. M." is no exception to the general rule. Step by step the royal advance from Scotland to England is followed. All the great gentlemen who were with the King have their names given. "T. M." tries to be just a trifle sensational, and so he tells of the arrest of "a cutpurse" at Berwick, and how "his Majesty, hearing of this nimming gallant, directed a warrant to the Recorder of Newark to have him hanged: which was accordingly executed." At one of the towns where "Great Ordnance stood," James deigned to fire a piece, and "T. M." writes: "He made a shot himself out of a cannon so fair, and with such sign of experience that the most expert Gunners there beheld it not without admiration." Guilbert Dugdale, in a pamphlet entitled "Triumphant," continues the account of the King's progress. When in London there were fireworks, mounted pieces pretty much as we construct them to-day. At the Tower, as Dugdale expresses it, "Here Cost was careless, Desire was fearness, and Content flourished in abundance." Among the notable sights were two figures, representing St. George and St. Anthony. Of course, the two were fighting. Then in stalked a blessed hermit, who made the champions shake hands, and Dugdale writes that this was done "to the joy of the King, the delight of the Lords and the unspeakable comfort of the community."

Sir Francis Vere's "Commentaries" were first published in 1657. Vere was a brave and stubborn soldier, with the fine English quality of never knowing when he was whipped. He served long and faithfully, thirty years in the Netherlands and twenty in England. His name is associated with the battle of Nieuport. One ruse of Vere's will never be forgotten. Zutphen Sconce, a fortress, had to be taken and at once.

I chose a good number of lusty and hardy young soldiers, the most of which I apparelled like the country women of those parts; the rest like the men; and gave to some baskets; to others packs, and such burdens as the people usually carry to the market; with pistols, short swords, and daggers under their garments. Telling them, by two or three in a company, by break of day, to be at the ferry at Zutphen, which is just against the Fort, as if they stayed for the passage boat of the town; and bade them to sit and rest themselves, in the meantime, as near the gate of the Fort as they could for avoiding [illegible] soon as it wa[illegible].

This trick was perfectly successful, for the gates were seized, and soon, reinforcements coming up, the town was captured. Vere gave great assistance when Cadiz was taken.

Sir Thomas Overbury some time before 1609 paid a visit to the seventeen provinces, and in this way described the Dutch:

Concerning the people: They are neither much devout nor much wicked; given all to drink, and eminently to no other vice; hard at bargaining, but just, surly, and respectless, as in all democracies; thrifty, industrious, and cleanly; disheartened upon the least ill-success and insolent upon good; inventive in manufactures; cunning in traffic. And generally for matter of action, that natural slowness of theirs suits better (by reason of the advisedness and perseverance it brings with it) than the rashness and changeableness of the French and Florentine wits.

Sir Thomas has also his remarks to make on the French of his day.

Concerning the people. Their children, at first sight, seem men, and their men, children; but who so, in negotiating, presumes on appearances shall be deceived! Compassionate toward their own nation and country; loving to the Prince, and so may have liberty in ceremony and free access to him, they will be better content that he shall be absolute in matter of substance; impatient of peace any longer than while they are in recovering the ruins of war; the presentness [presence] of danger inflames their courage, but any expectation makes it languish. For the most part they are all imagination and no judgment; but those that prove solid, excell!

Not following the precise order found in the volume, we take particular note of one Richard Peeke, and, as he calls himself, "A Western Gentleman of Tavistock in Devonshire." We are quite sorry when we express the opinion that R. Peeke was not a story teller alone, but a braggart to boot. The adventures he narrates took place, so he says, in 1625, and the scene of his triumph is at Sherries, (Zeres.) To give a fitting mounting to his yarn, he declared that his performances took place in "the presence of Dukes, Condes, Marquises, and other Great Dons of Spain." It is Richard who is his own trumpeter. He says he is a sailor, and does not know "the language of silken Courtiers." He participated in the attack on Cadiz. It was just his luck that some men brought oranges to the sailors. Then Richard felt that he must refresh himself with oranges, and went on shore for that special purpose. Whether he found the fruit or not he does not mention, but a Spanish knight spied him, Don Juan of Cadiz by name. And Don Juan was mounted, and he went for Richard. With infinite skill Peeke scared off the galloping steed, and, drawing his sword, Richard makes Don Juan cry for mercy. Then not less than "seventeen Spanish musketeers" came up and captured the gallant Richard. Don Juan was not a chivalrous Spaniard, for he wanted to kill Richard at once. Peeke was carried to Cadiz, and the population wanted to murder him. One Don Ferdinando, who was not in favor of lynching, protected him. Peeke was forwarded to Zeres, and finally brought before a court over which the Duke of Medina presided. Peeke was roundly abused, and was asked whether the English generally were not to be classed as "Gallinas" or hens. That angered the valiant Peeke, who answered to the effect that if the Spaniards came to England they would soon find out what sort of fowls were to be found there.

"They would prove pullets or chickens," cried the bold Peeke. "Darest thou, then," quoth the Duke of Medina, "fight with one of these Spanish pullets?" Peeke expresses himself as delighted at the opportunity given him to demolish Spaniards. Then a fight was arranged. Signior Tiago was a famous player of the rapier, and was the first champion of Spain. The skillful Peeke caught the rapier between the "bars" of his poniard, next disarmed his opponent, and finally tripped him up. "Durst thou fight another?" was asked of the English champion. Peeke does not state that would have been all the same to him how many Spaniards entered the lists. All he asked was to convert the shaft of a halberd into a quarterstaff. This concession being granted him, he caught hold of his improvised weapon, and the floor was soon littered with fallen Spaniards. Thus Peeke gained finally his liberty.

There is a long poem of 1622 explaining "to such as do not understand the English Tongue perfectly" the distinction between Puritans, Protestants, and Papists. An account of shipwreck "communicated" by John Whicher has a story in it with a real Defoe flavoring, so much so that it is possible that the writer of "Robinson Crusoe" may have derived from it some of his fiction. If Macaulay had only read "Pitman's Relation" the unfortunate blunder the historian committed in regard to William Penn would never have been made. Macaulay's mistake was to have confused the name of a wretched man-broker, George Penne, with that of the founder of Pennsylvania.

*STUART TRACTS, 1603-1693. An English Garner. With an introduction by C. H. Firth. Cloth. Pp. 514. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Emerson and Martineau.

Miss Jeannette Gilder, editor of The Critic, has secured the manuscripts of the two essays on Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Martineau, read respectively by Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Humphry Ward at the unveiling recently of the busts of Emerson and Dr. Martineau, executed by the English sculptor, George Frampton, R.A., and presented to the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Place, London, by Mr. Passmore Edwards. The essays, with photographic copies of the busts, will appear in the September Critic. The Passmore Edwards Settlements are to London about the same as the University Settlement are to New York City, and, according to the words of their founder, they are "Emersonian in inception, in purpose, and in activity."

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BEASTS AND BIRDS.

Man's Descent from Some of the Animals of the Jungle—Some Kicking Birds.*

WERE you ever kicked by a cassowary? That bird differs in some respects from the emu, for whereas the first kicks forward only, the emu dispenses his kicks both in front and back. These big-legged birds have great strength in their legs, as some of the ostrich breeders in the United States are painfully conscious of. Mr. Gambier Bolton tried to come to terms with some of them, and he writes that these encounters made him "fully realize how helpless an unarmed man would be if attacked by one of these large birds." The author of "A Book of Beasts and Birds" was not satisfied with looking at badly behaved birds, but was bent on photographing them. There was the apteryx, or kiwi, of New Zealand. That is a night bird, and he becomes enraged when he sees the light. Trying to take his picture, Mr. Bolton writes that it struck out right and left, "hissing violently, and it was only after two or three violent blows from the kiwi's feet, which drew blood, that I was able to photograph him." In the pursuit of natural history, the author seems to have traveled over a large part of the world.

The portion of the volume explaining man's descent from some lower animal (we may exclude for the present the qualifying "probable") is carefully written. If the Pithecanthropus erectus, the fossil remains of which were found some few years ago in Java, is the missing link, that really makes little matter. It is not at all impossible that later on other fossil remains will turn up bearing even a closer resemblance to man. Certainly we must make as far as is possible a study of what primitive man was like. The picture of him, as we draw him, may be more or less repulsive. As some one has most unfeelingly put it, "early man ate his grandmother." Maybe he had red hair, but we are not so sure of that. He was not handsome, for he had receding brows, and his teeth were large and projecting. Fancy the lord of creation with pointed ears! Is Pan, then, entirely mythical as to his get-up?

Fancy a congregation like this. "The savages sit huddled together round their fires with their fruits, bones, and half-putrid flesh. Imagine them twitching the skin of their shoulders, brows, and muzzles when annoyed or bitten by flies or other insects." We stop just here, and consider this "twitching." Does man of to-day possess this peculiar power? He does not. A horse, just at this season, shows how sensitive in his skin by shaking off the flies which pester him by precisely this muscular movement. The whole area of movement on the part of the animal may cover but a few inches square. Does man possess this muscular movement? No, he does not. But there is to be found on certain portions of his body these muscles, latent to-day for want of usage. Just as soon as man wore a covering he had little use for these muscles, and so they became atrophied. Their absence makes no possible difference to-day, but because we have not got rid of certain other appendages which were of the utmost importance to the lower animals we suffer from their presence. Mr. Bolton treats the matter in this way:

> Those who have watched the death of a child from having swallowed a cherry stone or other small substance which has become fixed in a little pouch in the intestines will remember that this little pouch is peculiar to man and some of the apes, and that with us it has merely withered away until it is now quite useless, and that it is now nothing more than a relic, and often a dangerous relic, showing our descent from the other mammals, with many of whom it is a regular organ, and an extremely useful one.

Are we to blame artists for not being exactly truthful in relation to their general painting of the lion? Mr. Selous hunts lions and Mr. Church draws them. The show lion has a mane, and the wild one hardly ever a plentiful one. The reason is readily understandable. To a stalking lion a bushy mane would be an incumbrance. He wears off that mane. Something else: Do lions run in assorted colors? They are all pretty much of the same shade. There is also entertained the idea that lions are inclined to be timorous. Mr. Selous writes: "I have found that a far larger proportion of them do charge than of any other animal in Southern Africa. * * * And in their quickness and agility in attack they are far greater than is an elephant, buffalo, or rhinoceros." We have many stories of lions springing into a camp and seizing an unfortunate man. Mr. Bolton, when in Africa, witnessed just such a horrible incident.

The lion has a wide range and is found all over the African Continent, but in Asia, where he was once plentiful, he has greatly diminished. "So scarce have lions become in British India that they may be said to be almost extinct." Comparing the skull of an ancient British lion and an African one of to-day, the fangs of the British lion were very much the larger. Our tigers have not as big teeth as the ancient ones. The range of the tiger is a wide one. Statistics show that the tiger is the most dangerous of the cat tribe. It is the true man-eater. The English Government Blue Book states that a single tigress "had stopped all use of a public road for weeks and had killed no less than 127 natives from a single village before she was shot. During six years tigers had killed in India 4,218 people in Bengal alone." Take them all together, lions, tigers, leopards, bears, and snakes of India "are annually responsible for the death of about 20,000 human beings and 80,000 cattle." An affectionate lioness is an abnormal creature, yet there was a kind one in the Dublin Zoo. She was old and feeble, and the rats bothered her and were so impertinent as to gnaw her claws. A little terrier was introduced into her cage. At first she seemed to despise him, but seeing how he got the better of the rats she began to show her liking for him. "The lioness coaxed the terrier to her, folded her paws around him, and the dog slept each night on her breast, enfolded with her paws, and protecting her rest from disturbance."

Dogs and horses in the volume occupy much space. The giant dog is the Thibetan mastiff. Mr. Bolton writes: "Of all the big dogs that I have judged, measured, and photographed, this monster exceeded any in height, the tallest St. Bernard, the bearhound, or Great Dane, very rarely reaching even thirty-five inches, tight measure." The dingo, the wild dog of Australia and the terror of the dettura, must be a wicked beast. The natives have tried to domesticate him, but without success. Just think how many thousands of years it must have taken before the descendants of the wild dog became man's best friends. When Paris wanted food, dogs were eaten, and there is on record the sad fate of a prize bulldog, Michael, who was served up as a rôti, and highly appreciated. Chow-chow is the name of the edible Chinese dog. In the native Chinese eating houses chow-chow is to be found on the bill of fare. The tongue, in the form of a dog's tongue soup, commands the highest price.

"Animals in motion," to which the author devotes a special chapter, is a subject full of interest. We say the snake "wriggles," that the hawk "hovers," that the kangaroo "hops," and the lion "stalks." There is a wonderful "adaptability of the movements of the members of the animal kingdom to their surroundings and conditions." The forward progress of the elephant is a direct push, that is, when there is such an obstacle in his way as a jungle. Besides that, the huge beast has a side roll. Mr. Bolton tells of his walking behind an elephant through a dense jungle, and finding no trouble in doing so, whereas if the path had been cut by a man it would have taken a day to make it.

Of the "four-handed folks," or our relatives the monkeys, they range from all sizes, and are of many forms and colors. In the early periods they lived all over Europe, and Prof. Owen found what looked like macaques in the Essex fossils. Had the Jews of the time of King Solomon any inkling of the Darwin theory? Anyhow, the legend is that the Israelites, on seeing an ape for the first time and noting his appearance, called him "Adam." The translators of the Bible indicated the particular money of Solomon's importation as an ape, but had no business to do so, because there were no apes on the island where the Biblical ships did their trading. In a prior book of Mr. Bolton's, "The Animals of the Bible," the whale legend and Jonah was discussed. As the whale has the smallest kind of a gullet, he could not swallow Jonah. But in and around Joppa there were plenty of sharks. If the presence of maneaters can clear up the Biblical text, critics are welcome to it. The only thing in the way is that the swallowing of a man by a fish dates back from the earliest Assyrian myth. Suppose an alligator or a crocodile were to get hold of you, what ought you to do? Mr. Bolton does not tell us of his own experiences, but he writes:

> There is but one really reliable means of escape for a human being if seized by one of these huge reptiles, and it certainly requires a fair amount of pluck and cool-headedness to carry it out properly, for the person seized should immediately, if possible, force his finger or thumbs right into the creature's eyes, pressing downward with all his strength; this so startles the saurian that frequently he will open his terrible jaws, and thus give his victim a chance to escape.

As an object lesson there is a photograph of this performance. Whether tourists in Florida will experiment on alligators remains to be seen. If you could only find a live dodo to-day he would be worth much more than his weight in gold. When he existed he was about the size of a swan. A half century ago there were plenty of auks. Now the egg of an auk, the size of a goose's egg, will sell for $1,500. The moa, also an extinct bird, it is believed, stood some fifteen feet high. The moa was probably alive some three centuries ago and his habitat was New Zealand.

Perhaps we have given the gorilla a worse character than he deserves. Anyhow, there was a two-year-old gorilla sent to Berlin, and he behaved in the nicest manner. His conduct was precisely like that of a spoiled child. He was full of fun, and liked nothing better than to play. Among his many accomplishments he learned how to drink beer and smoke. Poor Pungo was the victim of culture, for he died at an early age. There always should be caution taken where there is an elephant. Never through curiosity get too close to the big beast. You may not trust the elephant. When away from his own country he becomes too often morose and will kill when he gets the chance. The Indian mahout is his master, but nobody else.

The volume is a clever one and somewhat out of the ordinary rut of books on popular natural history; then, too, the illustrations are of marked excellence and are all due to the author's camera.

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*A BOOK OF BEASTS AND BIRDS. Written and Illustrated with Photographs from Life. By Gambier Bolton. Cloth. Pp. 122. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Eulogies on the Dead—Mrs. Craigie's Picadilly Point of View—Historians and Novelists.

REMINISCENCES of Whistler appear in nearly every newspaper and magazine, and they afford an interesting criterion of the popular conception of wit and humor. There is no question as to the brilliancy of many of Whistler's sayings. His remark that "nature was creeping up," and that exquisite satire on Sir Frederick Leighton, "They say he does a little painting," could not fail to be appreciated. But perhaps Whistler's answer during the Ruskin trial, when he was asked if he charged 200 guineas for the labor of painting a picture which he had painted in two days is the most universally popular of his remarks, judging from the frequency with which it has been quoted. Whistler's answer was "No! I ask it for the knowledge of a lifetime." Now that answer has been made in substance thousands of times by thousands of men. It is the lawyer's stereotyped reply, when asked why he charges $5 for telling a man that he can or cannot do something. The lawyer charges, not for the dozen or so words of his opinion, but for the knowledge of a lifetime. Lawyers, and doctors, and other professional men have always had this answer ready to confute objectors. Why then should it be regarded as a novelty and a brilliant witticism when made by Whistler? That it is so regarded and so often quoted as an illustration of the originality and wit of Whistler, shows that the average man is unfamiliar with sayings that ought to be familiar to every one, and that his idea of what constitutes wit is of the vaguest. Probably Whistler's reply to Ruskin's lawyer will outlive even the best of his witticisms. This ought to be encouraging to dull persons who cherish the idea of going into business as humorists. If the public cannot judge of wit and humor with any more discretion than it has shown in the case of Whistler, it will need very little capital for a man to succeed as a professional humorist.

***

Mrs. Craigie, who still clings to the pen name of John Oliver Hobbes, has written an interesting account of the great durbar, and published it in book form, with the title "Imperial India." It is bright and readable, as everything that Mrs. Craigie writes is sure to be, but the curious thing about the book is that it reveals the fact that Mrs. Craigie has never felt the East. She has seen the outside of it, but she has not the slightest comprehension of it. She saw in the procession of the Indian Princes "a horrible medley of the infernal and the grotesque," and she does not think that "the deportment of the Indian chiefs could bear comparison with that of well-bred Italians, Frenchmen, or Englishmen." There is much of this sort of thing in her book, and from it all it is evident that Mrs. Craigie has never "heard the East a callin'," and never will. This is the more strange in view of the fact that Mrs. Craigie is certainly gifted with an unusual amount of imagination. Marlowe, in Conrad's matchless story "Youth," felt the East through and through, and knew how to convey what he felt to the men to whom his story was told. But Mrs. Craigie would, in all probability, be utterly unable to conceive Marlowe's meaning. In a dull prosaic person this would be intelligible, but in Mrs. Craigie—! She went to India and she saw one of the most wonderful spectacles that one could see, and yet she never lost for an instant the Picadilly frame of mind. She could take great interest in the way in which Lady Curzon's hair was "done," but the procession of the Princes was to her "horrible." It was not the sort of thing that one would see in Picadilly.

After this who can wonder at the tourist who goes to Italy and finds nothing but fleas, or to London and sees nothing but grime. Still the wonder remains that Mrs. Craigie of all persons should see India only through Philistine spectacles. I once knew a Presbyterian minister who could see nothing beautiful in St. Mark's Cathedral, because, as he said, "It contains so much that offends the Protestant mind." Had he gone to India and seen the durbar, doubtless he would have agreed with Mrs. Craigie. But Mrs. Craigie is as far removed from the good preacher as India is from London, and yet to her the East is merely a place where there are disagreeable things, such as you do not meet in London. It is a mad world, my masters.

***

Mrs. Crawford has held for many years the post of Paris correspondent for a great London daily paper, and held it so well that no one thinks of her sex. She has just published a book, entitled "Victoria," which aims to tell us what manner of woman the late Queen was. We all know the many virtues of Victoria, and her fame as a great and wise ruler will endure as long as history lasts. But Mrs. Crawford shows us the woman, and does not hesitate to let us understand that Victoria was eminently human in her faults as well as her virtues. She was the typical British matron, called to occupy a great place in the world, and endeavoring faithfully to live up to her position, but she never fully rid herself of the convictions and prejudices of the British matron. She was very economical, and her views as to books, and as to many other things, were extremely narrow. There will be no lack of readers who will condemn Mrs. Crawford for having ever hinted that Victoria had her limitations, and that she was not in all respects the ideal of a perfect woman, but Mrs. Crawford has certainly set down nothing in malice, and what she has written is a valuable contribution to the truth of history.

***

A friend of the late John Shorthouse informs us that Mr. Shorthouse occupied ten years in writing "John Inglesant." Fancy a popular writer of to-day devoting even a fifth of that time to writing a novel! There are novelists who think nothing of turning out two, or even three, novels every year. Mr. Shorthouse found his reward for his labor in the prompt and warm recognition of the merit of his book. The Horatian method is out of date at the present time, but Mr. Shorthouse was old-fashioned enough to believe in and practice it. Of course, a man who gives ten years to the writing of a single novel cannot expect to write many, but he can reasonably expect that his work when it is finished will be worth something.

***

Mr. T. Cobb's "Composite Lady" is a novel based on an idea which, so far as I know, is quite new. The hero falls in love with the portrait of a lady. This situation is, of course, familiar to novel readers, but Mr. Cobb has varied it by making the portrait a composite one, for the making of which three different women have acted as models. It would be unfair to reveal the way in which this idea is used by the author, but the result has been an exceedingly clever novel. It is quite the best novel of the season.

***

Mr. Erskine Childers's "Riddle of the Sands" is the latest variant of the Battle of Dorking species of story. The hero, while cruising in the North Sea in a seventonner, finds that preparations are being made for the invasion of England, and the way in which these preparations and the results which follow from the discovery are described is wonderfully vivid and convincing. We may regard the book either as the chronicle of a yachting cruise or as the history of an actual attempt to invade England. In either case the story is full of interest and does not need the apology which every genuine Battle of Dorking book needs. There is humor in the book as well as realism, and it ought to make the author a popular favorite.

***

It is said, apparently on good authority, that Mr. J. M. Barrie has made more money as an author than has any other contemporary novelist. But it must be remembered that Mr. Barrie is a dramatist as well as a novelist, and that a successful play is a mine of wealth. Mr. Barrie has been remarkably successful as a dramatist, and one of his plays has had a run that has seldom, if ever, been equaled. I doubt very much if Mr. Barrie's novels have paid better than certain other novels which could be mentioned. They have had a good sale, and their popularity seems to be constant, but if they have brought in as rich returns as have the novels of at least two other writers who might be named I should be very much surprised.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Aug. 11, 1903.

Two Lovers and a Lady.

A PARISH OF TWO. Douglas Dayton Letters by Henry Goelet McVickar. Percy Daniel Letters by Percy Collins. 12mo. Pp. 417. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

In this story the Man of the World seems to have been unhappily wedded to a lady whose greatest fault appears to have been a fatal propensity for saying the wrong thing at the right time. Because of this unpleasant habit her husband, Douglas, packs his grip and goes to Palm Beach and Aiken. Percy, having met with a serious accident, which broke his back and robbed him of the use of his legs, devoted his time to reading much and writing letters to Douglas. The latter makes something of a father confessor of his invalid friend, and his letters assume much the character of a diary chronicling many eventful things. At Aiken, Douglas meets a lady of rare beauty who is also unhappily married. A common sorrow draws them together, and after the beautiful one's brutish husband strikes her, the gallant Douglas falls upon him and almost strangles him. After that Douglas solemnly kisses her and vows eternal love. Indeed, if everything that Douglas tells about this husband is half true, strangling would have been too good for him.

After her husband's death, however, which came about by his dashing over a boat rail to destruction to save a drowning baby, Mrs. B. begs Douglas not to come to see her for a while, as she wants to "think it all over." For this purpose she goes straight to West Braintree, the home of the disabled Percy—and Percy, although he had heard the whole story, never heard the lady's name, and so, in his innocence, never once associated in his thoughts the bereaved Mrs. Billings with the beautiful one in Aiken. Indeed, he only found in her the lost love of his youth from whom pride had separated him. And the love of her youth returns to her, and after confessing her wickedness (without mentioning names, however) to the forgiving Percy she promises to love him forever—broken back and all. Not even after her confession, and the method of comforting her, which was to read snatches of Douglas's own letters to her which he had inclosed in his confession, did Percy suspect the beautiful one. Indeed, in a burst of confidence he himself tells Dayton of his happiness, and at the same time Mrs. Billings writes a cold little note telling him of hers. One can hardly blame the deserted Douglas for showing his temper, but he needn't have written such harsh things as he did. It was very unkind to call a well-meaning clergyman—disabled at that—all the names in the dictionary meaning scoundrel, when a little thought might have told him that his friend's fault was only honest stupidity. That letter, cruel as it was, finished the broken back completely by breaking the poor gentleman's heart, and to atone for his cruelty Douglas came post haste to the funeral, and even wrote a letter explaining that he understood too late, and placed it in the dead man's hand to be "handed to God."

As for the lady! After the funeral she and the grief-stricken Douglas parted forever, and, since Douglas has no one else to write to, the reader never learns whether he returns to the neglected Mrs. Dayton.

Percy's letters lead one to the belief that he was not a strait-laced clergyman. Douglas's are filled with stinging epigrams about the ladies, and one can easily open the book at random sure of finding some bright saying on every page—which, after all, is what folks want in a book—far more than morality.

SEA STORIES.

David A. Kerr Returns from Sea to Defend Clark Russell.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

UNTIL to-day absence at sea prevented me from receiving my copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS containing Mr. Smith's reply to my defense of Clark Russell. In discussing this question with Mr. Smith I am at a serious disadvantage, because I have mental good manners.

However, I must still point out to your readers that this letter, like his former one, is "bristling with rancor and mistakes." Obviously, the vast majority of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS would not understand an absolutely technical analysis of the problems in navigation and seamanship under discussion; but later, in answer to Mr. Smith's direct challenge, I shall show clearly, to any one who will refer to a map of Europe, the quality of the marine knowledge that directed the following statement I quote from Mr. Smith's first letter: "After getting clear of the Channel * * * a south-southwest compass course would have resulted in a stem-on collision with Portugal," and I shall ask them to believe that the same degree of error exists in almost all the cases cited in Mr. Smith's communication.

Mr. Smith devotes considerable space to giving me information about the "alphabet of navigation." This fine sarcasm is analogous to telling a bank cashier that two nickels make a dime! Clark Russell knew what a knot was, and he knew how to half-mast an ensign, when Mr. Smith was riding a hobbyhorse, which he seems to be riding yet, and which indicates that the race of horse marines is not yet extinct. Mr. Smith's first attack on Russell ends with a scathing reference to those who deduce theories from a book, "The Young Mariners' Guide to Seamanship and Navigation," but how quickly he rushes to cover and seeks to bolster up a weak case by a reference to a foreign work on navigation! He seems cock-sure that land or statute miles are out of place on a chart or in navigation. Know, then, Mr. Smith, that the coast charts of the United States, prepared by expert naval officers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, have three scales of distances marked upon them—statute miles, kilometers, and nautical miles. These charts are for purposes of navigation only, and on many the topography of the shore line is not even marked.

It is hard to get Mr. Smith away from the idea that "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" is a book of navigation rather than a novel. What Mr. Smith needs to look for in Norie to do his case any good is a paragraph referring to the use of nautical miles in a novel. If Mr. Smith is quibbling it is a confession of weakness; if he is serious, he is deserving of the sympathy of normal folk; but perhaps he is merely "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

If my memory serves me right, I read "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" nine years ago at sea. At that time I had command of a skysail-yard ship in the China Sea trade. I have not seen the book since. I based my idea of the direction of the wind on Mr. Smith's statement that the wind was on the quarter during a period of three days, during which the course was changed from west-southwest to south-southwest—just 45 degrees. Naturally, I hardly thought that even Mr. Smith, with the ship heading south-southwest, would say a southeast wind was on the quarter! However, Mr. Smith can have the wind from any direction he pleases; his genius for being wrong still rises triumphant. I shall quote his very words this time: "The ship was running down Channel with a strong southeasterly breeze upon her port quarter." In this case the Grosvenor was steering west-southwest and the other ship was "on the wind," heading east-northeast, they were proceeding in opposite directions, but on parallel lines that were close together; of course, as the Grosvenor passed to windward of the other ship, she "took the wind out of her sails," which is just what I am doing to Mr. Smith this very minute! If the reader were going along a road on the left-hand side and another person approaching from the opposite direction, but walking on the other side of the road, then they would be proceeding in opposite directions, but on parallel lines. Now, if he will imagine the wind blowing diagonally across the road from his side toward the side the other person was on, he can readily understand how the Grosvenor interfered with the wind of the other ship, causing her topsails to flap as they passed each other.

Again I quote Mr. Smith: "In the collision between the Grosvenor and the cutter it made not the slightest difference in what direction the smaller craft was moving * * * she was right ahead." Mr. Smith doesn't explain how the officers were to know "sail ahead" was a "smaller craft." Sail ahead from the lookout might mean anything from a fishing smack to a packet ship. Now, the Grosvenor did not change her course, but ran down the cutter, so I shall, for the benefit of my readers, compare her to an electric car going along a road at about the same speed. I shall estimate the time after the report of a sail by the lookout "right ahead," while the Captain trotted back and forth across the quarter, while Mr. Royle questioned the lookout and received an answer, and "the pause," at one minute, which I think is the very least time possible. Now, suppose the electric car were going down hill when something is seen on the track at a cross-road about 1,300 feet ahead and the brakes will not work. Thirteen hundred feet is about the distance run in a minute at the rate of 13 knots an hour. Now, the conditions necessary to have a collision are as follows:

1. The obstruction, for the want of a better name, may remain stationary on the track.
2. It may approach the car on the track.
3. It may be going in the same direction as the car, but not so fast.

But isn't it perfectly clear that if it is on the track "right ahead," distant 1,300 feet, and is moving either to the right or left, there will be no collision? Nobody imagines they will be run over if they are walking across a track with a car five blocks away! And yet Mr. Smith makes the assertion that it makes no difference in what direction the cutter was moving! Even a canalboat Captain—to borrow an idea from Mr. Smith—would know better. If Mr. Smith goes into the canalboat business, he will have to drive the mule.

Now, to take up the subject of the Spanish mountains on Mr. Smith's invitation, I would ask my reader to procure a map of Europe, a piece of thread, a leadpencil, and a pair of scissors. Refer to the scale of miles on the map, cut off a piece of the thread equal in length to 300 or 400 miles on the scale. With this measure follow the track of the ship down the English Channel from the Downs, which is an anchorage near the Straits of Dover; mark the spot on the map where the thread measure ends with leadpencil. It will be southward of the Scilly Islands, and this will be the position from which, so Mr. Smith affirms, a south-southwest compass course will result in a "stem-on collision with Portugal."

Now select any point on the coast of Portugal, mark it with pencil; then hold a piece of the thread across the map so as to make a straight line between the two marks. It will be found to cut across the northwest corner of Spain, comprising the section near Cape Finisterre.

I have just followed the above procedure on a chart which I found—oh, irony of fate!—in Mr. Smith's own reference book, Norie's "Navigation," Page 177.

This proves that neither a south-southwest course nor any other course could be steered from the entrance to the English Channel that would result in a "stem-on" collision with Portugal, without, as I said before, going on wheels over about eighty miles of Spanish mountains! Every reader can verify this for himself, and admirers of Russell may rest assured that Mr. Smith's other criticisms are of the same vintage. On this same chart a true course is laid off southwest a quarter west from the Scilly Islands to the Azores, precisely the same kind of course Russell uses, and Mr. Smith abuses.

The private soldier often criticises his commanding officer, and Jack Tar sometimes imagines he can navigate better than his Captain.

I have been mate and master of a vessel for eighteen years, but I shall take no notice of Mr. Smith's references to myself—I am defending Clark Russell, not D. A. Kerr—except to explain that there are three classes of sailors:

A. The expert navigators and seamen who have become officers and Captains.

B. The men before the mast, or common sailors.

C. Mariners who are literary men among sailors, and sailors among literary men, and neither among both.

I am in Class A. I confidently leave it to my readers to put Mr. Smith in the class to which he properly belongs.

DAVID A. KERR.

Steamship Intrepid, New London, Aug. 14, 1903.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

BEATRICE D'ESTE, DUCHESS OF MILAN, 1475-1497. A Study of the Renaissance. By Julia Cartwright. 12mo. Pp. xix.-390. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

LIFE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. Being a View of the Principal Events of His Career, and an Account of His Contributions to Economic and Political Science. By Gustavus M. Pinckney. 12mo. Pp. 250. Charleston, S. C.: Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE JOHN MYTTON, ESQ. By Nimrod. Illustrated. A new edition. 16mo. Pp. vii.-207. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE BRITISH NATION. A History. By George M. Wrong. 12mo. Pp. xxxii.-616. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Essays, Poetry, and New Editions.

THE STORY OF KENNETT. By Bayard Taylor. New edition. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-470.

LIMANORA, THE ISLAND OF PROGRESS. By Godfrey Sweven. 12mo. Pp. ix.-711. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE TOUR OF DR. SYNTAX IN SEARCH OF THE PICTURESQUE. POEM. Illustrated. By Thomas Rowlandson. A new edition. 16mo. Pp. 296. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France to the United States. 12mo. Pp. vi.-60. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Religion.

THE RECOVERY AND RESTATEMENT OF THE GOSPEL. By Loran David Osborn. 12mo. Pp. 250. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.25.

Travel and Description.

ROUND THE HORN BEFORE THE MAST. By Basil Lubbock. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 382. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

OLD PATHS AND LEGENDS OF NEW ENGLAND. Saunterings Over Historic Roads, with Glimpses of Picturesque Fields and Old Homesteads in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. By Katharine M. Abbott. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-485. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

TOWARD THE RISING SUN. A Story of Travel and Adventure. By Sigmund Krausz. Personal Observations in the Classical Orient. 12mo. Pp. 362. Chicago, Ill.: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

Fiction.

UNDER MAD ANTHONY'S BANNER. By James Ball Naylor. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 394. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

CIRILLO. By Effie Douglass-Putnam. 16mo. Pp. 166. New York: Life Publishing Company.

THE SILVER POPPY. A Novel. By Arthur Stringer. 12mo. Pp. vi.-302. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miscellaneous.

THE MODERN CHESS PROBLEM. By Philip H. Williams. 16mo. Pp. 252. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST. New York State Museum. 1901. 8vo. Pp. 200. Albany: University of the State of New York. 40 cents. (Pamphlet.)

R. F. AND H. L. DOHERTY ON LAWN TENNIS. 12mo. Pp. xv.-234. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

THE MENTAL TRAITS OF SEX. An Experimental Investigation of the Normal Mind in Men and Women. By Helen Bradford Thompson. 12mo. Pp. 188. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

AGRICULTURE FOR BEGINNERS. By Charles W. Burkett, Frank L. Stevens, and Daniel H. Hill. 12mo. Pp. xii.-256. Boston: Ginn & Co.

ANIMAL STUDIES. A Text Book of Elementary Zoology for Use in High Schools and Colleges. By David Starr Jordan, Vernon L. Kellogg, and Harold Heath. 12mo. Pp. viii.-[illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 22, 1903.—12 PAGES.

THE REAL TRUTH OF HISTORY.

The exceeding great difficulty of impartial writing upon stirring events of the recent past is illustrated in the seventh volume of The Cambridge Modern History which is devoted to the United States. Chapter XXI., treating of "The United States as a World Power (1865-1902)," is contributed by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University. Prof. Moore's candor and breadth of mind would no more be called in question than his learning. Yet we cannot but feel that in the evident attempt to write history with an impartial pen he has in this chapter unconsciously furnished the basis for serious misjudgment of important events in the history of the United States. The pages he devotes to the story of the origin and beginning of the war with Spain are an instance in point. They produced upon the mind of Prof. Dodd, who reviewed this volume of The Cambridge Modern History in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week, an impression which he records in this sentence: "He passes over the highly questionable conduct of President McKinley at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war without praise or censure, and in such a way that the reader is not quite able to say whether he is proud of his country's attitude toward Spain or not."

The trouble is that the eager searcher after truth would be baffled by the bolt uprightness of Prof. Moore's position in these pages. There have been attempts at perversion of fact in respect to the conduct of President McKinley just before the outbreak of the Spanish war. The bias of anti-imperialism has inclined some men to assert and others to believe that President McKinley kept back something from Congress which might have averted the war, that he dragged the country into war when he might have had peace and all that. Now, these charges are not only untrue, but they are so shockingly and demonstrably hostile to a correct understanding of history that we can hardly call impartial a chapter or volume in which events of that period are written about in such a way that the reader may go on cherishing his delusions after even the most attentive perusal of it. Prof. Moore records the fact that the American Naval Board reported that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine, while the Spanish Commission of Inquiry reported that "the explosion was due to some interior cause," leaving the searcher after truth to take his choice between these opposing verdicts as if they were of equal weight and authority. Certainly it would have helped the searcher had he been told, what everybody knows, that the condition of the plates of the Maine as discovered and reported on by the American Naval Board could never have been produced by an internal explosion.

Again, Prof. Moore forces the reader to seek other sources of light and knowledge in his brief review of the Venezuela boundary dispute, which concludes with the statement that "the results of the arbitration were decidedly favorable to Great Britain." It is impossible to read these two pages without reaching the conclusion that Prof. Moore disapproved of the Venezuela message of Mr. Cleveland, and a reader having no other sources of information on the subject would necessarily form the opinion that our interference was a mistake and that the dispute ended in a brilliant triumph for Lord Salisbury. The point of the matter is omitted altogether, and the lesson of a most interesting and important episode in our international relations is missed. The main thing, the vital thing, in the Venezuelan controversy was the triumph of the principle of arbitration over the principle of brute aggression. That triumph was secured by President Cleveland. It was a triumph which would have been equally marked, and would have conferred no less distinction upon the author of that firm and courageous message of Dec. 17, 1895, had the arbitrators awarded to Great Britain every foot of territory she claimed. As a matter of fact, Venezuela did secure a material abatement of the extreme British claim. But from our point of view, from the point of view of the world's peace, and of international fair dealing, the high and conspicuous consideration is that we did not permit a European power by force of arms to draw and maintain a boundary line through the territory of a weak Spanish-American republic, but successfully took measures to compel the claimant to establish title by a judicial procedure. This is the central fact which Prof. Moore's readers will miss altogether. It is a blemish upon the chapter he contributes to Lord Acton's history.

The Cambridge Modern History is not impartial in the sense of having no opinions. Opinions are expressed frankly and with positiveness. The English contributors discuss our Colonial and Revolutionary history in a British tone and spirit, reasonably fair and open-minded, certainly not to be complained of. We do not expect a Loyalist history of the Revolution to be wholly pleasing to American readers. But we have a right to expect that an American writer in writing of American events even for a British publisher will not let harm be done to American reputation by omitting facts or even opinions required and justified by the truth of history.

"LEGAL MASTERPIECES."

Mr. Van Vechten Veeder has done so good and thorough a piece of work in compiling and editing a book that he calls "Legal Masterpieces" that one regrets he should not have taken more pains to render it accessible. It is published by the Keefe-Davidson Company in St. Paul, Minn., a firm which may reasonably be supposed to be out of the beaten track of publishing in this country, and not to have the best means of bringing its wares to the attention of those whom they might concern.

In his preface Mr. Veeder sets forth both the purpose and the desirableness of his collection. Legal literature has not a good name, even if it be not a contradiction in terms. The American lawyer who in recent times had most of the literary instinct and the literary training was probably the late Jeremiah S. Black, whose argument in the Milligan case we are glad to find included in this collection. The chief fault of most writing by lawyers and Judges is that it is done by men who are in the habit of speaking to be heard rather than of writing to be read. According to Mr. Veeder:

> If Lord Bacon's plan to "cut off the tautologies and impertinences" of judicial opinions were now carried into effect, it would make short work of the mass of case law. Interminable opinions on questions of fact, elaborate restatement of well-settled principles, and the needless and mechanical citation of precedents are among the principal causes of the present deluge of reports.

The layman, especially the journalist whose duty leads him to examine decisions from time to time upon current questions, must sadly admit the truthfulness of this description. The remedy for the state of things of which the editor complains he himself sets forth in saying that "A closer study of the best models would bring about a better conception of intellectual reserve, a finer sense of proportion, and more wholesome habits of discrimination."

In that case, it is fervently to be hoped that this collection may find a wide professional audience. But it is at least equally useful for the layman who desires to know the best that has been done in judicial and forensic work, without wading through the interminable series of volumes in which the masterpieces are quietly inurned. The second title of this collection is "Specimens of Argumentation and Exposition by Eminent Lawyers." This title seems to exclude all those appeals to the feelings which constitute the staple of "nisi prius" eloquence, and all that is called "rhetoric," very inaccurately, as if the arts of argumentation and exposition were not rhetorical arts. In the first place, abundant specimens of these appeals to the emotions may be found in all the school readers and speakers, as well as in the three or four series of volumes of "oratory," each of them more worthless than the other, which have lately been issued from the press. In the second place, these emotional addresses are especially offensive to Judges whose pride it is to listen willingly to nothing but reason. "Mr. Cockburn," said an English Judge to a rising barrister, himself destined to become Lord Chief Justice of England, who had developed his oratorical powers before British juries, "do you imagine that you can affect my mind by lowering your voice a quarter of an octave?" "Dry light is ever the best," and it is for the dry light of reason and for such rhetorical devices as serve best to exhibit it that the reader has a right to resort to a work like the present. We wish the editor had seen his way to omit speeches to juries altogether. Curran's address in the Headfort case, and even Webster's in the Knapp case, have too much of the "nisi prius" character properly to be included in a collection like this. They are, however, the only exceptions we have noted to the rule. Even Rufus Choate, the most copious and delightful of all advocates, does not appear here, and, strictly speaking, does not deserve to appear.

But we have abundant specimens of the arts of "argumentation and exposition," from judicial decisions to legal arguments. There are two of Mansfield's opinions and four of Marshall's, all selected for their exemplification of the mastery of exposition; three of Webster's arguments, five of Erskine's, three of Charles O'Conor's, and two of James C. Carter's, the only living lawyer, we believe, honored by being admitted to the collection, and an exception very well worth making.

All this makes excellent reading—we do not mean for the avid readers of current fiction. The pleasure the reader gets from it is purely intellectual, and gained at the cost of "intending" his own mind. But the collection is, so far as we know, unique, the contents of it are carefully and skillfully chosen, the editorial notes just what are needed, and no more. It is a good work well done.

SHAKESPEARE AND ITALY.

The text of Mr. Henry M. Alden's always suggestive and interesting "Editor's Study" in the September number of Harper's Magazine is a phrase of Joubert's: "It is better to be exquisite than to be ample." He applies it to some of the imaginative literature which has been produced, especially by writers like Hawthorne, within narrow provincial limitations, and he goes on to say that English literature, for the most part, "has been made by men of the world." London, he argues, has long been the centre of art and letters, "more than any other city a world in itself," while nearly all English authors have traveled abroad:

> The "journey into Italy" is especially associated with these writers, from Chaucer to Mrs. Humphry Ward—so that it has become a familiar phrase, linked with a familiar habit.
>
> It seems to us quite likely that even Shakespeare took this journey. Mr. Rolfe concedes the possibility of his having done so in those years of his life after he went to London, and of which we know absolutely nothing, suggesting particularly the opportunity afforded for such a journey when the London theatres were closed in 1593. He also draws attention to the minute accuracy of his Italian plays, distinguishing them from all others whose scenes are laid outside of England.

This expression of opinion concerning Shakespeare is important because of its source. Mr. Alden is himself a man of the world, a man of letters of the broadest culture, who speaks with a large measure of authority on all such subjects. But to many students of literature as well equipped it has always seemed quite unlikely that Shakespeare ever saw Italy, or was ever a traveler. These students have found no larger measure of mere accuracy as to time and place in Shakespeare's Italian plays than in his plays relating to Denmark, Bohemia, and Rome. The influence of Italian literature was in the very air of London when Shakespeare wrote; the various stories of Italian origin on which his Italian plays are founded were extant in English translations. The humor of rural Warwickshire pervades the comic scenes of these plays. Sir Toby and Aguecheek, Dogberry and Verges, are surely not of Italian blood. Launcelot Gobbo and his father, Grumio, Launce, and Speed are English clowns. The rich imaginative power that gave glowing dramatic life to Plutarch's Romans surely was sufficient to make the mediaeval Italians of "Much Ado" and "Twelfth Night" and the other Italian comedies lifelike.

Still, Mr. Alden's idea that Shakespeare very likely visited Italy is interesting, just as the idea of other capable students is that he knew more of Latin and Greek literature in the original than the majority of commentators believe he knew.

NEW ENGLAND.

Miss Katharine M. Abbott is the author of a widely circulated little book, paper covered, describing trolley trips in New England, which is full of dates and facts and entertaining historical anecdotes. The popularity of this tiny manual suggested the writing of "Old Paths and Legends of New England," which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish in a handsome volume, ($3.50,) with nearly 300 pictures and a valuable new map. This book, an advance copy of which we have been privileged to inspect, is admirable from every mechanical point of view, and the illustrations alone will commend it to many purchasers. Miss Abbott's narrative also has its merits, and we are in no mood to condemn it as a manual and record of New England travel merely because so much of it has to do with Boston and its suburbs. Boston is a fine town and an interesting one, with beautiful suburbs, and both the town and the environs are rich in the matter of historical associations.

Historical anecdote is Miss Abbott's forte. She gives us tons of the sack of history and legend to pitifully few pounds of graphic description. But the pictures help out the scant descriptive passages, and if we felt confident of Miss Abbott's accuracy in the matter of dates and facts we should have little fault to find with the book. But when she says that the late Charles T. Congdon was long associated with Horace Greeley on THE NEW YORK TIMES our faith in her accuracy falters. Perhaps a well-salted student of New England history might find similarly startling misstatements of fact in her stories of Colonial heroes and preachers.

***

But after all one may take his choice of histories of New England. There are plenty of them. There is also a multitude of books recording impressions of New England life and describing the mountains, woodland, lakes and rivers, rocky and sandy shores from upper Maine to Rhode Island and Connecticut. Miss Abbott's book is in fact a sort of sublimated guide-book suggesting an itinerary of travel by electric cars, motor cars, or bicycles, and makes no pretense to rank with the New England books of Samuel Adams Drake and Edwin L. Bacon.

From Boston she takes us northward through Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, Concord, and Tewksbury to Lowell and Nashua; then we may start again shoreward by way of Lynn, Marblehead, Salem, and Beverly to Gloucester, with excursions inland to Andover and Haverhill, whence we proceed to Amesbury, Newburyport, Salisbury, Hampton, and its beach, Exeter, and Portsmouth. We stay very briefly, under Miss Abbott's guidance, however, in these interesting places north and northeast of Boston, getting but few glimpses of them, and a comparatively few scraps of their lore. Hampton Beach is renowned in Miss Abbott's mind only as the place Whittier wrote of in "The Tent on the Beach," and the centre of some quaint traditions; she says nothing of the thriving Summer settlement the trolley lines have built up there. There is next to nothing of Rye Beach and the other Summer resorts near Portsmouth. We are soon back on the banks of the Charles, and thereafter we are taken southward, through Plymouth, with a glimpse or two of Cape Cod, to New Bedford, Providence, and Newport.

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Although it relates to a comparatively restricted territory, it will be seen that Miss Abbott's book is full of interest, and there are nearly 300 pages, including an [illegible]

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.—John Murray will publish in October "A Study of Galileo's Life and Work," by J. J. Fahie. The author has had access in Italy to freshly discovered documents. He reviews Galileo's achievements in the light of the most recent scientific knowledge. The book will contain portraits and other illustrations and a complete bibliography.

***

"London in the Time of the Stuarts," which Messrs. A. & C. Black will publish in the Autumn, is the second instalment of Sir Walter Besant's great work on London and a companion volume to "London in the Eighteenth Century." The newer book deals with life in London during the stirring times of the Revolution, when the city rebelled against King Charles I., and the King sought to coerce the city. It also involves a social history of manners and customs. A whole section of the book is devoted to the great plague and the fire which nearly destroyed London.

***

Messrs. Black will also publish next year, in their "Color Series," a volume of 100 reproductions of paintings of Venice by Mortimer Menpes, with text written by the artist's daughter Dorothy. The original paintings will be exhibited in London next Spring.

***

Stafford Ransome has written a new book on "South Africa," which Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will soon publish. It reviews the industries of the various colonies, and treats of the situation since the close of the war, forecasting the country's possibilities. Mr. Ransome recently visited all the British South African possessions as a newspaper correspondent.

***

Miss Frances Gerard's forthcoming book on the life of King Milan of Servia, in which she has much to say of Queen Natalie, and something of ill-fated Alexander and Draga, will be called "A King's Romance." The Hutchinsons will publish the book.

***

Wilfrid Ward is publishing through the Longmans a book called "Problems and Persons." It is "an examination of the time and spirit of the nineteenth century." The author deals with such topics as "The Rigidity of Rome," "Unchanging Dogma and Changeful Man," and "Some Aspects of the Work of Cardinal Wiseman"; and he also treats of the influence of Tennyson, Huxley, Newman, and Renan.

***

The house in which Charles Dickens was born, in Commercial Road, Landport, Portsmouth, will shortly be offered for sale by auction. It is desired locally to acquire the house and convert it into a Dickens Museum.

E. B.

Whittier and Phillips.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The expression of surprise by Mr. W. L. Kuse in your last paper, suggested by the fact that I did not speak of Wendell Phillips in my life of Whittier, is probably due to the fact that he is not familiarly acquainted with the condition of feeling in New England during the anti-slavery period. The abolitionists were for many years divided into two quite distinct bodies, the Garrisonians or disunionists and the voting abolitionists or Liberty Party. These two parties, with equal honesty and fidelity, pursued very different courses, held wholly separate meetings, and had very little to do with one another. Phillips was one of the leaders of the one party and Whittier of the other; and, while there was no personal antagonism between them, I suspect that they very seldom met. In Mr. Pickard's memoirs of Whittier, a book more than twice as large as mine, I find only one reference to their meeting, and that on an occasion where Phillips lectured (not on slavery) at Amesbury and took tea at Whittier's house. In the same way I find no reference to Whittier in my own memoir of Phillips in my book entitled "Contemporaries." Had I been writing, in either case, a history of the anti-slavery movement, I should of course have mentioned both. As a matter of fact, I was writing biography, not history.

In the case of Garrison the situation was wholly different, his relations with Whittier having begun early in life; but even these were interrupted by the later schism in the anti-slavery body. This schism I always regretted; and, as a younger man, could keep up friendly relations with both parties.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
Glimpsewood, Dublin, N. H.

Poems of Leo XIII.

"Poems, Charades, Inscriptions of Pope Leo XIII." is the title of a pamphlet published by the Dolphin Press, Philadelphia. The translator is Rev. H. T. Henry of Overbrook Seminary. The verses dictated by the Pope on his deathbed precede a short introduction dated May, 1902, in which the translator says: "The poems are arranged chronologically, and thus become a verified commentary as delightful as it is authentic on the marvel of the Pope's life and labors." There are about seventy sets of verses classified as poems, including hymns to the holy family, as well as four charades and a dozen "inscriptions." The translator says: "To the educated man who still retains some interest in the classic rhythms of his collegiate study, such a volume should appeal with special force, as it furnishes a pleasant illustration of modern themes dressed out in the diction of Virgil and Horace. The Pope has used many meters—hexameters, pentameters, iambic dimeters, hendecasyllabics, sapphics, alcaics, the elegiac couplet, and Ambrosian quantitative stanzas."

A Child to Her Husband.

Mrs. Helen Watterson Moody's new volume, "A Child's Letters to Her Husband," originally published serially, will be issued in book form by Doubleday, Page & Co. on Sept. 10. These are letters written by a child, Virginia by name, ten years old, to her imaginary spouse whom she names "Prince Cherrival," because it is her favorite name. The epistles, seventeen in number, are humorous and show much feeling. In her first letter the "loving wife" tells all about herself and her family. Her mother is dead, she says, and her father is an "architect, a man that puts architekture in houses." In the next letter she describes the little village where she stays for the Summer and the people with whom she is. Another letter shows discontent because she has such "ugly" dresses, and adds that "when I'm your grown-up wife" the husband will buy her pretty clothes. One letter opens with an account of a journey "abroad to England including Paris." She liked Paris best, where the nurses and the children wore beautiful dresses. The nurses all understood French, "and so did the dogs," she adds. Letter VI. describes "a kind of game" she plays. It's hard to describe, and so is "Valambrosia," with whom she plays it. Virginia seems to be left much to herself, although "Aunt Cornelia," looks after her somewhat, and tries to make her good and obedient.

This is Virginia's idea of how the world will come to an end: "With a flaming angel in the sky, all wings, and a big trumpet, which he will blow, and the dead will rise from their graves, and every living thing fall on its face, and the stars will fall, and then will come that awful judgment day, having to stand up before all the world and tell all the sins you ever committed, or perhaps say the chatachism and if you forget one, God wil send you to everlasting punishment, and I know I shall." In one of the last letters she writes that "her heart is broken with agony." She is promised a new stepmother and doesn't like the idea, because "they always beat and cruelly ill-treat the dear children they pretend to love." She finally runs away. In the last letter she is her "father's own dear little girl again" and her "sweet, lovely new mother's too." She ends her letter, "your happy wife." The frontispiece is a photogravure of Virginia. Mrs. Moody will be recalled as the author of "The Unquiet Sex."

"The Modern Chess Problem."

Philip H. Williams will publish in this country through E. P. Dutton & Co. his little volume on "The Modern Chess Problem." This is not for the beginner, but for those who are familiar with the fundamental principles of the game, and are no longer in that novitiate which "professes to despise problems." One of the objects of the book, the auther says in his first chapter on "Problemist versus Player," is to enable the reader to play the twentieth move first. He continues:

> Problems are the poetry of chess. They show a player perhaps that, under certain peculiar situations, powerful pieces appear impotent, while the tiny pawn may seem a veritable tower of strength; its simple march may lead, perhaps, to a most unexpected development, or may constitute an unanswerable reply to a wrong first move. Problems are a distinct branch of chess which must not be confounded with the game itself. * * * Points in common to both problems and games are rarely to be met with; first, because in a problem the disparity in the forces is almost always great (and is not taken into account.) * * * Secondly, a problem is the deliberate fancy of a single mind; a mind, too, unfettered by what the opponent may do. * * * Thus it will be seen that the problemist opens a field of entirely different situations and tactics, and that problems cannot be compared with games, any more than billiards with pyramids. * * * The object in a game is to beat your opponent. * * * That of a problem is to exhibit some ingenious and unlooked-for idea in a stipulated number of moves.

The chapters following deal with general principles, solving, composing, with three-movers, initial ideas, miscellaneous moves. In an appendix, the author gives 100 positions, and the book closes with solutions. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a portrait of the author.

A Period of English History.

"The Creevey Papers," already announced in our cable dispatches, are to be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in this country in a few weeks. This book recalls "The Greville Journals," of about twenty years ago. It will appear in two volumes, with the sub-title, "A Selection from the Diaries and Correspondence of Thomas Creevey (1768-1838) some time Member of Parliament for Thetford," concerns itself with an interesting period of English history—the second Rockingham Ministry, the Shelburne Ministry, the first period of Pitt's Ministry, the Industrial Revolution, the reactionary rule of Pitt, the Union with Ireland, the death of Lord Nelson, the Regency of George, Prince of Wales; death of George III., coalition of the old Tories and Canningites, Peel's Home Secretaryship, Peel-Wellington Ministry, the deaths of George IV. and William IV., and the accession of Victoria to the throne of England.

There are a number of interesting letters by Mrs. Creevey to her husband, and others by Lord Henry Petty, Charles Grey, Arthur Wellesley, Henry Brougham, Lady Holland to Mrs. Creevey, by H. G. Bennet, Gen. Ferguson, Charles Callis Western, and many more addressed not only to Creevey, but to the Prince of Wales, the Queen, and other notable historic personages. The work is edited by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell.

The Woman's Library's New Volumes.

Vols. III. and IV. are about to be added to the Woman's Library by E. P. Dutton & Co. Vol. III. is devoted to the "Nursery and Sick Room." The contributors are Lady Isabel Margesson, who writes "On the Ethical Training of Children;" Dr. Ethel Lamport on "The Practical Care of Children;" and H. F. Gethen on "Nursing in and Out of the Hospital." Lady Margesson deals with the teaching of truthfulness, obedience, love, justice, and industry to the child, with religious training, creative hand work, training of the moral judgment and imagination, and closes her paper with a few remarks on the question of reverence. Dr. Lamport has chapters on the nursery and its tenants, on the feeding of infants, on medicines, emergencies, accidents, common ailments, and infectious diseases. The section on "Nursing in and Out of the Hospital" deals with the training of nurses, district nursing, private nursing, women dispensers, hints for home nursing, and there are remarks on the sick room and the care of the invalid.

Vol. IV., on "Some Arts and Crafts" for women, contains chapters on "Furniture and Decoration," by May Crommelin, author of "A Visit to a Dutch Country House," and Mrs. R. Barton Shaw (C. Crommelin), author of "Art at Home;" "Wood Carving," by Maria E. Reeks; "The Art of Enameling," by Elinor Halle; "Spinning and Weaving," by A. M. Clive Bayley; "Bookbinding," by Ethel M. M. McKenna, and "Photographic Portraiture as a Profession," by Alice Hughes. There are a number of illustrations in the volume, including pictures of rooms, furniture, enamel work, wood carving, bindings, looms, &c.

Gardiner's Posthumous Chapter.

Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, author of the monumental "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate," did not live to complete more than a chapter of the projected fourth volume of that work. This supplementary fragment, carrying the chronicle over a short term of years, 1654-1656, is published in a thin octavo by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. ($1.) Even this chapter was not in its final state, and required a few verbal alterations and corrections. But all who possess the completed three volumes will require this supplementary chapter, (the forty-ninth,) which treats of "Parliamentary Elections."

"On Our Selection."

"On Our Selection" is a study of the Australian soil and redolent of it, which has gone through half a dozen editions since it was first printed serially in The Sydney Bulletin. A recent edition, published from the office of that newspaper, and illustrated with characteristic sketches, is now at hand. It is a tale of hardship encountered with a light heart, of fighting fire and wind and water good-humoredly but with vigor, of "roughing it" with a vengeance. It has both character and incident to commend it, and it is full of wholesome fun.

An Autobiographical Cat.

"Scovia," by Annie M. Burdick, (The Broadway Publishing Company,) purports to be "the true story of a cat told by himself." Why "herself instead of himself" we do not know. Scovia is a real Thomas cat, and the book is dedicated to some of his human friends. There is a measure of the utterly naïve in the tale not usually associated with cats, especially with Thomas cats, but it is, nevertheless, a good tale of its kind, and tells the story of the tiger cat's life and adventures from earliest kittenhood until its ninth year with sympathy and a sense of humor.

"The Story of Kennett."

The Putnams have published a new, profusely illustrated edition of "The Story of Kennett," by Bayard Taylor. ($1.50.) The pictures are half-tones from photographs representing the Pennsylvania neighborhood described in the story, a neighborhood about which Margaret Deland has since written so much. "The Story of Kennett," which involves a charming study of American rural life about the beginning of the nineteenth century, was first published in 1866. It seems an antique now, but one well worth preserving.

"The Life Radiant."

Lilian Whiting, author of "The World Beautiful" and "Boston Days," has written for Little, Brown & Co. a new book in which she aims to portray an ideal for daily living "that shall embody the sweetness and exaltation and faith that lend enchantment to life." The book is entitled "The Life Radiant," and will appear this Fall. In a measure, it is said, it is a sequel to "The World Beautiful." The author's "Boston Days," by the way, is reported in its third edition.

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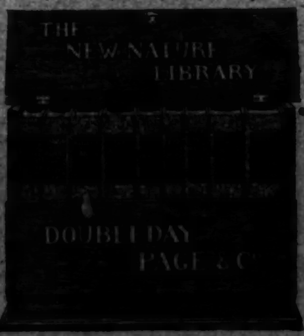

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FROM READERS.

A Lawyer Gives His Opinion of a Book with a Legal Title.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A PERIOD of invalidism has brought unexpected opportunity to me to read books. For literature from my bed and reading I have made excursions into the field of the modern novel. Being a lawyer, I hoped I should find something in "The Legatee" that might touch upon the world I have spent most of my active life in. But the legacy to the young Virginian proved to be a sawmill and large wooded real estate in a Northwestern State. Had the writer consulted any lawyer friend she would never have misnamed the book.

But the story is built up on the ill-defined but ugly prejudice against the new mill owner who has come among the rough, uneducated people of the country. Most of them are foreigners. The time is after the civil war. But for an author to impose upon these people the odious, murderous spirit she attempts, because of their anti-slavery feeling and fealty to the Virginian, seems to me wholly unnatural and improbable. They are rude Belgians, of the peasant class, mostly. How could they come to this country and enter into a public feeling that found its origin among the cultivated, moral New Englanders? And that, too, after the slavery question had been settled? I venture to declare that that old prejudice died with the war.

The climax of the story is reached in the chapters that tell of the burning forests and the escape of the hero and heroine. The account of it accumulates horrors and difficulties, till it seems impossible that any thing but ashes could be left. We see the young Virginian and the girl he loves "plunging into the furnace of the forest, the ground was coated with burning twigs." Her clothes had caught fire, but of course he put the fire out, and they pressed on to Pine Knob, a mountain summit on which stopped, where a cleared space gave hope for safety. But even there "fly had settlements of flame-peacock eyes, sky and the writer, having thus reached a point where she leaves no hope of safety, yet extricated the couple alive after the "battalions" had done all their "pawing," and they married and lived very happily ever thereafter.

If religion was to be ridiculed and made contemptible, the book is a success, for the character of Livingstone is effective for that purpose. The story is not told in a clear, consecutive manner, like Scott's or Dickens's; but the imagination of the reader is continually on the strain to fill out the jerky, interrupted, broken narrative, and that seems to be characteristic of many modern novels. The conversations carried on are sometimes quite remarkable. Think of a mere schoolgirl, whose "face was darkened with doubt," talking in this fashion: "Oh, why should A insist on giving the square root of the 4th division of her income to B? I'm sure it doesn't sound sensible."

And there are such sentences as these: "The mind that Katherine carried back with her into the kitchen was not the unobtrusive handmaid that was wont to do her bidding." One wonders if she had left her mind in the parlor while she went into the kitchen, how the "unobtrusive handmaid" would have behaved, and how much difference it would have made to Katherine's going a-maying Mitchen.

"The girl watching outside felt her chin tilt defensively." There is something quite startling in being a "chin defensively."

"'Will you horror to please me,' he asked, as he stood her on her feet. 'I will horror' she promised firmly," whatever that means. Why he stood her on her feet, if he wanted any horror, one cannot see as readily as if he had stood her—but, I swell myself of the author's style, not to finish that sentence.

"Sudden contempt furnished the girl's speech with laughter."

"Her lower lip took refuge between her teeth."

"Katherine's lip escaped from her control and quivered."

"The girl's lips tightened, then slipped from her control and quivered pitifully."

After reading such strained expressions as these, is it to be wondered if the reader felt somewhat strained himself. Just imagine some profane man after such an experience: "His lips tightened and then slipped from his control, and he burst out—it!" R. B. G.

Brooklyn, Aug. 11, 1903.

"Rock of Ages."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. A. F. Allen, whose communication in your issue of Aug. 1 attracted my attention, may be right in thinking that Toplady had suggested to him his immortal hymn, "Rock of Ages," by a rock in the Isle of Wight, in the cleft of which he found shelter during a storm. I am, however, inclined to believe that the hymn had a purely argumentative origin, and was intended as "a clincher" in the debate with John Wesley, whose Arminian doctrines infuriated Toplady beyond measure, so that he was actually betrayed into calling the father of Methodism "a hatcher of blasphemy," and a man whose forehead was "impervious to a blush." Wesley, in turn, declared that Toplady was "too dirty a writer to be meddled with," and "a lively coxcomb." What a pity two such men, one the author of "Rock of Ages," and the other the translator of some of the most beautiful hymns in the English language, should so misunderstand each other and forget the spirit of their Divine Master. I think Toplady must have had in mind Psalm xxvii., 3, and Psalm lxxviii. 18, when he wrote his great hymn, and I am sorry to say that I think he also had in mind John Wesley. Both men were sincere and earnest, but they disgraced themselves and their faith by the language they used and the spirit they displayed.

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1903.

The Battle of Monongahela.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of Vol. IV. Winsor's History, where Mr. Sheldon's "Braddock's Road" is made this statement: "The battle of the Monongahela has been so often described that it may not be repeated here. Arrows from the impenetrably of Beaujeu, who struck the English advance in a defile."

The exact position of the book on the question of Braddock's defeat should be given as wide a circulation as your own statement. This position may be found in the following quotation (page 127):

"No encounter has been more incorrectly described and pictured than the Battle of the Monongahela. Braddock was not surprised; his advance guard saw the enemy long before they opened fire; George Croghan affirms that the grenadiers delivered their first charge when two hundred yards distant from the Indians, completely throwing it away. Nor did Braddock march blindly into a deep ravine; his army was over on the high ground, caught almost in the vortex of the cross-fire of the savages hidden on the bank of the ravine on either side, or posted on the high ground "to the right."

Also (page 126) "Thus, in a twinkling of an eye, the Indians running southward in the two ravines and the British northward on the high ground between them, the fatal position of the battle was quickly assumed." A. B. H.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 7, 1903.

The Holy Grail.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of July 8 I notice a review of Prof. Newell's contribution toward the elucidation of one of the most difficult problems of mediaeval literature, "The Legend of the Holy Grail and the Perceval of Chrestien of Troyes."

Prof. Newell is one of the foremost folk-lore students in this country, and any suggestions from him merit our careful consideration, but I cannot agree with you when you say: "It is no exaggeration to state that Mr. Newell's work is the only publication in which is to be found the various versions of the tales, together with scholarly analysis, exposition, and criticism. In a word, it is complete, and it is doubtful if future researches will be able to add anything to it."

Not to mention the works dealing with the subject that have appeared within the last sixty years, but only to make up one, and that one of the most recent and thorough-going—"Studies on the Legend of the Holy Grail," by Alfred Nutt. Here we have an octavo volume of over 280 pages, in which the author discusses the various aspects of the problem, and in conclusion forms a theory that has won very wide acceptance in the scholarly world. Sixty-four pages alone are devoted to summarizing the contents of the various versions of the legend, although in his preface the author declares that his work "does not profess to give an exhaustive or orderly account of the Grail romance-cycle; it deals with particular aspects of the legend and makes no pretense of exhausting even these." Hence, how could we expect Mr. Newell's or any one else's work to be so "complete" as to leave no room for that of any other scholar? And yet you would have us believe that this has been accomplished in a monograph of only forty-nine pages. Indeed, to treat the matter satisfactorily and to arrive at a consistent theory as to the origin and genesis of the legend would require the collaboration of many scholars, specialists in folklore, philology, and paleography. The vast bibliography on the subject is indicative of its importance and of the attention it has received on all sides and from every point of view, ethical, literary, historic.

Since the appearance of Mr. Nutt's book much has been written on the subject and the output is likely to continue. In Germany we have the work of Golther, Heinzel, Steinbach, and many others; in England that of Prof. Rhys and Miss Jessie L. Weston, France has also contributed her share, while America has contributed her share, however small, to one of the most fascinating of studies. Mr. Newell has shown both by his present work and by his translations from Chrestien, published some years since, that he appreciates the genius and charm of the greatest of mediaeval French poets.

JOHN L. CAMPION.

New York, Aug. 12, 1903.

Scott's Heroines.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Etwells is not fair to Scott in his review upon the heroines. The novels are not love stories. The women of the Waverley novels are typical of eras in which they are placed by the author, from the "womankind" of the antiquary, away back to Brunhilda of Count Robert.

Having been thwarted in his own first love and allied to one of lighter mold may have tested his theme in the picturing of his heroines. To them he gave his mother, with some character, and also, bold and great. However, he never attempted to write love stories. His novels were rather of places "where eldest honor shone." His style was above and beyond criticism; the words he used to depict scenes and describe interviews were of rare significance.

The following is an excellent quoted to illustrate the generosity of Sir Walter toward a writer of his day: "A copy of Mr. Hogg's poem, fresh from the press was placed in the hands of his friend. She cut the leaves and began to read it aloud to a small circle of friends, when she suddenly came upon a magnificent and electrifying tribute to herself.

"'Or, if to touch some chord be thine,'

What a pity it is that such a loving magnanimity as that of generous Sir Walter is not more frequent among authors?

Mount Vernon, N. Y. M. E. T.

James Lane Allen and His Critic.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

After reading Mr. Carman's criticism of Mr. Allen's book, also E. A. U. Valentine's most able reply, I would like to suggest that Mr. Carman's mistake lay in his premise rather than his deduction.

He was discussing the mettle of the greenhouse, whereas the book treated of the "mettle of the pasture."

Mr. Allen told of the open, where in the very midst of the things nothing can be hidden, nothing forced, where the wind blows free, and the heritage grows and blooms, uncovered, unconfined.

Mr. Carman was hampered by the law of the conservatory, the beautiful, sometimes flower which to touch is to blacken, sufficient unto itself in its pot-bound security. Mr. Allen sang of that which can stand the burning rays of a cloudless sky and the freezing blight of a Winter's night. Mr. Carman paid for the artificial glass, the tempered wind. Mr. Allen challenged the un-afraid, the corn and the wheat, the maize the cicerus of a nation, the glories of life, not the receivers.

But let Mr. Allen speak for himself: "I wish to God that noble virtue, say the virtue of truthfulness, would be known throughout the world as the enabling mark of the American, the mettle of his pasture. Not to lie in business, not to be a sneak, not to lie in politics—to be honest with one's fellow-men, with women, with God—suppose the rest of mankind would adopt that this virtue constituted the characteristic of the Americans! That would do them for ages."

Yes, let our Stetlin ring true, and let us raise so high an ideal that nothing low can entrench its fairness. We to our generation may fall, may fail, but so long as the ideal be lifted up there is hope.

As an illustration take New York and Paris. We are told the former is just as bad, on the moral plane, as the latter; true, perhaps, but Paris stoops her shoulders, shrugs her shoulders, and gilds her vice. New York strives for better things, and takeably continues. Foolishly often, but still the ideal is there, and if we do not arrive ourselves, at least we have "set a pace" and kept unsullied something worth while for our children and children's children to work for. An ideal high and great enough to be worthy mighty endeavor is to a nation as to the individual, incentive to life, life more abundant, now and forever.

C. G. SPRINCHE.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 12, 1903.

Speedy Newspaper Rise.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you permit me just a word in reply to your review of my book, "On Special Assignment"? I assure you I had no idea of angling any envy in the minds of "less lucky followers of the newspaper trade" when I attempted to tell of Paul Travers's assignments. Nor did I entertain any notion of attempting to foist "dead matter" on boy readers by injecting suppositious happenings in order to make a story. All the assignments chronicled as falling to Paul's lot were actual experiences, and, as a matter of fact, in five years Paul, or his prototype, did pass from the position of reporter on the old Chicago Herald to that of managing editor of The Chicago Evening Post. If you care to write to Mr. H. W. Seymour, now editor in chief of The Chicago Chronicle, who gave Paul his assignments—when the former was managing editor of the old Chicago Herald—he will corroborate what I tell you. So much I offer in replying to your criticism that "the newspaper career of the hero has no more relation to newspaper careers as they really are than the picturesque deeds of Jack the Giant Killer have to the routine of an ordinary boy's every-day life."

If you will pardon me, I think you have overlooked the fact that Paul's assignments—the West, treating particularly of the Moki snake dances, the Indian uprising in Montana, the settlers' scare in South Dakota, the ghost-dancing episode, the death of Sitting Bull, and Paul's notable assignment in the celebrated Wyoming Sheep war, during which he was the only reporter with that remarkable lynching party of 1892, placed him on report with contemporaneous history to a degree seldom attained by a staff writer. Paul was the last white man who saw Sitting Bull alive; he was the only reporter who saw Sitting Bull lead the ghost dance in person, the kodak picture which he took on that occasion being the original for all the newspaper pictures that were used following that event.

Of those facts concerning Paul's career I have attempted to tell without pomposity, and while it may not be literature, I hope it is good English. Everything related in the book pertains to Paul's actual work, with the exception of a brief intersection of history in connection with the Custer massacre, which, in view of his visit to the scene, it was thought might be permissible.

I have this to offer in excuse for the book—that it is a record of actual experiences, that in novice it padded, that all incidents related actually occurred, and if there is merit in leading the strenuous life, then Paul at least should be entitled to a fair hearing for his honest endeavors, truthfully told.

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 12, 1903.

Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of the review of Charles Heycroft's "Michael Angelo Buonarotti" in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 1, allow me to say in regard to the dialogues of Francesco d'Olanda, from which is quoted the account of the meeting of Vittoria Colonna with the great artist in the Church of St. Sylvester, that Longfellow in his dramatic poem "Michael Angelo" describes the same incident, and gives as his authority the narrative of Francesco d'Olanda contained in Grimm's life of Michael Angelo, Volume II., Pages 325-326. Since Longfellow wrote this poem in 1878, is not Mr. de Kay in error in saying the dialogues were not published until 1887? Surely previous recognition by such an authority as Grimm should relieve Mr. Holroyd from any reproach "lest there be something wrong about these dialogues." E. B. B.

The Late Stephen C. Foster.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In one of your recent issues, the exact date is not before me, there is a letter written by Henry Llewellyn Williams with reference to the late Stephen C. Foster. Mr. Williams suggests: "There is still time to raise a memorial to his grave at Pittsburg." I had the impression, when I saw this in print, that Mr. Williams was mistaken and that a memorial had already been erected, but "to make assurance doubly sure" I wrote to the Hon. Morrison Foster, brother of Stephen C. Foster, and received a letter a part of which is copied below:

"Beaver, Penn., Aug. 13, 1903.

"J. G. Butler, Jr., Esq., Youngstown, Ohio:

"My Dear Sir: I received your kind letter of the 7th inst., and thank you for the interest you take in the subject of my brother Stephen's memory. A very handsome monument, or rather statuary group, to Stephen's memory has been erected in Highland Park by the people of Pittsburg. The group is in bronze, and consists of Stephen sitting on a stone and Uncle Ned at his feet playing the banjo. It was done by Mozetti.

"I have the 500 dollars claim and the copyright of the work of the song. An edition of 1,000 copies was published, called "Biography, Songs, and Musical Compositions of Stephen Collins Foster." The book is out of print now, I am sorry to say, but I enclose to you pamphlet sent out by the publishers, which gives directions as to where they can be had. I am unable to furnish the book or the information, I am truly yours,

"MORRISON BUTLER."

I venture to suggest, in addition to all the above, that a second edition of this biography would be very acceptable to the public, and I should think could be readily sold. JOSEPH G. BUTLER, Jr.

Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1903.

BOOKS ON FINANCE

SAFE, SAFE AND THE MONEY MARKET IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, AND BELGIUM, 1844-1903. By R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S., D. Sc. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. No. 2. $2.00.

MONEY AND BANKING. An Introduction to the Study of Modern Currencies. By William A. Scott, Ph. D., Director of the School of Commerce and Professor of Political Economy and Theory in the University of Wisconsin. Pp. 384.

The study of the history of finance would seem to demand a highly cultivated and specialized imagination. What happens in the money market is new, and probably always was, as much the result of purely sentimental influences and often defies explanation and analysis as completely that those who are immediately identified with the events which go to make up contemporaneous history do not understand them. It may be that at a greater distance and with the advantage of perspective the mysterious and unintelligible resolves itself into the normal and explicable.

In a work by Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F. R. S., best known on this side of the ocean as the editor of the "Dictionary of Political Economy," we have what purports to be, and probably is, a condensed history of the relation between the bank rate and the money market in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium from 1844 to 1903. The importance of establishing this relation is no doubt very great, but the casual reader is not likely to find the study exciting, but that it is important cannot be doubted, especially if it tends to explain movements from which we all derive benefit or suffer injury, often without knowing it. That it does not appear to do this is due in a great measure to the fact that the business of banking is conducted in this country on a plane so different from that established by experience in Great Britain and on the Continent that the author finds it impossible to institute any useful comparisons between them.

The work is one of interest exclusively to bankers and students of the principles of finance. It shows great research and studious at least the mystery of money—why it is that the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England fluctuates more frequently, more suddenly, and through a wider range than the rate of any other important financial institution of Europe. This appears to be the author's chief purpose, and those who have interest in the conclusions on this point will find the work useful.

In his textbook on "Money and Banking," which is announced as an introduction to the study of modern currencies, Prof. William A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin has given us an elementary work of great interest and value to young business men, students, and others desiring to lay a groundwork of sound economic concepts which will enable them to understand and persons with intelligence the higher literature of this important subject. The want of a good handbook on money and banking for the information of those of informed judgment in such matters has been felt for a long time, and especially since the creation of the silver heresy has an issue in National politics, by teachers of political economy. Prof. Scott seems to have met this want with good judgment and the ability to subordinate controversy to a calm and judicial analysis of facts. He is not at all without the courage of his convictions on questions of immediate public and political interest, but has the still higher courage which makes one willing to state both sides of a question fairly and assist the reader in making up his own mind with a stability of conviction not likely to be distorted or overthrown by every wind of doctrine emanating from the Aeolus bag of the politicians anxious to make an issue of every specious fallacy which blows their way. The vogue of the issue of the free coinage of silver in the 16 to 1 ratio to gold was possible only because so large a proportion of the American people are profoundly and comprehensively ignorant of just such elementary propositions as Prof. Scott has made clear to those who follow him.

It is a useful talent to be able to make a book of this kind so interesting that even one who turns to it in a perfunctory way finds himself devoting valuable time to reading chapter after chapter because it fascinates him, and insensibly leads him along until he has familiarized the whole. Prof. Scott's style is natural, easy, and lucid. He manages to convey his idea without involving it in a jungle of words, and the reader is not long in reaching the conclusion that this is because he knows what he wants to say, which divests the saying of it of any great difficulty. Since he never gropes for his own meaning, the reader does not have to. This is valuable in every class of writing, but especially so in what is intended to be a textbook for beginners and students. What is said to them should in every instance be self-explanatory. We note pleasure in cordially commending Prof. Scott's book to a circle of readers even larger than that for which it is designed.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR SEPTEMBER

THE WYOMING GAME STRONGHOLD. By Frederic Irland. One must see the extraordinary photographs that Mr. Irland has made of herds of elk at large to appreciate the full interest of this article. It describes a trip to a region south of the Yellowstone, recently visited by the President, and tells of adventures among the great game herds found there. Mr. Irland was especially fortunate with his camera and he presents in his article what will undoubtedly be pronounced the most remarkable photographs of wild game at short range that have never been made.

ROOM FOLIO. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. A delightful and most sympathetic character study of one of the author's early acquaintances in the old Boston book shops.

EDITH WHARTON'S SERIAL, "Sanctuary." The second instalment of this fine story by one of the most accomplished and finished writers of our time. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

WORK AND PLAY OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉS. By Captain T. Bentley Mott. Captain Mott is the American Military Attaché in France, and has enjoyed exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with both the military and social sides of French army life. He tells in the most entertaining way of the doings and pleasant relations enjoyed by the French army officers and the many foreign officers associated with them. The illustrations are from photographs by the author.

A NIGHT OUT. By F. Hopkinson Smith. An inimitable account of certain amusing adventures that befell the author during a recent lecture tour in the West. Illustrated by George Wright.

THE FLOWERING OF THE ELYSIAN FIELDS. By Beatrice Hanscom. A story of the cheerful struggle of a young artist and his wife in Paris to gain recognition, and of the way they finally achieved fame. Illustrated by W. Sherman Potts.

AT THE HIGH WATER. By Lucia Chamberlain. The dramatic and vivid story of a Western flood, by a new writer. The illustrations by Mr. Schoonover are exceptionally fine.

TODDYKINS. By Marguerite Merington. An amusing story of the adventures that befell two young women, a poet and a musician, in their quest for a suitable place to live and do their work. The illustrations are by George Wright.

SOME FAMOUS JUDGES. By Senator George F. Hoar. Senator Hoar presents in this article a full measure of entertaining reminiscence and anecdote of prominent members of the Bench with whom he has been associated in his long public career, lightened by his well-known humor and shrewd appreciation of personal character.

POEMS by C. G. D. Roberts, Miles German, Florence Earle Coates and John Finley.

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BOSTON NOTES.

The Season's First Christmas Book—Fall Novels and Juveniles.

IN THE high season of thunderstorms and news of the sea serpent and the daughters of Eve at Summer resorts a Christmas book seems strangely out of place, but next week will bring "The Year's Festivals," by Miss Helen Philbrook Patten, a small treasury of quaint customs and sayings. Twelfth Night, St. Valentine's, All Fools' Day, Easter, May Day, Hallowe'en, and Thanksgiving, are the festivals which she chooses among those occurring between New Year's Day and Christmas, and with all but one her task must have been to select among a superfluity, for centuries have covered the old feasts with a luxuriant growth of observances, legends, and superstitions. Thanksgiving alone stands quite bare of anything more picturesque than the rhetoric of the Governor's proclamation, and but for the ancient Hebrews and the Greeks, and some account of English harvest festivals, the record would have been brief indeed. As it is, the author reinforces the story with Morton's joyous celebration of "turkies" that "daunce by the doore so well," and the "beares" that "runne away from man like a little dogge," and with a picture of "Going Home to Thanksgiving" in the costumes of Buchanan's Administration, a spectacle more unfamiliar than those of the Florentine May Day festivities, or of the various English revels of the year. The book has a pretty cover, with emblematic design and uncut leaves, and is the harbinger of what promises to be an enormous flock of gift books.

***

The son of a millionaire and his peculiar temptations and trials, and above all his difficulty in escaping from his father's shadow, have occupied so many of the minor novelists that the title of Mrs. Anna Robeson Brown's "The Millionaire's Son" seems anything but promising, but she has presented her millionaire with a new background, a university with a clever and fearless Dean, and a foolish President, chosen on account of his social position.

***

An uncommon book, hardly to be called a historical novel, and yet describing one of the most curious and interesting periods of French literary development, is entitled "Florestane the Troubadour," and is the work of Mrs. Julia De Wolf Addison, the wife of the Rev. Daniel Dulany Addison, author of biographies of Lucy Larcom and of Bishop Bass. The proceedings of a Court of Love, the ceremonious speech of the time, and the stupefying gravity with which affairs of gallantry were conducted; the belief in witchcraft and the very well-founded dread of poisons, and the swiftness with which one might pass from the very lap of luxury to hardship almost impossible in the France of this century are made more real than one expects to find them outside of the covers of "The Cloister and the Hearth." Best of all, the indescribable blending of Norman, Tudor, and Stuart expletives, constituting what may be called the "historical" dialect, is nowhere used. The narrator, himself a troubadour, speaks with grave simplicity and with few if any of those anachronisms of phrase and thought so lamentably common in historical novels.

***

Those curious in the matter of titles are waiting with some interest for the announcement of the name to be given to Mrs. Clement K. Shorter's volume of poems to be published in London in a few weeks. Having passed from the childish "The Fairy Changeling," and the pretty "My Lady's Slipper," to the grimness of "The Father Confessor," and thence to the startling although successful "The Woman Who Went to Hell," nothing but anticlimax seems possible.

***

Lovers of Jefferies will rebel a little at the change of title in his "Wild Life in a Southern Village" which will be republished this Autumn by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., as "An English Village." The change is partly justifiable, for the aspect of the new book will be unlike that of the original, and it will be prefaced by an introduction by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, and illustrated with twenty-five photographs of Wiltshire and Wiltshire folk, part of Mr. Clifton Johnson's recent work, but the text will always be "Wild Life" to those who read the papers as they were published and found them good substitutes for any ramble with their own two unseeing eyes.

***

The same firm announces "The Life Radiant," by Miss Lilian W. Whiting, a volume continuing the thought of "The World Beautiful."

***

Among the children's books announced for the Autumn by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., are "Daniel Webster for Young Americans," a collection of great speeches, annotated and introduced by Prof. Charles F. Richardson of Dartmouth College; "Pioneer Spaniards in North America," by Mr. William Henry Johnson; "Elizabeth's Charmstring," by Miss Cora B. Forbes; "Jane and John, Their Plays, Parties, and Picnics," the text by Miss Elizabeth Polhemus, with illustrations in color. The first two will delight the serious boy and girl, but, as is entirely proper, the greater part of the list is composed of more frivolous matter. Dr. Eva March Tappan appears as the author of "Robin Hood: His Book," and even without colored pictures Robin Hood is better than any new forest hero. "Camp Fidelity Girls," by Annie Hamilton Donnell; "Blake Redding, a Boy of Boston," by Nathalie Rice Clarke; "The Giant's Ruby," a fairy book, written by Mrs. Mabel Fuller Blodgett and illustrated by Katherine Pyle, and "Jack the Fire-Dog," by Mrs. Lily F. Wesselhoeft, are provided for young readers.

***

For older girls "Ursula's Freshman" is written by Mrs. Anna Chapin Ray, and one wonders if it may not be followed by a "Sophomore," "Junior," and "Senior" book showing girls the four great genera of the class student. Miss Helen Leah Reed ends her "Brenda" series with "Brenda's Bargain," and as the heroine was engaged a year ago, this book also must be meant for persons of mature age, as age is considered in girls' schools.

***

Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. are preparing what they call a "Sapere Aude" edition of Rossetti's "House of Life," including the suppressed sonnet, exactly following the reading of the first edition in the others, and following the edition of 1881 in the added sonnets. It will be bound in white vellum, with both covers illuminated in gold, and these covers, the border designs and the initials, are the work of Miss Marion L. Peabody, a kinswoman of Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, the poet. The frontispiece will be an original photogravure by Marcel, and a special limited edition of twenty-six copies will be bound in parchment or in crushed levant.

***

Dr. Dudley Allen Sargent of Harvard University has at last done the work for which outsiders interested in such matters have been longing, and has prepared a book embodying a series of exercises requiring no apparatus. It is almost forty years since the appearance of Dr. Dio Lewis's manual of free gymnastics taught men and women how great were the recuperative forces of the muscles if properly directed, but his book is long out of print, and none better has superseded it. The Posse exercises are of little use to a beginner without lessons from a Posse teacher, and Mr. Blaikie's excellent exercises in "How to Get Strong" require systematisation either for individual practice or for use in class. Dr. Sargent's experience and medical and surgical knowledge give him unique advantages as an author, and he writes in such a way as to stimulate and encourage the solitary worker and the teacher. This is a book preeminently suitable for school and settlement libraries.

***

The same firm is publishing a little book wickedly cased in a cigar box not to be mistaken for anything else, and covers of tobacco-colored cow calf, with the least touch of gilt in two tobacco leaves and miniature cigarettes. The volume supplements "Tobacco in Song and Story" issued last year, containing a new group of selections from prose and poetry, and a description of the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco. It is printed in good style, with uncut leaves, and has a water-color frontispiece and title page.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are this week issuing Miss Ida M. H. Starr's "Gardens of the Caribbees," with the bell tower of Caracas Cathedral on the cover and within pictures collected from Venezuela, Trinidad, Curacao, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Martinique. The voyage which the two volumes describe was taken two years ago, and some of the views here preserved have vanished forever and others are changing fast. The book is written for adults, but it belongs to the same school as the old books of travel in which children delight, and, joy of joys! the author knows that the Spanish Main is dry land!

***

"The Golden Dwarf," by Mr. R. Norman Silver, published by this firm is a story of two horrible monsters, one deformed by nature, the other by science, who, for a few months, transform a quiet English village into a theatre of strange crimes. It calls itself "sensational romance," so that the reader knows what to expect.

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HARPERS MAGAZINE

FOR

SEPTEMBER

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Robert W. Chambers
Alfred Ollivant
Roy Rolfe Gilson
Norman Duncan
Sewell Ford

The Standard of Pronunciation in English
By Thomas R. Lounsbury, LL. D.

A Paris School Colony
By STODDARD DEWEY

A charming article telling of a Fresh Air Colony maintained by the municipality of Paris, where the children of the poor are given an annual holiday at an old chateau in the beautiful French country. With pictures by the famous French artist M. BOUTET DE MONVEL.

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THE MAGAZINES

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for September.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE NOTE....Margaret Deland
CHARLES LAMB'S ONE ROMANCE....John Hollingshead
THE ROSE OF SPRING....May Harris
A PARIS SCHOOL COLONY....Stoddard Dewey
MAY....Alfred Ollivant
SOME SUCCESSFUL PLANTS....A. J. Grout
JUDGMENT. A Novel. Part II....Alice Brown
A STATESMAN OF TO-MORROW....Roy R. Gilson
THE STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLISH....T. R. Lounsbury
PASQUE FLORIDA....Robert W. Chambers
ITALIAN FANTASIES. Part II. Israel Zangwill
THE RENUNCIATION OF PETRUS....Sewell Ford
EFFECTS OF LOW TEMPERATURES UPON ORGANIC LIFE....Allan Macfadyen
A BEAT T' HARBOR....Norman Duncan
AN AMERICAN-INDIAN COMPOSER....Natalie Curtis
THE REQUITAL....Alma Martin Estabrook
"THE QUIET HOUR," BY JOHN W. ALEXANDER....W. Stanton Howard

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE WYOMING GAME STRONGHOLD....Frederic Irland
SANCTUARY....Edith Wharton
WORK AND PLAY OF THE MILITARY ATTACHES....Capt. T. Bentley Mott
A NIGHT OUT....F. Hopkinson Smith
THE FLOWERING OF THE ELYSIAN FIELDS....Beatrice Hanscom
AT THE HIGH WATER....Lucia Chamberlain
TODDYKINS....Marguerite Merington
SOME FAMOUS JUDGES....George F. Hoar

THE CENTURY.

THE DAY OF THE RUN....Ray S. Baker
THE FIRST ASCENT OF MOUNT ASSINIBOINE....James Outram
THE HORSE IN AMERICA....John G. Speed
THE BERLIN BOURSE....William C. Dreher
WHEN THE EMPEROR PRAYS FOR RAIN....Abigail H. Fitch
THE REDEMPTION....Elizabeth C. Waltz
POOR YORICK....Thomas B. Aldrich
NOTEWORTHY RESULTS OF THE TWELFTH CENSUS....W. R. Merriam
HEROES IN BLACK SKINS....Booker T. Washington
DAP SLOAN'S PECAN....Annie F. Johnston
THE DRUMMER....Gouverneur Morris
THE MATCH GAME....Edwin L. Sabin
PREMONITIONS....Edwin Asa Dix
A WONDERFUL CHANGE IN PELEE....Edmund O. Hovey
"PETTY LARCENY"....Ruth McEnery Stuart
THE YELLOW VAN....Richard Whiteing
CHAPTERS FROM MY DIPLOMATIC LIFE. II....Andrew D. White
THE CHARACTER OF LEO XIII....James Cardinal Gibbons

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WHY WOMEN DO NOT WISH THE SUFFRAGE....Lyman Abbott
THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS....Herbert W. Horwill
SOME EARLY IMPRESSIONS. I....Sir Leslie Stephen
WILD JUSTICE. A Short Novel. I....Henry M. Rideout
INDIFFERENTISM...."B. P."
A MAKER OF MIRRORS. A Story....Ethel Wheeler
THE "LITERARY CENTRE"....M. A. DeWolfe Howe
CHRISTOPHER NORTH....William A. Bradley
BATTERSBY'S VALEDICTORY. A Story....Robert MacAlarney
CHORISTERS. A Poem....John B. Tabb
PAGANISM....Harriet W. Preston
AN EDUCATED WAGE-EARNER. Jocelyn Lewis
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS....Henry A. Beers
OF GIRLS IN A CANADIAN COLLEGE....Archibald MacMechan
IN THE CHAPEL OF NICHOLAS V....Harriet Monroe
THE SECRET OF WORDSWORTH....Bradford Torrey
NEW LIGHTS ON BROWNING...."F. G."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

LEO XIII. HIS WORK AND INFLUENCE....John Ireland
THE PROBLEM OF THE BALKANS....A. L. Snowden
JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER....Joseph Pennell
BRITISH NAVAL PROGRESS....Archibald S. Hurd
WHY THE PANAMA ROUTE WAS ORIGINALLY CHOSEN....Crisanto Medina
RIVAL SYSTEMS AND THE MALAYAN PEOPLES....Hugh Clifford
THE IDEAL OF A UNIVERSITY....Charles Waldstein
HOW SHAKESPEARE LEARNED HIS TRADE....Brander Matthews
THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE....H. G. Furbay
LEFTHANDEDNESS AND LEFTSIDEDNESS....Cesare Lombroso
THE HOUR-GLASS: A MORALITY....W. B. Yeats
THE AMBASSADORS. IX....Henry James

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

CAPITAL AND LABOR HUNT TOGETHER....Ray S. Baker
MORRIS AND THE HONORABLE TIM....Myra Kelly
PENANGTON'S LOVE AFFAIR....R. E. Young
THE CONQUEST OF FIVE GREAT ILLS....Cleveland Moffett
A POMPADOUR ANGEL....Mary Moss
ANDREWS'S RAILROAD RAID....Jacob Parrott and Frank C. Dougherty
MY FRIEND PROSPERO....Henry Harland
THE DAY OF THE DOG....George B. McCutcheon
THE STRENGTH OF MEN....Norman Duncan
ALESSANDRO SALVINI....Clara Morris
OVINGDEAN'S LITTLE HORSE....H. W. Wallis

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE MARCH OF EVENTS.
THE EFFECT OF THE FALLING STOCK MARKET.
TEACHING THE DEAF....John A. Macy
THE AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN MEXICO....Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.
THE DAY'S WORK OF A CITY MINISTER....A Clergyman
MAKING BIG GUNS....Albert Gleaves
THE MODEL PREPARATORY SCHOOL....Franklin T. Baker
RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE....Slason Thompson
ZIONISM AND THE FUTURE OF THE JEWS....Israel Zangwill
FEATS OF MODERN RAILROAD ENGINEERING....Henry H. Lewis
"REFORM" RESULTS IN NEW YORK....Edward Lowry
CHARLES F. MURPHY—TAMMANY'S NEW RULER....Franklin Matthews
ARE RICHES DEMORALIZING AMERICAN LIFE?....Ralph D. Paine
THE ART OF MR. WHISTLER....Frank J. Mather, Jr.

THE CRITIC.

THE LOUNGER.
EMERSON....Joseph H. Choate
JAMES MARTINEAU....Mrs. Humphry Ward
A PILGRIMAGE TO PENSHURST. H. C. Shelly
PHIL MAY....Christian Brinton
LITERARY LANDMARKS OF NEW YORK....Charles Hemstreet
LINGUISTIC LABYRINTHS....Herbert W. Horwill
WHISTLER'S BOYHOOD....A. J. Bloor
WHISTLER'S BUTTERFLIES....Annie N. Meyer
GASPAR NUNEZ DE ARCE....Mary J. Serrano
WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY....Randall Blackshaw
RECENT VERSE....Edith M. Thomas
HYPATIA....Joseph McCabe
FICTION NORTH AND SOUTH....Mrs. L. H. Harris

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

AN IMPERIAL GARDEN PARTY IN TOKIO....Emily J. Hamilton
THE CHINESE LILY....Olive Diebert
A TRIP TO THE MITLA RUINS OF MEXICO....G. F. Paul
A MEXICAN MEMORY....John M. O'Hara
A MOTHER....May G. Ringwalt
FIGHT ON ASSEMBLY NO. 152....A. L. Provost
THE WITHERSPOON'S GARDEN....E. E. Wood
THE PRICE OF HIS FREEDOM....Sara Andrews
IN THE GREAT NORTHERN SILENCE....Ephraim Weber
A COMEDY OF INDUSTRY....F. Lorence
THE KING OF HORTICULTURE....F. B. Ringer
A COMMON SENSE VIEW OF TRUSTS....J. Oliver Curwood

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THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN NATION....Frederic A. Ogg
RACE AND DEMOCRACY....John R. Commons
WASHINGTON, THE PIONEER INVESTOR....Archer B. Hulbert
QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA....T. G. Marquis
THE NEW CIVIC SPIRIT....Charles Zueblin
A LIFE SERVICE TO FARM WOMEN....Jennie Buell
THE RELATION OF ART TO WORK....John Q. Adams
THE FUNCTION OF THE CITY CHURCH....Graham Taylor

OUTING.

CAMPERS' TIDBITS....L. W. Brownell
THE FALL OF THOMAS OAKLEY....Frederick M. Alger
EVOLUTION OF THE RACING YACHT MODEL....G. A. Cormack
NEW YORK IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME....Charles B. Davis
A NATIONAL PLAYGROUND IN THE SOUTH....Leon Vandervort
GROVER CLEVELAND GOES A-FISHING....C. W. Sanders
FIELD DOGS IN ACTION....Howard C. Rathbone
LOST FISH....A. E. McFarlane
MODERN PIRATES....J. W. Muller
INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE RACING....F. Mason Randolph
OFF DAYS ON SUPERIOR'S NORTH SHORE....Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.
LAUNCHING A GREAT SHIP....Franklin Matthews
ON NO-NAME KEY....Ralph D. Paine
FOUR OF A KIND—QUAIL AND OTHER SIGNS....Edwyn Sandys
THE SENSE OF HEARING OF MOUNTAIN GAME....W. A. Baillie-Grohman
SATURDAY GOLF....Frank H. Spearman
LITTLE TRIPS FOR LITTLE PURSES....Herbert Whyte
RELIANCE AND SHAMROCK, A CRITICAL COMPARISON....John R. Spears
THE MEN WHO HAVE DEFENDED AMERICA'S CUP....W. J. Henderson

FOUR-TRACK NEWS.

BALMY BERMUDA....Frank H. Vizetelly
HOW OREGON WAS SAVED....Mary L. Kane
THE GREAT NEW YORK ZOO....Isabel R. Wallach
QUEER LITTLE HELIGOLAND....Arthur Inkersley
UNKNOWN SIBERIA....Walter L. Beasley
IN THE GOLDEN CITRUS GROVES....Jane L. Sheaff
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A LAKE IN THE MEXICAN HIGHLANDS....Eli R. Sutton
THE MAID OF ORLEANS....Charles B. Wells
A VISIT TO MOUNT McGREGOR....M. H. Knight
LITTLE BIOGRAPHY, No. 4....Edwin L. Sabin
THE VINEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC....E. M. Byrne

PEARSON'S.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S OWN TALE....Sir Thomas Lipton
THE GIRL AT POTCHEFSTROOM....Owen Oliver
THE EARS OF THE GOVERNOR OF CASTELLENO....K. and H. Prichard
THE RUSSO-AMERICAN JEW....Alexander H. Ford
TANGLED WIRES....Kenneth Brown
FIGHTING FIRE ABOVE THE CLOUDS....Robert W. Ritchie
SIR HENRY MORGAN—BUCCANEER....Cyrus T. Brady
OLD HOME WEEK....John P. True
THE PICAROONS; A SAN FRANCISCO NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT....Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin
LEO XIII. AND THE PAPACY....George Barton
"HIS LAST SOU"....William MacL. Raine
THE DEADLOCK....D. J. Layton
GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH....James C. Hyde
ON THINGS IN GENERAL....Gordon Power

AINSLEE'S.

THE BLUE MOON....Lucia and Esther Chamberlain
MATILDA'S HAIR....Ruth H. Dutcher
TILL THE END OF TIME....Cosmo Hamilton
THE BLIND MADONNA....Harold MacGrath
THE CRUISE OF THE DORA BASSETT....Joseph C. Lincoln
THE AMERICAN HUSBAND....Gertrude Atherton
FIRST LOVE....J. J. Bell
POURQUOI?....Salome Howland
THE RED BILLIARD BALL....Robert MacAlarney
THE LONESOME ROAD....O. Henry
DICK, TOM AND HARRY....E. Nesbit
AT MRS. BIDWELL'S TEA....Charles B. Loomis
AROUND MY BEER MUG....Poultney Bigelow
THE BUGLE CALL OF THE FOUR-X BAR....Oscar King Davis
A COTTAGE IN MATSUSHIMA....Onoto Watanna
AN INDIAN SUMMER LOVE STORY....Eugene Wood

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

OUR YACHT....Katherine Swan
A MESSAGE FROM JULIA WARD HOWE.
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"Robert Morris."

Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer's biography of "Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier," is said by those who have seen the advance sheets to tell for the first time in full the story of one of the great men of the Revolution and the early days of the Union. Dr. Oberholtzer has used much of the material lately acquired by the Library of Congress from the John Meredith Read estate. Some of the matter includes three volumes containing Morris's official dairy, the entries extending from Feb. 7, 1781, to Sept. 30, 1784, and embracing his entire term of office as Superintendent of Finance. The author, who is a Philadelphian, has spent much time in getting together other material in his biography from different sources. The book will be published shortly by The Macmillan Company.

"Stories of Inventors."

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week "Stories of Inventors," by Russell Doubleday. These are said to be true stories told by the inventors or those who operated inventions. The trials and dangers of the builders of the submarine are set forth, as well as those of the locomotive engineers and others. Some of the chapters are on Marconi and wireless telegraphy, the working of automobiles, the work of bridge engineers, the apparatus of the life savers, submarine navigation, turbine boats, aerial navigation, and Santos-Dumont, &c. The volume contains numerous illustrations.

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WANTED.—An edition of Thomas Campbell's poems, containing "The Friars of Dijon." Wm. Wade, Oakmont, Pa.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Books bought in Davis's Bookstore, 35 W. 42d St. Write for Catalogue.

QUERIES.

"AMATEUR," Springfield, Mass.: "Kindly name a few good collections of sonnets; also, several essays on the sonnet."

The most valuable contribution to the literature of the sonnet is perhaps William Sharp's "Sonnets of This Century, Edited and Arranged, with a Critical Introduction on the Sonnet," (London, 1886, Canterbury Poets Series, 1s.) Sharp's introduction is a very suggestive treatise on the history, structure, artistic capacity, and various species of the sonnet. This work includes English sonnets of the nineteenth century. For more exhaustive surveys, see Main's "Three Hundred English Sonnets," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.40;) Hall Caine's "Sonnets of Three Sonnets," one of his earliest works, not in print here, we believe, and Leigh Hunt's "Book of the Sonnet," (Little, Brown & Co., $2.) See also Waddington's "English Sonnets by Living Writers" and "English Sonnets by Poets of the Past," (The Macmillan Company, 75 cents each;) "Sonnets of Europe," (Canterbury Poets, 1s.;) "Representative Sonnets by American Poets; with an Essay on the Sonnet, Its Nature and History, Including Many Notable Sonnets of Other Literatures," by Charles H. Crandall, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50;) "American Sonnets," another of Sharp's valuable anthologies, (Canterbury Poets, 1s.;) and "American Sonnets," edited by Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Mrs. E. H. Bigelow, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.) Two French anthologies are the "Monographie des Sonnets" of Louis de Veyrières and Charles Asselineau's "Livre des Sonnets." Theodore Watts-Dunton contributed to the Encyclopaedia Britannica a noteworthy article on "The Sonnet," which should be consulted.

"PRINTS," Archbald, Penn.: "I have a portrait of Washington, (Leney after Stuart;) Adams, from life, (Leney;) Jefferson, (Gimbrede, del and sculpt.) and Madison, all printed in Boston in 1817 in an edition of 'State Papers and Public Documents of the United States.' Have these portraits any value, and, if so, will you kindly give me some idea what it is? They are in fair condition, though somewhat mottled, and are printed on paper 5¼ by 8½ inches."

The value is probably slight. The entire series of the "State Papers" has sold at auction for less than $1 per volume.

"HENRY R.," Pittsburg, Penn.: "Where can I get W. D. Howells's story, 'The Magic of a Voice'?"

In "A Pair of Patient Lovers," (Harper & Brothers, $1.15.)

"A SUBSCRIBER," Uniontown, Penn.: "Please inform me what biographies there are of Washington Irving."

"Washington Irving," by Charles Dudley Warner, (American Men of Letters Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25;) "Life and Letters," (Hudson Edition, three volumes, $4.50; People's Edition, three volumes, $2.25, G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers,) and "Washington Irving," by Henry W. Boynton, (Riverside Biographical Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 65 cents.)

F. ALLEN, Buffalo, N. Y.: "In which of Byron's works is the following:

"'Some weep because they part,
And languish broken hearted,
And others—O my heart!
Because they never parted.'"

This is Thomas Bailey Aldrich's quatrain, "The Difference."

"F. F.," Waterbury, Conn.: "What is the subject of Aubrey de Vere's sonnet, 'The Children's Band'? Which de Vere is the author of this poem—the elder or the younger?"

"The Children's Band" was written by Sir Aubrey de Vere, (1788-1846,) the elder of that name. The subject of the poem is as follows: Some 30,000 children (varying in age from twelve to sixteen) from France, crying aloud on their march, "Rendezvous, Seigneur Jésus, votre Croix sainte!" and about 20,000 from Germany, followed the lead of the fantastic apostate monk Jacob, or, as he was more widely known, Job. Misery and fatigue, hunger and exposure, robbers and brutalities, caused the deaths of many hundreds of the poor children who had been the first to respond to the appeal for a new crusade made by Pope Innocent III. early in the thirteenth century. A great number reached Marseilles, and were there inveigled on board seven large ships by two scoundrels, Hugues Lefer and Guillaume Leporc; two of these vessels were wrecked, but the remaining five reached Egypt, where the unfortunate children were sold into Saracenic slavery. The youthful martyrs were avenged by the new general crusade that shortly followed, inaugurated at the Council of Latran, convoked by Innocent III.

G. H. SIMS, Baltimore, Md.: "Who publishes Sinnott's 'Esoteric Buddhism'?"

It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.25.

G. COOK, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York: "I have a poem beginning:

"'Is he gone to the land of no laughter,
This man who made mirth for us all?'

"By whom was it written and to whom does it refer?"

This poem, which is said to have been written by "J. Rhoades," is a tribute to the memory of Charles Farrar Browne, ("Artemus Ward.")

W. M. CLARKE, 2,727 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can you give me the author's name of 'Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of Religion. By the Editor of Captain Rock's Memoirs,' Philadelphia, 1833?"

Thomas Moore. This edition is a reprint from the first London edition, published in the same year.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN, 35 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Can you inform me what histories have been published descriptive of Sullivan County, N. Y.?"

"A History of Sullivan County, Embracing an Account of Its Geology, Climate, Early Settlements, &c.," by James Eldridge Quinlan, was published in Liberty, N. Y., in 1873. This work may be seen in the Lenox Library. Some of our readers may know of other histories of Sullivan County.

"J. A. D., 128 West Sixty-second Street, New York City: "Who is the author of a poem entitled 'The Bridal of Triermain,' published by Bradford & Inskeep, Philadelphia and New York, 1813?"

Sir Walter Scott. The first edition appeared anonymously in Edinburgh in the same year.

WILLIAM SQUIRE HILL, 101 Duane Street, New York City: "May I ask through Queries for some information about a book of sketches on early New York, written early in the nineteenth century by Grant Thorburn, under the nom de plume 'Laurie Todd?' Mr. Thorburn was a seedsman and florist in New York, and wrote of the city as he saw it at that period. I beg to ask also for information as to the publisher of 'The Lost Prince,' a romance of the young Dauphin, the son of Louis XVI., who is believed by many to have lived and died in this country under the name of the Rev. Eleazer Williams."

Thorburn's book is entitled "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York; or, Flowers from the Garden of Laurie Todd." It was published in this city in 1845, and is occasionally seen in the old book stores. "The Lost Prince," by the Rev. J. H. Hanson, was published here in 1854, and can be had from dealers in scarce books.

HERBERT T. WALKER, 40 West Fifth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Can you direct me to a life or memoir of Wilkie Collins; also, to a complete list of his novels, with dates of first publication?"

See the sketch of Collins by Thomas Seccombe in Volume II. of the Supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography. Collins's works of fiction were first published as follows: "Antonina," 1850; "Basil," 1852; "Mr. Wray's Cash Box," 1852; "Hide and Seek," 1854; "After Dark," 1856, (short stories;) "The Dead Secret," 1857; "The Queen of Hearts," 1859, (short stories;) "The Woman in White," 1860; "No Name," 1862; "My Miscellanies," 1863; "Armadale," 1866; "The Moonstone," 1868; "Man and Wife," 1870; "Poor Miss Finch," 1872; "The New Magdalen," 1873; "Miss or Mrs.?" 1873, (short stories;) "The Frozen Deep and Other Stories," 1874; "The Law and the Lady," 1875; "Alicia Warlock," 1875; "The Two Destinies," 1876; "The Haunted Hotel," 1879; "The Fallen Leaves," 1879; "A Rogue's Life," 1879; "Jezebel's Daughter," 1880; "The Black Robe," 1881; "Heart and Science," 1883; "'I Say No,'" 1884; "The Evil Genius," 1886; "The Guilty River," 1886; "Little Novels," 1887; "The Legacy of Cain," 1888, and "Blind Love," 1890. The latter was running through The Illustrated London News at the time of his death, in September, 1889. It appeared in book form the following year, edited by Walter Besant. With the exception of "The Frozen Deep and Other Stories," (first published in New York City,) all the books in the above list were originally issued in London.

"C.," New Brunswick, N. J.: "Who is the author of 'A Residence in France During the Years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, Described in a Series of Letters from an English Lady'? My copy is the first American edition from the second English edition, and was published at Elizabethtown in 1798."

This book was written by John Richard Green. The first edition is London, 1797, two volumes.

"B. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who was Mrs. Sarah J. Hale?"

Mrs. Hale (1788-1879) was a once well-known writer of Philadelphia, who was editor of the Lady's Book for forty years. She wrote novels, verses, dramas, and edited cookery books, annuals, &c. It was largely through her influence that Thanksgiving Day became a National festival.

JAMES H. HIRST, The Grange, Brinview, Man., Canada: "Who wrote 'Self-Formation; or, The History of an Individual Mind,' by 'A Fellow of a College,' London, Charles Knight & Co., 1837, two volumes? My friend from whom I got the book some thirty years ago has written on the title page: 'Con. Thirwall, Bishop of St. David's,' but the Bishop was born in 1797, and the author of the book says he was born 'within the first twelve years of the present century.' In this dilemma I turn to you."

"Self-Formation" was written by Capel Lofft, the younger, classical scholar, poet, and miscellaneous writer, (1806-73,) son of Capel Lofft, the poet, (1751-1824.) He is also the author of "Ernest: An Epic Poem," 1839, "representing the growth, struggles and triumphs of Chartism." He died at Millmead, Va.

"F. C. M.," 342 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, New York City: "Kindly publish a list of books referring to John Ruskin, his life and his works. I do not mean a list of Ruskin's own contributions to literature, but books of appreciation and criticism."

"Life of John Ruskin," by W. G. Collingwood, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2;) "Ruskin," by Mrs. Meynell, (Modern English Writers Series, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25;) "John Ruskin," by Frederic Harrison, (English Men of Letters Series, the Macmillan Company, 75 cents;) "Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Other Literary Estimates," by Frederic Harrison, (the Macmillan Company, $2;) "Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning," by Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie, (Harper & Brothers, $2;) "The Work of John Ruskin: Its Influence upon Modern Thought and Life," by Charles Waldstein, (American Essayists Series, Harper & Brothers, $1.25;) "Ruskin and the English Lakes," by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, (the Macmillan Company, $2;) "John Ruskin: Social Reformer," by J. A. Hobson, (Dana Estes & Co., $1.50;) "Studies in Ruskin," by E. T. Cook, (imported by the Scribners, $2.40;) &c. See also Cook's sketch of Ruskin in Volume III. of the Supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography, which gives a list of authorities.

Appeals to Readers.

MISS M. A. MARSH, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.: "Can any one give me any information in regard to Wenona Gilman, who wrote a novel called 'Saddle and Sentiment' about eleven years ago? Has she written anything else?"

MISS MAUDE E. SILLITOE, 2,413 Avenue I, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will some one kindly tell me what poem contains the following stanza:

'At the close of daily labor,
With its many duties done,
Sitting on a cool piazza,
Smoking, dreaming, breezes blowing,
With the setting of the sun,
Gloom dispelling, troubles nipping,
E'er they've chance to become ripe,
Potent factors have they proven
In sustaining man's good nature—
The piazza and the pipe.'"

W. J. GHENT, 260 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York City: "I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers would inform me regarding the life of Thomas Skidmore, the author of 'The Rights of Man to Property,' published in 1829. This book is, so far as known, the first Socialistic work published in America which shows any kinship to the scientific Socialism of to-day, and among Socialist students it ranks very high. But of its author nothing seems to be known, except that he was connected with the workingmen's political movement of this city during 1829-1830, and was an associate of Robert Dale Owen, William Maclure, Alexander Ming, and other radicals of that time. Any information will be gladly received.

MRS. H. C. DEANE, 75 Franklin Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "I would like to know the name of the author, and where I can find the poem written many years ago, beginning:

'I gazed down life's dim labyrinth
A wildering way to see,
Crossed o'er by many a tangled clew,
And wild as wild could be,
And, as I gazed above, below,
An angel came to me.'"

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. have in press for early publication "Three Frenchmen in Bengal; or, The Loss of the French Settlements," by S. C. Hill, B. A., B. S., officer in charge of the records of the Government of India. This is an account of the loss of the French settlements in Bengal. It is composed almost entirely from hitherto unpublished documents. The author's object has been to make a sort of picture of Bengal as it appeared to the French when Clive arrived there. The three Frenchmen mentioned in the title were M. Renault, Chief of Chandernagore; M. Law, Chief of Cossimbazar; and M. Courtin, Chief of Dacca. There will be four maps in the volume.

"My Old Maid's Corner," the series of sketches by Miss Lillie Hamilton French which have been appearing in The Century Magazine, will be published in book form in the Autumn by The Century Company. The tales are entitled "Some Very Particular Old Maids," "A Winter Night," "A Sunday in Town," "Susanna and I," "Out of My Portfolio," and "The Real Springtime for Me." The volume will contain headbands by Granville Smith, printed in color.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out Sept. 10 a new edition, in two volumes, of "Old Court Life in France," by Frances Elliot, author of "Diary of an Idle Woman in Italy," "Pictures of Rome," &c. There will be 60 photogravures, besides other new illustrations. This is an anecdotal history of the French Court from Francis I. to Louis XIV.

The Frederick A. Stokes Co. is publishing shortly "The Nile Quest," by Sir Harry Johnston, begins a series of a serious and semi-educational nature, but intended for popular reading, giving the story of exploration. The series is edited by Dr. Scott Keltie of the Royal Geographical Society. Such subjects as Nansen, Speke, Stanley, Jacques Cartier, La Salle, and Cook will be included. "The Siege of the North Pole," by Nansen, will follow Sir Harry Johnston's book, and others in preparation are by competent authorities.

D. Appleton & Co. have in active preparation for publication early next month "The Close of the Day," a new story by Frank H. Spearman. The tale is that of the stage, as it touches the lives of an actress and a man of large means who loves her. An agreeable vein of domestic simplicity is said to run through the story; while, it is added, the author harmoniously blends the lights and shadows of the drama with mercantile speculation.

The Grafton Press will issue shortly "Wass Hael," a collection of "toasts, crisp and well buttered," by Edithe Lea Chase and Capt. W. E. P. French, U. S. A. Both ancient and modern toasts have been taken from innumerable books; there are also numerous original ones by the authors. There are college toasts, foreign toasts, political and patriotic ones, toasts to "His Satanic Majesty," "The Flag," England, America, Ireland, Russia, &c., on friendship, absent friends, love, the host, the Army and Navy, truth, music, wit, night, art, literature, law, medicine, the stage, cards, personal toasts, death, farewell, and so on. The edition is limited too 500 numbered copies in vellum and 10 copies bound in levant.

The Century Company has in press for early publication a volume on "The Training of Wild Animals," by Frank C. Bostock, edited by Ellen Velvin, F. Z. S. The author tells just how training is done—the long season of patience that is needed, the risks of the profession, the habits and thoughts of the animals. Besides the frontispiece portrait of Mr. Bostock, there will be 35 illustrations. The book, it is said, will appeal to young and old readers.

The Oxford University Press is publishing in this country "Facsimiles of Royal and Other Charters in the British Museum," from William I. through the reign of Richard I. The work is edited by George F. Warner, M. A., D. Litt., and Henry J. Ellis. This volume contains 77 collotype facsimiles of charters, with the text of each document transcribed and explained. The charters have been arranged as far as possible chronologically. The styles of writing are striking, and show the development of penmanship in 150 years. Other volumes are to follow.

D. Appleton & Co. have on their list of October publications a new novel by Miss Geraldine Anthony. This is entitled "Four-in-Hand." It is a story of New York social life, in which the principle figures are the ultra-rich set. The dialogue is said by those who have read the manuscript to be brilliant, while the author treats her phase of society life with originality of conception. She knows her subject, it is added, and her characters are strongly individualized.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company announces for immediate publication a new book by "Lord Gilhooley," author of "The God Yutan," and "Sam." "Dennis Fogarty" is the title of the new volume, in which are given Mr. and Mrs. Fogarty's ideas of men, women, and events. Dennis Fogarty was a one-time soldier, whose experience extended to many climes and who was a humorous and wise philosopher in his way.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the publication of an important Bible volume by the late George S. Morrison, formerly President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and classmate and close friend of John Fiske. This is an essay entitled "The New Epoch as Developed by the Manufacture of Power."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue about the middle of September a new vest pocket edition of Edward FitzGerald's English version of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia." The volume measures 1½ by 3½ inches, and is bound in flexible leather.

Henry Holt & Co. have sent to press for the ninth time "The Lightning Conductor," that combination of exhilirating love story, automobiles and scenes in France, Spain, and Italy.

The Century Company has on its Fall list "Under the Jack-Staff," by Chester Bailey Fernald, author of "The Cat and the Cherub," and well known as a short-story writer. The new volume contains eleven stories of an Irish man-o'-war's man. Many of the tales are full of mystery, while all are said to be powerful.

The Clarendon Press is publishing "Sacred Sites of the Gospels," by W. Sanday, D. D., LL. D., Litt. D., assisted by Paul Waterhouse, M. A., F. R. I. B. A. The first three chapters in the volume are presented in lecture form, having been delivered by D. Sanday after his return from Palestine last year. The author deals with the external aspect of Palestine in the time of Christ, with sites outside of Jerusalem, sites in Jerusalem, and some recent literature on the subject. There are 55 illustrations, maps, and plans, a number of which have been especially drawn for the book. There is an index, and at the end of the volume in a pocket is a sectional view of Herod's Temple, showing probable architectural character of building.

D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation a volume containing letters in which is described "Paris Before the War." These letters, together with newspaper articles, were written by Madame Northcote, the wife of the Minister of the Interior in France during the siege of Paris and the Commune. The epistles were written from information received by Madame Northcote through her husband.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish at the end of next month Part I. of Thomas C. Dawson's "South American Republics" in the Story of the Nations Series. This section deals with Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil. There are many illustrations.

The University of Chicago Press is publishing "Mental Traits of Sex," by Helen Bradford Thompson. The author bases her remarks and arguments on actual experiments which were carried out in the psychological laboratory of the University of Chicago, and cover the various senses, motor ability, intellectual processes, and affective processes. The author reaches the conclusion that sexual differences are very slight.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

Charles H. Hawes, a Cambridge (England) University man, has written a book of travel entitled "To The Uttermost Far East," which will bear the imprint of Harper & Brothers. Mr. Hawes was able to make a study of Saghalien, the Russian penal settlement lying in the Pacific, and he illustrates his statements by photographs taken on the spot. The book will be published in the Fall.

Clarence F. Underwood, a young American artist, has just returned from Europe. He has sent to the Frederick A. Stokes Company a series of twelve sketches in color showing the American girl of to-day. Unlike some popular artists of the hour, Mr. Underwood does not repeat the same type indefinitely, but shows many styles of American beauty in his work.

Homer B. Hulbert has written the adventures that befell Washington Vanderlip when the latter went "In Search of a Siberian Klondike." Mr. Vanderlip "with the modest reticence of the brave man of deeds," recounts what happened to him among the natives of Kamchatka, and the untamed T'chuk-chas while in the employ of a company which sent him in search of gold. Mr. Hulbert, the editor of the volume, is the author of "The Sign of the Jumna" and editor of the Korean Review. The forthcoming book will contain about fifty full-page photographs, and will bear the imprint of the Century Company.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin has returned to her summer home at Hollis, Maine, in order to complete her new book, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which will appear early in the Fall with the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It is understood that Mr. Samuel Merwin is completing a new novel to be entitled "His Little World." This story is described as including the presentation of an original and striking character—a real man doing a man's work in the stirring shipping and lumbering life of Lake Michigan. The book has been secured by A. S. Barnes & Co.

L. E. Kastner, M. A., assistant Lecturer in French Language and Literature at the Owens College, Manchester, England, has written "A History of French Versification," which is published in this country by The Clarendon Press. The author says that, instead of confining himself to the treatment of certain phases of the subject only, and of devoting his attention "preponderatingly" to the Old French period, he has dealt fully with the period extending from Marot to the present day. He continues: "The part of the book dealing with the period from Marot to Verlaine will be found to contain a full and accurate presentment of the problems involved in the study of a more modern French versification, based on the results of modern scholarship and a personal investigation of the sources." Much space is devoted to poems that have a fixed form.

Harry W. Desmond, in conjunction with Herbert D. Croly, has written a volume on the "Stately Homes in America, From Colonial Times to the Present Day," which D. Appleton & Co. will issue in October. The authors describe about 100 houses, and there are 180 illustrations. Much space is given to recent development in domestic architecture in America. Among the houses which are illustrated are those of the Vanderbilts, J. Pierpont Morgan, Clarence Mackay, William Astor, Andrew Carnegie, William C. Whitney, Mrs. Astor, Levi P. Morton, H. O. Havemeyer, Clarence Bowen, George J. Gould, Robert Goelet, and many more. Mr. Desmond has long been known as a writer on architectural topics, and as a student of American architecture in particular.

Dr. Henry R. Stiles's "History of Ancient Wethersfield, Conn.," which The Grafton Press has in preparation, will be uniform in style with the author's "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Conn." Dr. Stiles has divided the new volume into two parts: Vol. I. will give a history of the towns of Wethersfield, Rocky Hill and Newington, and of Glastonbury prior to its incorporation in 1693, from the earliest settlement until the present time. His second volume is devoted to genealogies and biographies. The historical portion of the work is based upon the manuscript collections of the late Judge Sherman W. Adams. Dr. Stiles was at one time President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

W. R. Merriam, Director of the Census, has written for the September Century "Noteworthy Results" of the Twelfth Census. Mr. Merriam quotes figures, among other topics, on the rapid growth of population, interstate migration, city and country residence, illiteracy conditions, the status of agriculture and manufactures, the growth of trusts, and expansion in the export trade.

E. W. Hornung, author of "A Bride from the Bush," &c., has a new story, "Denis Dent," running serially in Leslie's monthly. The novel will be published in book form by The Frederick A. Stokes Company late this year or early in 1904. Mr. Hornung is an Englishman, born in Middlesborough, and not an Australian, although he spent two years on the latter continent.

Myrtle Reed's new novel, "The Shadow of Victory," will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons Sept. 1. As has been announced, this is a romance of Fort Dearborn, the little trading-post from which developed the City of Chicago. Miss Reed will be remembered as the author of "Love Letters of a Musician." She later produced a second series of these letters following them with "The Spinster Book" and "Lavender and Old Lace," a combination of sentiment and humor. The new book will be illustrated.

Mrs. C. V. Jamison, the well-known author of juvenile books—among them "Lady Jane" and "Toinette's Philip,"—has written a new story for her young readers. This is "Thistledown," which The Century Company will bring out in the early Autumn. The scenes are laid in New Orleans. The hero, Thistledown, a young acrobat, proves to be a scion of a worthy New Orleans family. After appearing on the tightrope under the management of a cruel Italian, he comes into his own. A tidal wave is introduced into the story, which sweeps many families from the earth. W. Benda has provided 12 illustrations for the book.

Clement F. Rogers, M. A., has written the fourth part of Vol. V. of the series of Studia Biblica, published in this country by the Clarendon Press. This is on "Baptism and Christian Archaeology." The author says in his preface: "The study of which the following pages are the result was first suggested to me by a conversation with a friend who had joined the Baptist community because, having gone into the question, he had come to the conclusion that the original method of administering the Sacrament was by submersion. I did not believe that he was right in his judgment. * * * I began my study in the belief that it was at least allowed at times; I ended it with the conviction that no other method was adopted till the general introduction of infant baptism in the early middle ages made submersion impossible." The volume is illustrated.

Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson has sent to D. Appleton & Co. "Mamzelle Fifine," a story of the girlhood days of the Empress Josephine. Mrs. Atkinson, it is said, has known how to catch much of the fascination that has always belonged to the celebrated woman. She is said to invest her character with a new light "not less delightful" than that of the more historical days when the Creole girl had become Empress. Those who have read the advance sheets declare that there is throughout the story a graceful French sentiment, "while the heavier note of destiny is seldom missed." There is a frontispiece portrait of the youthful Josephine.

William G. Benham's "The Laws of Scientific Hand-Reading" is in press with G. P. Putnam's Sons for a new, cheaper edition. As the sub-title says, this is "a practical treatise on the art commonly called palmistry." There are to be 800 illustrations from life in the volume, which will contain over 600 pages. It is adopted to the wants of beginners and advance students. It will be brought out in September.

Rev. Dr. T. H. Stokes is the author of Vol. III., "First Days and Early Letters of the Church," of the Manuals of the New Testament, published in America by the Clarendon Press. This volume is divided into two parts. Part I., First Days of the Church, deals with the events recorded in the earlier portion of the Acts of the Apostles; Part II., Early Letters of the Church, deals with the Epistles not included in the second volume of the work, with an appendix on "Revelation."

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